CITY OF CALIFORNIA
NOV 7 1946

The Weather
Today—Cloudy and mild with occasional light rain. Yesterday—High, 74; low, 60.

The Washington Post

News Every Hour On the Hour
Direct from our News Room at The Washington Post
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1340 on Your Dial

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House Rule Shift to GOP Indicated By Surveys

Hannegan, Reece Make Final Claims; Wallace to Speak Tomorrow Night

By Robert C. Albright
Post Reporter

Nearly all of the election chips are in.

On Tuesday, voters registered in greater numbers than in any previous off year, will resolve four gusty weeks of pot-boiling doubts.

If they vote as the political straws blow, 15 years of Democratic rule will be terminated when the new Congress meets January 3.

At the best, Democrats would retain only shaky control of the Senate. At the worst, President Truman, in the last two years of his first term, must deal with an opposition Senate as well as a GOP House.

Is Presidency Sign

A Republican victory Tuesday would mean even more. As the country votes in a congressional off-year, so usually goes the Presidency in the next general election.

As the guessing season ended, Democratic and Republican chiefs shoved their forecasts on the line and sat tight.

Democratic National Chairman Robert E. Hannegan and Republican National Chairman Carroll Reece said precisely what each had to say.

Said Hannegan, in the most optimistic Democratic forecast to date:

"The Democratic Party not only will be returned to its majority status in both houses of Congress, but its membership will be increased over that in the Seventy-ninth Congress."

Reece More Specific

Reece was a little more specific. He predicted Republicans would make a minimum House gain of 40 seats and a maximum gain of 49. He said a Republican pick-up of seven Senate seats was "sure." He said Republicans have at least a 50-50 Senate chance in seven other States, and from these will clinch a Senate majority.

The present Senate division is 56 Democrats, 39 Republicans and 1 Progressive.

The House line-up is 237 Democrats, 192 Republicans, 2 minor parties and 4 vacancies.

In closing speeches, Democrats spoke with a sort of back-to-the-wall bravado. Mostly, they warned that this choice is between a President and Congress of the same party and a "Government of inaction," divided against itself.

Hammer at 'Four C's'

More sanguine Republicans merely hammered away at their "four C's"—the same four that left the voters cold in six previous elections. This time they were clicking without a change of theme: "Controls," "Confusion," "Corruption" and "Communism."

As the voters prepared to settle all argument, President Truman weekended with his home folks at Independence, Mo. Franklin Roosevelt had campaigned furiously in these closing days. Mr. Truman's lips were sealed.

In New York, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt preserved the illusion that the Democrats were still running her late husband. A Democratic Congress, she said in a transcribed broadcast, "will mean much less of a chance of another war."

Tomorrow night another voice will speak out in New York—one reminiscent not only of the heavy Democratic majorities of the dead Roosevelt era, but of the deep party rift that came after.

Former Secretary of Commerce Henry A. Wallace, speaking under the same PAC auspices that sponsored his "two-worlds" speech, will conclude his free lance campaign. It was Wallace's party-splitting speech, more than any other one development except "meat," that dashed Democratic hopes in this campaign.

In New York as well, its fortunes not entirely unaffected by the outcome of this election, the United

See POLITICS, Page 4, Column 3.

Dragged to Death By Street Car

Harris & Ewing
MRS. DALE D. DRAIN

Comrades Give $567 to Start Hamilton Fund

Widow of Detective Was Without Money For Cemetery Plot

Cash gifts totaling $567, given by the Metropolitan Police Detective Bureau, were turned over to the widow of Detective Harry E. Hamilton, who died in an attempt to halt the driver of a stolen car Friday.

Inspector Walter Thomas, acting police superintendent, and Detective Chief Robert J. Barrett turned the money over to Mrs. Hamilton yesterday. Thomas said Mrs. Hamilton revealed she did not have sufficient funds to pay for a burial plot.

He also disclosed plans for a collection to establish a trust fund for the dead detective's widow, three children and mother.

Funeral services for Hamilton will be held at 2 p. m. tomorrow at Hysong's funeral home, 1300 N st. nw. Burial will be in Fort Lincoln Cemetery.

Inspector Barrett yesterday said his department is investigating loss of $40 from Hamilton's billfold between the time he was fatally injured and when the property was turned over to his wife. Mrs. Hamilton said he had taken the $40 when he left home to pay bills.

Contributions from a sympathetic public began coming in yesterday to The Post, which will transmit the gifts to the Police Department.

Among yesterday's gifts was $2 from a soldier who had gone to the Police Department for traffic information and asked to contribute.

U. S. Army Agents Probe New Report Bormann Is Alive

Frankfurt, Nov. 2 (AP).—New reports that Martin Bormann, Hitler's missing deputy, had been seen alive in the American zone of Germany were said tonight to be under investigation by United States Army agents.

German police said a Nazi SS officer, condemned to death in absentia, was arrested near Stuttgart last night. He was dressed in Nazi uniform and carried an imitation gun. He gave his name as Hans Joachim von Burgsdorf, and said he had seen Bormann in an unspecified German city in May, 1945, three weeks after Bormann was supposedly killed.

Counterfeit Deal On Black Market Lands Two in Jail

Rome, Nov. 2 (U.P.).—A dealer in the money black market traded a stranger $220 in American money for 110,000 lire.

Trying to change the lire into smaller denominations, he found they were counterfeit. He called two Italian policemen to help him recover his American dollars.

The policemen collared the other trader and took a look at the dollars. They, too, were counterfeit.

Both traders were jailed.

Shoppers See D. C. Trolley Kill Woman

Body Is Dragged 44 Feet; Driver of Chase-Crash Auto Succumbs at Jail

D. C. traffic deaths this year.. 55
Deaths this date last year..... 70
District total last year..... 96

Saturday afternoon shoppers on Connecticut ave. watched in horror yesterday as a 60-year-old woman was struck by a streetcar and dragged 44 feet.

The woman, Mrs. Eleanor Drain, wife of a Washington attorney, apparently died instantly. She was pronounced dead at 2:03 p. m. at Emergency Hospital.

The fatal accident took place at Connecticut ave. and K st. nw. at 1:50 p. m. Police said Mrs. Drain's body was caught by the "cowcatcher" under the streetcar and dragged 44 feet before the streetcar could be brought to a halt.

Husband at Political Rally

Mrs. Drain's home was at 3110 Garfield st. nw. Her husband, Dale D. Drain, whose law offices are at 1422 F st. nw., was attending a political rally in Virginia yesterday and had not learned of his wife's death at a late hour yesterday.

Mrs. Drain's death was one of the two traffic fatalities in the District yesterday.

The 55th traffic death of the year came at 2:30 p. m. when Charles W. Scott, 24, of 476 O st. nw., who figured in the stolen car chase which cost the life of Detective Harry E. Hamilton, died of his injuries in the District Jail infirmary.

Hamilton and a brother officer, Detective Sergt. Clyde O. Rouse, 45, of 1633 R st. se., were clinging to the sides of a stolen car driven by Scott when it crashed into a trailer truck about 5 a. m. Friday.

Arraigned on Murder Charge

Hamilton, whose back was broken, died 7½ hours later in Emergency Hospital, and Scott, after treatment at Casualty and Gallinger Hospitals, was arraigned in Municipal Court on a murder charge.

Following the arraignment, Scott was immediately taken to the District Jail infirmary, where he was examined and given medical care by Dr. Roland Strong, day physician at the jail.

Dr. Leon Nathanson, an outside doctor, was called in and diagnosed Scott's condition as serious. The patient received medical attention throughout the night and Dr. M. L. Cannon, jail physician, was with him when he died yesterday.

Rouse, Girl Improving

Doctors said they believed Scott died of a brain hemorrhage. Dr. A. Magruder MacDonald, coroner, issued a certificate of accidental death in Scott's death and said he would perform an autopsy today.

Dr. MacDonald issued a certificate of homicide in the death of Hamilton and canceled plans for an inquest into the detective's death.

Meanwhile, Rouse and a girl companion who was riding with Scott in the stolen car were reported improving at Casualty Hospital. Both suffered broken legs in the accident. Dr. Custis Lee Hall, bone specialist, was called in to give special attention to Rouse's injured leg.

The girl is Marian Holston, 20, of 16 Q st. nw.

The District saw two other traffic accidents yesterday which sent two persons to hospitals.

At 2:45 p. m. yesterday a cab operated by Edward H. Kerr, 49, of 234 33d st. ne., was in collision with a car driven by Arthur G.

See TRAFFIC, Page 3, Column 5.

Pennsylvania Is Upset By Princeton

30-Yard Field Goal in Fourth Period Brings Tigers 17-14 Win

By Gayle Talbot

Philadelphia, Nov. 2 (AP).—A 30-yard field goal by Ken Keuffel, sophomore back from Essex Falls, N. J., with only 1 minute left to play gave the Princeton Tigers a thrilling 17-14 victory over the University of Pennsylvania today in one of the greatest upsets of the 1946 season.

Ranked third in the nation last week behind Army and Notre Dame, the undefeated, untied and much heavier Quakers were outplayed most of the way by a seemingly inspired crew from Old Nassau, and the triumph that Keuffel's boot provided was richly deserved.

It was the first victory ever scored by the Tigers on Franklin Field.

From midway of the second quarter, a crowd of 72,000 had watched the two teams struggle to break a 14-14 deadlock and it looked as though they would have to settle for a tie until, with the big clock registering exactly a minute to go, Keuffel put all his 185 pounds behind his placekick.

Throng Is Stupefied

The ball just barely cleared the crossbar as Penn's followers sat in stupefied silence.

Penn, regarded as the ranking power of the East with the exception of Army, entered the game a 28-point favorite to trounce the Tigers, who had only broken even in four games and had beaten no better teams than Brown and Rutgers.

Penn's huge forward wall outweighed the Nassau linemen 23 pounds to the man.

Starting confidently, the Quakers scored first in nine minutes on an 8-yard reverse by Bob Deuber, but within little more than a minute the Tigers had come back to knot it at 7-7 on a spectacular 26-yard pass into the end zone from Dick West to Ernest Ransome.

Shortly after, Ransome was hit heavily by three Penn tacklers and was carried from the field on a stretcher with a badly injured hip.

Before the first period ended, Penn came back to score the second time on an 80-yard march during which it dropped the single wing-back offense temporarily in favor of the T-formation.

Tony Minisi, Penn's ranking star, who did not otherwise distinguish himself today, sprinted 44 yards for the touchdown after breaking off his left tackle. That made it 14-7 as Bob Evans placekicked his second extra point.

That Man Mead Again

Princeton's equalizing score in the second quarter was a dilly. For some reason Penn elected to quick-kick on second down from it own 24, and Tom Cleveland of Princeton broke through and blocked it.

Ed Mead, Tiger end, gobbled up the ball, picked up a pair of blockers and tore 30 yards across the line.

Then came what deserves to rank among the season's more fantastic plays. Keuffel's attempted kick for point was blocked by big George Savitsky, Penn tackle, and bounded back with everybody in pursuit.

Dick West, Princeton back, finally got it and, failing to find any place to run, pegged the ball to

See PENN, Page 5, Column 3.

Security Council Is Attacked By Small Nations for Vetoing U.N. Membership Applications

Penn Back Takes to the Air

Associated Press WIREPHOTO

UP AND OVER—Bob Deuber, Pennsylvania back, goes high in the air to avoid a Princeton tackler (grounded) to chalk up a first-quarter gain in yesterday's game. Princeton won, 17 to 14

Russian Efforts To Block Criticism Fail; Connally and Vishinsky in Clash

Lake Success, N. Y., Nov. 2 (AP). Despite strenuous efforts of Russia to block criticism of the United Nations Security Council, Egypt and Argentina today led a small-nations attack on the Council for rejecting the applications of Ireland, Portugal, Transjordan, Albania and Outer Mongolia for U.N. membership.

The sharpest attack came from Argentine Delegate Jose Arce, who protested particularly against use of the veto on membership applications and declared that if this procedure is to be followed "it is better if the other 46 nations simply folded up our papers and turned over to the five great powers the solution of our problems."

The controversy developed at the opening meeting of the General Assembly's powerful political committee, which has before it such explosive issues as the Soviet arms limitation proposals, demands for action against Franco Spain and the veto question.

Connally and Vishinsky Clash

One of the high spots in the debate was a clash between Senator Tom Connally (D., Texas), United States representative, and Soviet representative Andrei Y. Vishinsky over the broad principle of the committee's right to review the Security Council's actions.

Vishinsky insisted that the committee had no "mandate" to criticize the Council, while Connally contended the committee had the entire report of the Council before it and could discuss any part of the report dealing with the admission of new members.

"What good does information do if you can't talk about it?" Connally asked. "If you have to whisper it and mark it top secret? Why should we be afraid to discuss anything that pertains to peace, shun it as though it were a leper?"

Reconsideration Urged

The committee already had unanimously recommended that the Assembly approve the membership applications of the three nations previously recommended by the Security Council—Sweden, Iceland and Afghanistan—and Vishinsky said it should limit its action to that.

The criticism of the Council, however, had been started earlier and Committee Chairman Dmitri Manuilsky, Foreign Minister of the Soviet Ukraine, ruled that other members should be allowed an opportunity to make declarations.

Egyptian Delegate Mahmoud Bey Fawzi accused the Council of overstepping its authority by rejecting

See NATIONS, Page 3, Column 4.

Miners Quit By Hundreds In 3 States

Owners Say Pay Rise Will Drive Buyers To Use of Oil and Gas

By the Associated Press

Bituminous miners continued to quit work by the hundreds yesterday in connection with John L. Lewis' new contract negotiations while the operators protested that any further wage concessions would price coal right out of the fuel market.

William Blizzard, president of the United Mine Workers District 17 in West Virginia, said the walkout "is spreading, but we are doing all we can to prevent it."

Reports from management and union sources indicated some 10,000 miners were idle in West Virginia and Pike County, Ky., with others idle in Tennessee. Scores of mines were shut down and absenteeism hampered some still operating.

With the wage talks between the Administration and Lewis in recess until Monday, a National Coal Association statement said "our whole national economy trembles in jeopardy" while the Government and the "big boss of the United Mine Workers play a game of checkers with a three-billion-dollar industry."

Both the union and the Government said they expected the closed mines to reopen tomorrow. But John D. Battle, executive secretary of the coal association, declared there might be an epidemic of stoppages to block any accumulation of coal reserves.

Aides of Lewis said there would be no general mine strike for the time being. Lewis seeks new pay and other concessions for his 400,000 miners from the Interior Department, which has been operating the mines since last May under a White House seizure order.

So far, Coal Mines Administrator N. H. Collisson has merely

See COAL, Page 3, Column 5.

These Not So Easy

Navy Loses to Irish; Army Coasts In, 19-0

Notre Dame's Subs Lead Attack in 28-0 Win Over Middies

By Shirley Povich
Post Reporter

Baltimore, Nov. 2.—Notre Dame's victory march continued unabated today, but in a performance that was not quite lyrical, and it fell to the role of unheralded substitute backs of the Irish to compound a 28-0 triumph over the stout lads of Navy.

Before a crowd of 65,000, flecked by the glint of braid and brass of the high military, the Irish galloped to a 21-0 lead in the first half and then Notre Dame's regulars were outplayed in the third quarter by an awakened Navy team that drove to the 1-inch line before yielding the ball.

Those Fumbles Again

Not until the last five minutes could Notre Dame mount a touchdown drive in the second half, and again it was the Notre Dame reserves who scored with 44 seconds of the game remaining.

Seven Notre Dame fumbles, four of them recovered by Navy, reflected the spotty play of the Irish who, with their sights on the Army game a week hence, were not at all times impressive.

Navy, too, was fumbling, and the first two Irish touchdowns stemmed from recoveries in the Middies' territory. But it was no Lujack, or Sitko, or Mello, the supposed top dogs of the Notre Dame backfield, who made the Irish move today.

Jerry Cowhig, a fleet lad from Boston who was moved into the game when Sitko was injured, and Floyd Simons, a second-string halfback from Portland, Oreg., and Bill Gompers, a third-stringer, were the backs that were sprung loose.

Middies Are Aroused

Young Cowhig put on a show that may have earned him a starting job against Army next week, with a 30-yard sprint to the first touchdown, and a dazzling 83-yard gallop over the goal in the last quarter that was nullified by a clipping penalty.

Simmons' smashes at the Navy line highlighted the two touchdowns of the Irish in the second quarter as the Notre Dame reserves, operating with George Ratterman at quarterback, took over the scoring job. Simmons climaxed a drive of 86 yards and another of 52 yards on hand off plays from Ratterman.

It was against the Irish regulars, who moved back into the ball game

See NAVY, Page 3, Column 6.

Davis and Blanchard In Last Home Game; Win 25th Straight

West Point, N. Y., Nov. 2 (AP).—The Army football team made it No. 25 today.

Not a dazzling, scintillating twenty-fifth straight victory, but the 19-to-0 triumph over West Virginia was convincing enough and the opposition was spirited enough to keep the capacity crowd of 25,500 in Michie Stadium thoroughly interested, and just the thing to sharpen the Cadets for their classic with Notre Dame next week.

It was the final home appearance of Glenn Davis and Doc Blanchard, famed touchdown twins, and seven other Army starters, and, as might be expected with the thoughts turned ahead a week, it was far from the best performance.

The Cadets on the whole played in flashes, sputtering and wheezing and fumbling their way along and then bursting into an offensive roar like a balky engine finally getting the spark.

Doc Guilty of Fumbles

Blanchard scored one touchdown on a 46-yard dash through left tackle in the second period, and Davis contributed one by taking a 7-yard toss from Arnold Tucker in a corner of the end zone in the third.

Otherwise their often brilliant offensive maneuvers failed to pay off, with Blanchard guilty of inopportune fumbles on occasion.

Hank Foldberg scored the first touchdown in the first period, taking an 8-yard pass from Tucker in the end zone.

Army apparently started under the theory that it would try to win without Blanchard or Davis. They were in the lineup, but the ball carrying chores were left to Fuson the first time the Cadets got the ball.

That didn't work. Army quickly found the Mountaineers apparently had never heard of the might of Earl Blaik's Black Knights. They asked no quarter and gave none. And the next time the Cadets got the ball they put Blanchard and Davis to work.

Mountaineers Fight Back

Taking a punt on his 40, Davis skipped back 20 yards to launch the drive. He then added 10 more around his right end, and Blanchard bulled his way through the middle for 22 more to put the ball on the Mountaineer 8, from where

See ARMY, Page 5, Column 6.

Georgetown Defeats G. W. By 18-6 Score

(Picture on Page 6)

By Bill Burnett
Post Reporter

One dazzling minute of heads-up football, after a horrible shoving around, was all Georgetown needed to retain its unblemished record against George Washington University, yesterday, by 18 to 6.

Packed into that single minute were a pair of fourth-quarter touchdowns that brought the Hoyas the triumph in the sixteenth renewal of the District's only college football natural. Packed into it were two lightning-like plays that voided George Washington's complete dominance of the game.

Even Georgetown rooters in the crowd of 16,556 paid customers were surprised the Hoyas were no worse off than locked in a 6-6 tie as the final period started. They'd seen George Washington power roll over the Hoyas to wind up with a rushing advantage of 132 yards to 19 and a passing advantage of 107 yards to 52. Twelve first downs the Colonials registered to Georgetown's three.

All Goes for Nothing

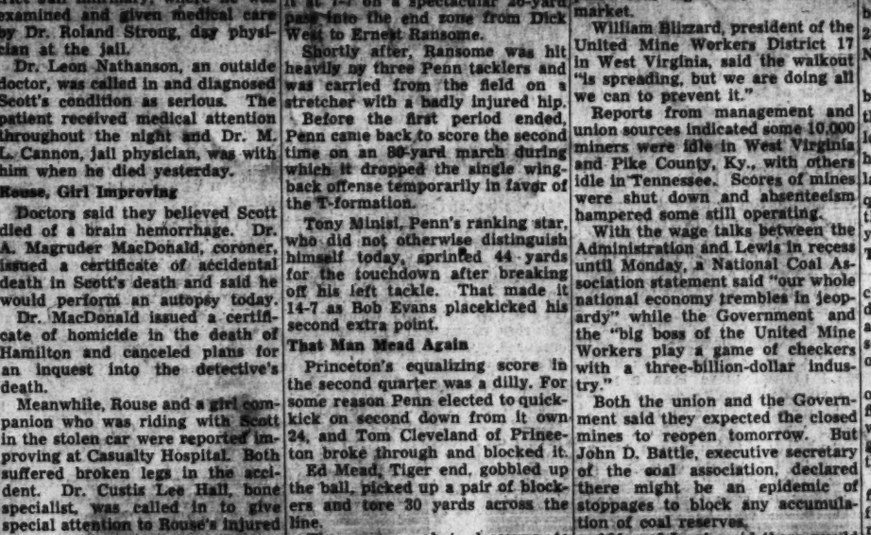
But all that went for nothing as the Hoyas struck midway of the final period. Within 40 seconds Lou Surman tallied on a 51-yard pass play, Babe Baranowski tossing, and Len Bonforte scooped a Colonial pass out of the air to race 32 yards for the final score.

In the first period Georgetown scored when a G. W. punt from behind its own goal was blocked by Tom Dolan and carried 3 yards by Jim O'Keefe, former All-District star from Gonzaga, for the first touchdown of his football career. The Colonials came back a period later, recovering a fumble and quickly tallying on a 11-yard pass from Wingman Dick Koester to Frank Close.

As the Colonials, trying to crack a Georgetown streak that has fetched them nothing better than one scoreless tie in 56 years, ripped through the Hilltoppers for everything but the victory. There

See GEORGE, Page 5, Column 1.

Back to Work With a Mug of Beer



Post Staff Photo

A TOAST AT STRIKE'S END—Brewers at the Christian Heurich Brewery drank long and deep of the stuff the customer hasn't been able to buy recently before returning to work yesterday at the end of the 23-day beer strike. One of the brewers brought along a pitcher to make sure of a full measure. Striking drivers accepted a management offer of a $30 weekly wage plus an 8-cent commission on all cases handled. They had been receiving $25 and a 7-cent commission. Inside workers were raised from $34, $40 and $42 to $43, $50 and $53

Second Case in 24 Hours

Young Mother Raped, Robbed In Full View of Two Daughters

A 24-year-old mother was raped and robbed in full view of her two young daughters yesterday at 9 a. m. in her home at 1734 Trinidad ave. ne.

She told police her attacker was a 6-foot muscular Negro who appeared to have been drinking.

This was the second rape case in the Washington area in less than 24 hours. Montgomery County police and the FBI were still searching yesterday for a white man who attacked a 35-year-old woman, an employe of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, near the District line Friday night.

The young mother is an attractive blonde, small, about 4 feet 11, and has two daughters, aged 1 and 2.

She said she heard someone stirring in the hallway outside her apartment yesterday morning and assumed it was a man sent to clean up the hallway.

Opening her door, she asked the man outside if he had come to tidy up the hall and he told her he had. She told police she was removing her baby carriage from the hallway to the apartment and the man followed her in.

Inside the apartment, the intruder grabbed the woman and they struggled from a hallway into the kitchen and back into the

See ASSAULT, Page 3, Column 5.

Post Canvasses 900 Adults

Poll Shows 260,000 Citizens Expect to Vote in Plebiscite

By Gerald G. Gross
Post Reporter

More than a quarter million Washingtonians will vote in the District franchise plebiscite on Tuesday, according to The Washington Post Poll.

To obtain an idea of the public's interest and intentions, The Post last week canvassed 900 adults eligible to cast ballots in the unofficial referendum. Every section of the Capital was included in the poll, which was conducted by personal visit and telephone.

The cross-section study revealed that:

Eight out of 10 adults in the District have heard of the plebiscite.

Four out of 10 are certain to vote.

Fifteen out of every 100 have not yet made up their minds whether to vote or not.

The polls turnout on Washington's own election day, when her citizens will express their views on home rule and national representation, will almost treble the figure recorded on April 30, 1938. At that time, an unofficial referendum on the same two questions brought out slightly more than 95,000 voters.

Post Poll interviewers asked:

"Do you yourself plan to vote on these (plebiscite) questions on No

See VOTE, Page 4, Column 1.

The Federal Diary

By Jerry Kluttz

War Agency Death Watch Agency May Be Created

DYING: A new agency may be created to do a death watch over OPA, the Wage Stabilization Board, Civilian Production Administration, the Selective Service System and other war agencies. In the active talk stage are these plans looking toward the liquidation of the war agencies:

Kluttz

1. To transfer them all to a proposed new agency, perhaps within the White House reconversion office, to dismiss employes, dispose of property, clear the accounts, and to either continue some functions until they are no longer needed, or to transfer them to old-line agencies, or

2. To allow each of these agencies to arrange and hold their own funerals and to recommend the transfer of records, property and continuing functions to old-line agencies. This plan is favored, but, it seems, several of the agencies have been exceedingly slow in planning their liquidations.

Selective Service is the only agency whose future can be described as "hopeful." Its act expires on March 31. It hasn't been used for several months since both the Army and the Navy have been getting all the men they need through the volunteer system. Several weeks ago, it's reported, a definite decision was made to allow the act to lapse and the agency to die. But now, the story goes, the Administration is about to reverse itself. Congress, however, will have the last word on this.

VA: Spot exit interviews will be conducted in Veterans' Administration to try to find out why so many of its employes resign. . . .

AGRICULTURE: William A. De Vaughan is the new personnel director of the Bureau of Animal Industry. . . . **POSTOFFICE:** The Administration has okayed a proposed bill to give automatic pay raises to postoffice substitutes who are paid on an hourly when-employed basis.

. . . **OPA:** New efficiency ratings are being given some 800 employes in OPA's price division. They will help determine the coming big layoffs.

POLITICS: One of the smelliest bits of politics in this dying campaign is the failure of the President to appoint an interdepartmental committee to determine if there are adequate safeguards to keep disloyal people out of the Federal service. Someone, apparently, decided the committee must not be appointed before the election because it might lose a few Communist votes.

The appointment of such a committee was recommended in a sane and sound report by the House Civil Service Committee. Top officials joined in the plea as they wanted light on the controversial subject. The President promised Chairman Randolph weeks ago that he would make the appointments. A proposed committee of sub-Cabinet members to make the study was sent to the White House.

But at that point, it's reported, Mr. Politics stepped in and stopped it all until after the election. To some people, it seems, a few votes are far more important than the Nation's security.

PATENT OFFICE: William Tyler, or "Mr. Patent Office," as he's sometimes called, has been retired. A leader in the Negro community here, Tyler was personal messenger to the commissioner of patents for the past 45 years. He served under 10 commissioners and every one of them has the greatest respect for him.

ABOUT ME: At the Bureau of Standards is a very clever girl whose name is Eleanor M. Clinton. This young lady, a P-2 physicist, has been able to do what no other person to my knowledge has accomplished—to write a poem based on my last name, an ungodly mouthful.

Miss Clinton calls her work the VILLANELLE OF THE WAR SERVICE APPOINTEE, and a villanelle, Webster says, is a very special kind of poem. Here's Miss Clinton's:

Oh, please inform me, Jerry Kluttz
How dark or bright my fate may be.
Speak plainly, with no ifs and buts.

For I am nearly going nuts
From months of black uncertainty
Oh, please inform me, Jerry Kluttz.

Will all those Budget Bureau cuts
That hit so many, next hit me?
Speak plainly, with no ifs and buts.

The worker with a "status" struts,
Cloaked in his proud seniority—
Oh, please inform me, Jerry Kluttz.

While we observe the door that shuts
On each war service employe.
Speak plainly, with no ifs and buts.

Now must we starve, and live in huts
Who gave our best to make man free?
Oh, please inform me, Jerry Kluttz,
Speak plainly, with no ifs and buts.

Gosh, if I could only live up to that plea; if I could only predict accurately what the unpredictable President, the Congress, and the agencies would do with the many thousands of war service people. But Miss Clinton shouldn't worry—the physicist today is one of the most desired employes.

Va. Candidates Spend Little On Campaigns

Virginia candidates for the Senate and House are spending little on their campaigns in comparison with expenditures in many other States.

Reports received so far in compliance with the Corrupt Practices Act show no expenditures for four House incumbents and less than $1000 for most of the other aspirants for office.

Earle Lutz of Richmond, Republican candiate opposing Representative Vaughan Gary, Democrat, from the Third District, listed the largest expenditure of any Virginia candidate. His report showed $1433.88 in contributions and an equal amount expended. Principal contributor listed was C. M. Dozier, Richmond, a State Republican leader, who donated $350.

Senator Byrd reported expenditures of $1000 and no contributions. Lester S. Parsons of Norfolk, Republican opposing Byrd, reported $200 expenditures and no contributions.

Several Report No Outlay

Reporting no expenditures and no contributions were Democratic incumbents S. Otis Bland, First District; D. Vaughan Gary, Third; Patrick H. Drewry, Fourth; and Howard W. Smith, Eighth.

Howard Carwile, Richmond, independent candidate for the unexpired Senate term, reported expenditures of $485.75 and no contributions.

Robert H. Woods, Pearisburg Republican senatorial candidate for the short term, listed $108.75 expenditures and $95 contributions. A. Willis Robertson, Seventh District Representative and Democratic nominee for the short term, reported $25 expenditures and $125 in contributions.

Other reports:

First District—Walter Johnson, Heathsville, Republican, $129 expenditures, contributions none.

Second District—Porter Hardy, jr., Churchland, Democrat, expenditures $38, contributions, $500, principal contributor National Congressional Campaign Committee.

Fifth District—Thomas B. Stanley, Stanleytown, Democrat, no expenditures, no contributions; William L. Creasy, Galax, Republican, no expenditures and no contributions.

Figures for Other Districts

Sixth District—J. Lindsay Almond, jr., Democratic incumbent, expenditures $719, contributions none; Frank R. Angell, Roanoke, Republican, expenditures $439.85, contributions, $1780, principal contributor, J. N. Pugh, $1000.

Seventh District—Burr P. Harrison, Winchester, Democrat, $165 expenditures, $100 contribution by J. G. Helledge, Front Royal; Karl Jenkins, Stanley; Republican, $672 expenditures, contributions none.

Eighth District—Lawrence Michael, Arlington, Republican, expenditures $844, contributions $967, principal contributor W. M. Ward, New York, $250.

Ninth District—S. R. Sutherland, Clintwood, Republican, expenditures none, contributions $20.

Plant Expansion Leaders

Virginia led all South Atlantic States except West Virginia in the amount of publicly financed industrial plants during the war years.

Civilian Production Administration figures show Virginia gained $280,300,000 of the country's war-built plants from July, 1940, to June, 1945. Only slightly ahead was West Virginia, with $286,900,000.

The Virginias and Maryland, with $239,300,000, were far ahead of the other States in the group. These included Georgia, $107,700,000; North Carolina, $102,200,000; Florida, $67,400,000; South Carolina, $60,100,000, and Delaware, $28,300,000.

The great expansion into the South and other areas away from the old established industrial centers came after Pearl Harbor. Security from attack became a major consideration in plant location, and supplies of trained workers in industrial towns were almost exhausted.

Of approximately 22 billion dollars increase for the Nation's industrial capacity, about 18 billion dollars was publicly financed. The CPA had no breakdown by States of the four billion dollars in private financing.

The CPA estimates that war plants added about one third to the country's prewar manufacturing capacity in terms of plant space and equipment.

Virginia U. to Hold Memorial Service

Charlottesville, Va., Nov. 2.—A memorial service for University of Virginia students, faculty members and alumni who lost their lives in World War II will be held in Cabell Hall tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock, when the memorial address will be delivered by the Right Rev. Henry St. George Tucker of Richmond, Va., Presiding Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Dr. Ivey F. Lewis, dean of the college of arts and sciences, and Dr. S. Vernon McCasland, head of the university's school of religion, will assist with the services, to which President John Lloyd Newcomb has invited the parents, the widows and other near relatives of the deceased persons.

Colonial Transit Signs Drivers' Wage Pact

Fredericksburg, Va., Nov. 2 (Spl.).—A contract granting an unspecified wage increase was signed yesterday by the Colonial Transit Co. here and drivers of the Amalgamated Association of Street, Elecric Railway and Motor Coach Employes local. An agreement on the pay issue ended a four-day strike of the bus drivers October 13.

Governor Tuck Enjoys the Circus, Too

Associated Press Photo

AS INDICATED by his big smile the governor of Virginia enjoys the circus just as well as the next man as he receives a bouquet of carrots, the next best thing perhaps to turnip greens, a gubernatorial favorite, from a clown at a Richmond performance

CIO Official Backing Byrd, Carwile Says

Winchester, Va., Nov. 2 (AP).—Howard H. Carwile, independent candidate for the United States Senate seat now held by Senator Harry F. Byrd, said today that the CIO Political Action Committee, which opposed Byrd in his successful Democratic primary contest, is stagnating now and that a prominent CIO official at Richmond is supporting Byrd because the CIO expects a "mighty assault from the AFL under the domination of that dynamic master of strategy, John L. Lewis.

"This official is trying to coax Byrd to make Lewis the bogey man," Carwile said.

Carwile spoke on the courthouse lawn before 400 or more persons.

"I come to Winchester to tell the apple-picking squire that he is not my master, that his abominable agents can kick me out of the State Capitol but that they cannot kick defiance out of my heart," Carwile said in his speech here, where Senator Byrd owns a newspaper. The Senator lives in adjoining Clarke County.

"I detest the Byrd machine because it has fastened upon the Connomwealth an outrageous oligarchy which has made Virginia democracy a password for hypocrisy the world over," Carwile said. "Every essential phase of human activity in this State reeks with the servile satraps of Harry Byrd."

The independent candiate said that Byrd could take no credit for the State's antilynching law, which he described as "an antistrike and antipicketing measure." He said the Senator had no scruples against the spending of public funds so long as they were spent on his class, and therefore had supported the RFC.

Turning his guns on Lester Parsons, the Republican nominee, Carwile said the "most pathetic performance of this entire campaign has been the Republican lambasting of labor until within three days of the election, then asking labor for a smooching party.

"A hog appreciates you scratching his back, but his appreciation ceases when the scratching ceases. A Republican politician appreciates a labor vote until he gets it."

Carwile, who spent the day putting up his campaign posters in Ruckersville, Elkton and Luray, said he would visit Staunton and Roanoke before returning to Richmond for a radio speech Monday night.

Fredericksburg Service

Fredericksburg, Va., Nov. 2 (Spl.).—The Fredericksburg Ministerial Association will sponsor its annual community Armistice Day service of "Prayer for Peace" at the Presbyterian Church at 10:30 a. m., November 11. Ministers of the various churches will participate.

Chicago Livestock

Chicago, Nov. 2 (AP).—(USDA)—SALABLE HOGS—Receipts, 1000 (estimated), total not given; compared with a week ago all weights, including sows, 50 to 1.00 lower.

SALABLE CATTLE—Receipts, 500 (estimated), total not given; compared to a week ago all fat cattle classes took sharp possible during week; prices fluctuated widely but closing trade good to average-choice fed steers and yearlings, including yearling heifers, 2.00@4.00 lower, numerous bulks down 3.00 common and medium grades steady to 1.00 lower.

Common kinds holding steady; medium and good beef cows lost 2.00@5.00, on paddling basis late at sharp downturn, but canners, cutters and lower fringe common beef cows fell 1.00 higher, closing 1.50 lower, especially on canners; beef bulls 1.00@2.00 lower but sausage bulls about steady; vealers also held steady; medium to good stocker and feeder cattle 50 lower but choice kinds steady at 18.00 upward, all commercial grades closing slow but around 5000 head show stock calves and yearlings, including heifers, weighing at 18.00@22.00 for non-prize winners.

Top strictly choice 1605-pound fed yearlings topped to local packers at 27.00, new load lot high; next highest price 26.50; numerous loads good to choice steers early at 26.00@26.00, comparable kinds closing at 21.00@30.00; best Western grassers 27.00; fed heifers, 30.00; bulk fat heifers, 22.00@27.00; range beef cows sold up to 21.00. Practical top early 18.00, but closing outside 16.00; late market on canners and cutters active at 10.00@12.00; practical outside late on both sausage and beef bulls, 16.00; vealers steady at 21.00 down.

SALABLE SHEEP—Receipts, 1000 (estimated), total not given; compared to a week ago: Slaughter classes 1.00 to 1.50 lower; clipped Western ewes made up smaller percentage of run; natives again predominating in lamb crop but proportion of fed and shorn lambs slightly increased.

Good and choice wooled slaughter lambs, 22.25@24.25, late sales, 22.25@22.75, with the closing top, mixed medium and good lambs, 20.00@22.00, common and medium sort-out natives 11.00@17.00; shorn fed lambs, 21.50@23.25; strictly good and choice 100-pound weights with No. 2 pelts, 21.50 fair good and choice fed yearlings 19.00@20.00; nothing over 19.00 late.

Cull to choice slaughter ewes early 6.50@8.50, with few choice sorted kinds to 9.00 on shipping account; late top 7.50, with most cull and common kinds, 5.50, and a few as low as 5.00; good Western feeding lambs fully steady at 17.50@18.00.

Chicago, Nov. 2 (AP).—Unofficial estimated livestock receipts for Monday: Hogs, 25,000; cattle, 7,000, and sheep, 10,000.

Dairy Outlook In Loudoun Reviewed

Hamilton, Va., Nov. 2 (Spl.).—Five hundred Loudoun County dairymen, attending a meeting here today, heard L. M. Walker, jr., State Commissioner of Agriculture, picture a bright outlook for dairy farmers in northern Virginia. "This will be in proportion to the number of younger men who have the inclination to follow the business," he said.

The Hamilton Milling Co., of which Howard C. Rogers is president, was host to the group. Walker spoke at the morning session. A bounteous midday luncheon was served to those in attendance and the program continued throughout the afternoon.

"When it comes to the outlook for dairy farmers in northern Virginia, it appears to us that the demand for dairy products in the Washington area will continue at a high level through the first half of 1947. During 1945 approximately 85 per cent of the total milk receipts in the Washington area was produced in the area. The lowest number of producers in the Washington milkshed was 1514 in midsummer of 1945 and has increased gradually until last August there were 1578," Mr. Walker said.

Better Labor Outlook

The speaker predicted some improvement in the farm labor situation during the coming year, making an increase in producers and production; also that feed will be cheaper and of better quality during the months ahead of us, which should bring about increased production.

In speaking of young men entering the dairy business, Walker said: "A survey made on the Richmond market more than a year ago reveals that the average age of heads of dairy farm establishments was 57 years. As I look around, I do not see too many young men prepared to step into their father's shoes."

Walker believes that increased organization will be required to make dairy farming a job in which your sons and daughters will follow. "This is a day of organization and with it goes cooperation to the extent that our city customers will have a fairer understanding of the farmer's real problems," he said.

Another speaker at the morning session was R. G. Connally, extension dairy husbandman at VPI, who spoke on "Factors That Control Profits in Dairying."

In the afternoon, B. B. Derrick, secretary-treasurer of the Maryland and Virginia Milk Producers Association, discussed the fluid milk and cream supply and price situation in the Washington milkshed. Dr. O. E. Reed and M. S. Fohrman of the United States Bureau of Dairy Industry dealt with the problem of breeding dairy cattle for higher production. J. R. Lintner, county agent, presided at the meeting.

VMI Alumni Meeting

A dinner meeting for alumni and friends of VMI is planned for the evening of November 12 at the Leesburg Inn. At this time Maj. Gen. Richard J. Marshall, superintendent of Virginia Military Institute, will be the guest speaker.

General Marshall will remain in Loudoun County the following day. He will be accompanied to Leesburg by Mrs. Marshall, Jack Burress of Richmond, and O. L. Denton of Lexington.

The local committee making arrangements for the two-day visit and dinner are B. Powell Harrison, jr., chairman; T. M. Fendall, J. T. Hirst, E. V. White, Morton Riddle 3d, R. T. Corbell, jr., and Albert V. Carr.

Honor for Rev. Cole

The Purcellville Baptist Church on November 17, will dedicate a bronze plaque in honor of the Rev. Henry B. Cole, former pastor of the church from 1934 until his death in April, 1941. The dedicatory sermon will be preached by the Rev. Charles W. Caulkins, former pastor of the Leesburg Baptist Church and at present pastor of the Brookmont Baptist Church, Washington, D. C. The Rev. Paul B. Watlington, jr., is now serving the Purcellville Church.

Guard Armory Being Planned For La Plata

Indianhead, Md., Nov. 2 (Spl.).—Plans are under way for the completion of a new armory to be erected on La Grange ave. in La Plata in the near future. The lot has already been purchased with funds donated by the citizens. Members of the planning committee, which consists of J. W. Wills, J. A. Claggett, Maxwell Mitchell, Peter Reckliss, Clarence O. McDonagh, Jack Taylor, Robert Nalley, DeSales Mudd and Thomas P. McDonagh, met on Monday to discuss plans.

Permission for the erection of the building has been obtained from Gen. Milton A. Reckord, adjutant general of the State of Maryland. Erection of the building will begin as soon as construction approval is granted by the CPA.

New Firehouse Discussed

The Business Men's Association of Indianhead, on Wednesday evening in the Community Center, discussed the building of a firehouse, plans of which are being drawn by Arnold Klaas, who also donated the lot, for that purpose. John Sprague, president of the association, presided. A full report was given by Lester Hottle, chairman of the fact-finding commission. C. C. Larrimore, of the University of Maryland's Fire Extension Service offered ideas for forming a fire department.

Episcopalian Drive

Episcopal churches in southern Maryland are joining the Nationwide "Every Member Canvass," which opens November 10. Many churches are planning special services on that day, and throughout the drive which will close on December 8. About 32,000 members of the diocese will participate.

Glasva P-TA Meeting

The Glasva P.-T.A. will celebrate American Education Week at a meeting on November 7. An exhibition of pupils' work is planned. A former pupil, George (Pete) Bowling, who has recently returned from service in Japan, will talk on "life" there.

La Plata Legion Parade

The American Legion, Harry White Wilmer Post 82, will sponsor a parade and appropriate memorial ceremonies in La Plata on November 11 in commemoration of Armistice Day. The parade will begin at 10:30 a. m. at the Charles Theater in La Plata.

Bryantown Holy Name

Observing the feast of "Christ the King," Holy Name men from all sections met in Bryantown last Sunday, at St. Mary's Church.

T. C. Sydnor Killed Instantly in Richmond Depot

Richmond, Va., Nov. 2.—Thomas C. Sydnor, 43, an official of the State Department of Education, was killed instantly last night when he fell beneath the wheels of the northbound "Silver Meteor" at Richmond's Main Street station.

The accident occurred on the Seaboard Air Line Railway trestle above Main Street.

Witnesses told police that Sydnor apparently was attempting to leave the moving train when his foot slipped and he pitched beneath the wheels. City Coroner K. J. Cherry returned a verdict of accidental death.

Sydnor was believed to have accompanied a passenger to the train and lingered aboard until the Meteor started pulling out of the station.

Plane Crash Victim Sent to Bethesda

Charles Town, W. Va., Nov. 2 (Spl.).—Kenneth Sager, injured in a plane crash in this county last Sunday, was removed yesterday from his home in adjoining Ranson to Bethesda (Md.) Naval Hospital for examination and treatment.

The other accident victim, Scott Moler, is slowly recovering in the hospital here and will be taken to a Government hospital later. He has been unconscious much of the time.

Prince William Group Urges Better Road

Manassas, Va., Nov. 2 (Spl.).—The Manassas-Annandale Road Committee, at a meeting this week in the Clifton School, voted to urge the State Department of Highways to establish a primary road from Manassas to Annandale through Clifton instead of a secondary road as had been advocated by the committee previously.

The committee, headed by James Cross of Clifton, appointed E. R. Conner of Manassas as chairman of a ways and means committee to present the matter to the proper authorities. The proposed route would connect Route 28 near Manassas to Columbia pike at Annandale, following the Southern Railroad through Clifton and Burke. In the opposite direction it would join Route 29 above Remington after following Route 28 through Nokesville and Catlett.

The distance between Remington and other points south and Washington would be shortened by 10 miles, according to E. D. Gothwaite, secretary of the committee. A more direct route from Manassas to Washington has been advocated for many years, but it was not until recently that a new committee composed of representatives from Prince William and Fairfax Counties have made active strides toward attaining the goal.

P-TA Meeting

The Manassas Parent-Teacher Association will present a magical show at 8 p. m. November 7 in the auditorium of the high school here. Ed Patterson "America's Master of Amazement," will be the guest artist.

State forestry work in connection with soil conservation districts was discussed at a meeting of the Supervisors of the Northern Virginia Soil Conservation District at Stone House Inn near Manassas on October 30. George W. Dean State forester, Charlottesville, outlined the services available to the soil conservation district through the State Farm Foresters and encouraged use of forestry conservation practices in carrying out of farm conservation plans in the local district which is comprised of Prince William, Fairfax and Loudoun counties.

Others taking part in the supper program included Lyman Carrier, soil conservationist, Blacksburg; Dr. Grover Brown, chief agronomist, United States Soil Conservation Service, Washington, D. C. and Nokesville; Berlin Eye, district forester, Charlottesville; A. T. Custard, district farm forester, Charlottesville.

Dabney Williamston, district conservationist for Northern Virginia and tri-county soil conservation districts, Manassas; Harry R. Parks, conservationist, Northern Virginia conservation district, Manassas; Marcel Pfalzgraf, farm forester, Fairfax; John D. Atkins, farm forester, Hamilton; J. E. Beard, county agent, Fairfax; Rufus Bamer, vocational agricultural instructor, Nokesville; and L. W. Huff, Nokesville; Stuart DeBell, Centerville, T. G. Elgin, McLean, and Frank Cox, Manassas, supervisors of the Northern Virginia soil conservation district.

USO Campaign

The Prince William County USO campaign for 1946 will open November 4 and be carried on through November 18, Arthur W. Sinclair, Manassas, chairman, has announced. The quota for the county is $1512. R. Jackson Ratcliffe, Manassas, will serve as treasurer.

Realty Transfers

Prince William County real estate transfers reported this week include:

Beckers Farms, 560-acre estate located between Gainesville and Buckland on U. S. Route 211, was sold this week by Mrs. Carl H. J. Becker to Mr. and Mrs. John L. Caswell of Montgomery County, Md. Mr. Caswell, who has taken possession, will continue to operate the place as a dairy farm.

Also in the hands of new owners is Falkland, historic 477-acre estate near Buckland, sold by Mr. and Mrs. David Batchelder to Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Steven Malevitch of Alexandria.

Another transfer this week was the old Pringle farm near Stone House on Route 211 to George W. Sutton, Washington, D. C., attorney. He will maintain a purebred Guernsey herd on the 141-acre farm.

Poultry Specialist's Visit

Marshall E. Coe, V. P. I. poultry specialist, will be in the county on November 5 to work with County Agent Frank D. Cox in advising local poultry growers about their problems and to inspect county poultry flocks.

Baltimore Livestock

Baltimore, Nov. 2 (AP) (U. S. Department of Agriculture).—CATTLE—No receipts; compared with week ago, week's receipts sharply reduced over last week's record run; general trade moderately active for week; slaughter steers grading average good and better, steady; lower grade weak to 50 cents lower; heifers scarce, weak to 50 cents lower; cows 1.00 to 2.00 lower, full decline on common, medium and good cows; bulls about steady; sausage bulls 1.00 to 1.50 lower, stockers and feeders fairly active, steady to weak; truck lot top good and choice slaughter steers around 1185 lbs., 27.50, week's top.

Average and top good grassers, 24.50@26.00; bulk medium and low good, 17.50@24.00; common to killers, 10.00@14.50; medium and good heifers, 18.00@22.50; common lightweights down to 14.00; good young heifer type beef cows, 15.00@16.50, few early in week 17.00@18.00; common and medium, 10.00@14.00; canners and cutters, 7.50@9.50, shelly canners down to 6.50.

Good beef bulls, 16.00@19.00, few higher; medium and good weighty sausage bulls, 14.00@18.00; light and medium weights, 10.00@13.50; medium and good stocker and feeder steers from 900 lbs. down, 15.00@18.50; load at 19.00; common lightweight stockers down to 13.00.

CALVES—No receipts; compared with week ago, vealers and weighty slaughter calves slow, 1.00 lower; mixed lots good and choice vealers, 18.00@20.00; common and medium vealers and weighty slaughter calves, 12.00@16.00; culls, calves and vealers, down to 7.00.

HOGS—No receipts; compared with week ago, prices fluctuated during the week and closed steady with a week ago; late market 24.25 on good and choice barrows and gilts up to 350 lbs.; heavier and weights, 23.75; good and choice sows, 21.75.

SHEEP—No receipts; compared with week ago, slaughter lambs steady to 50 cents lower; mixed lots good and choice 80-110 lbs. wooled lambs largely 20.00@22.00; few lots early in week to 23.50; common and medium, 12.50@16.00; culls down to 9.00; slaughter ewes very uneven, mostly on a catch-as-catch-can basis all week; good and choice slaughter ewes selling over wide price spread from 7.00@10.00; common and medium, 4.00@6.00; culls down to 3.00.

Sweet Briar's 4th President Speaks

Associated Press Photo

DR. MARTHA B. LUCAS

Former associate dean of Radcliffe College speaks at Sweet Briar College Friday where she was inducated as fourth president of the institution

Tuck Appoints E. D. Marshall To Judgeship

Richmond, Va., Nov. 2 (AP).—Elliott DeJarnette Marshall, 41, of Front Royal, a great nephew of Chief Justice John Marshall, has been appointed interim judge of the Seventeenth Judical Circuit in succession to Judge Burr P. Harrison of Winchester, resigned.

Governor Tuck announced today the interim appointment of the Front Royal attorney to fill a vacancy caused when Judge Harrison resigned to accept the Democratic nomination for Congress from the Seventh Virginia District.

Marshall had the indorsement of a number of Democratic members of the General Assembly from the Seventeenth Circuit, as well as of the Front Royal, Winchester and Warren County Bar Association.

Wright Also Mentioned

Also strongly supported for the appointment was Richard S. Wright, jr., of Woodstock, who had the backing of members of the bar associations of Shenandoah and Clarke Counties.

Judge Marshall's circuit embraces the counties of Clarke, Frederick, Warren and Shenandoah, and he will preside also in the Corporation Court of Winchester.

The new circuit judge was born in Warren County, the son of James Markham Marshall, for 16 years sheriff of the county, and Maria DeJarnette, a sister of Dr. J. S. Dejarnette, former head of Western State Hospital at Staunton.

After his graduation from Randolph-Macon Academy at Front Royal, Judge Marshall attended Virginia Tech for two years and then attended the George Washington University Law School. He became a member of the Virginia Bar Association in 1929, a year prior to his graduation from George Washington with cum laude honors. He finished the law course at the head of his class and was president of the senior law class.

Practiced in Front Royal

In 1930, he started his law practice in Front Royal and became a member of the firm of Weaver, Armstrong and Marshall in 1937. Senator Aubrey G. Weaver was killed in a hotel fire in Richmond and the two other members of the firm continued the affiliatino.

Marshall has been a member of the Warren County Democratic Committee for 15 years and served as committee chairmna for a year.

He is a past president of the Front Royal Rotary Club, a member of the board of directors and attorney for the Citizens National Bank, assistant division counsel for the Southern Railway Co. and local counsel for the Norfolk and Western Railroad and the American Viscose Co. He is a member of the vestry and a trustee of Calvary Episcopal Church.

Judge Marshall married Dorothy Cooley of Berryville and has one son and two stepsons.

Political Gauge Seen in Result In Maryland

Baltimore, Nov. 2 (AP).—Maryland should afford a prime test of the political trend of the Nation as a whole at the polls on Tuesday.

The Little State, which serves as a buffer between the North and South and has trade connection which give its thinking a flavor of the Midwestern States, has not gone against the national trend in a presidential election since 1892 and has always been close to that trend in off-year contests.

State Democratic leaders express confidence that their candidates for the nUited States and Governor will be elected November 5.

Republicans are outwardly certain their men will be elected.

There have been no clearcut State issues. Both Republican Mayor Theodore R. McKeldin of Baltimore, candidate for Governor, and D. John Markey, the GOP nominee for the Senate, have spent much of their time attacking the national Administration and its foreign and domestic policies.

Markey has never before run for political office. He was a surprise primary winner. When the campaign first got underway, few observers conceded he had much chance to defeat Maryland's popular Democratic Governor, Herbert R. O'Conor, for the Senate seat.

The consensus today is that it will be a close election.

O'Conor's Estimated Margin

O'Conor headquarters estimated the Governor would ride to the Senate on a margin of upwards of 45,000 votes. Markey headquarters predict the veteran of three wars will win by about 25,000 votes.

The gubernatorial race between McKeldin and William Preston Lane, jr., Hagerstown newspaper publisher, attorney and businessman, seems to have developed into the same sort of a see-saw battle.

McKeldin, the best known Republican in the State, lost the gubernatorial election to O'Conor four years ago by 19,280 votes. In 1943, he unseated the strongly entrenched, four-time Mayor of Baltimore, Howard W. Jackson, by a margin of more than 20,000 ballots.

Lane is an astute political campaigner and has the advantage of a State vote registration of more than 2-to-1 Democratic.

If past results hold true this time, Maryland should give the right answer to the question as to whether the "Had Enough" slogan of the Republicans has taken hold.

In developments last night, Markey came under attack again by Amos W. W. Woodcock, Republican critical of his party's senatorial choice.

Woodcock said the "veteran issue" was unimportant in the contest between Markey and Governor O'Conor, adding:

"There is no reasonable doubt that Governor O'Conor is a better man to represent Maryland in the United States Senate than Colonel Markey."

Markey himself described the paramount issue as whether the Senate would be in the hands of the Republicans after elections. They need 10 seats before this can occur.

Halloween Prank Celebrants Sought

Frederick, Md., Nov. 2 (Spl.).—One arrest was reported today as State police and county authorities attempted to locate other Halloween celebramts who got out of hand Wednesday and Thursday nights. Held in $100 bond on a disorderly conduct charge is Casper Geisinger, Walkersville, who was apprehended loading a railroad freight car with fodder from a farmer's field at Walkersville.

Reports from the county revealed main highways blocked by snow fences, culverts disguised with corn fodder shocks and various types of machinery removed from nearby farms. In Thurmont several horses were removed from barns and left tethered on the main street of the town during the night.

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Parade Marking 250th Anniversary of Founding of Prince Georges County

County Commissioners appear in a scene showing the arrival of Capt. John Smith in Maryland

"Cowboys" from the Lewisdale Riding Academy were the favorites of the small boys who lined the parade route

Photos by Don O'Reilly.

Miss Norma Curtis of Brandywine, Md., the "Miss Prince Georges County," rode high above the crowd on "the queen's float"

Waters Letter Says Bridget Balked at Baby

Las Vegas, Nev., Nov. 1 (AP).—Into the record of Mrs. Bridget Waters' murder trial today went a letter from her slain husband, Frank, to his mother, dated October 6, 1944, and saying "our real trouble started" when she became pregnant, and asserting she insisted upon having an abortion.

The letter, written from England to Mrs. Martha Waters in Los Angeles was introduced over objections of defense counsel, L. O. Hawkins. Mrs. Waters previously testified that her husband had wanted an abortion and that she had refused.

When tests showed the Irish-born Mrs. Waters was pregnant, the letter said she went into a rage and refused to have a child.

The letter was a long dissertation on their marital troubles. It disclosed an alleged suicide attempt on Mrs. Water's part after she had joined him in London.

The letter added that after Mrs. Waters allegedly insisted on an abortion, she later "began to recant and said she wanted a baby."

One prosecution witness, Lola White Eagle, nurses aide at the hospital where Bridget formerly served in the same capacity, testified she had heard Mrs. Waters say: "I am going to try to get all I can out of him and then he can have the baby." The child, Frank, jr., is now 18 months old.

Benadryl Found Highly Effective in Hay Fever Relief

New testimony to the dramatic effects of benadryl in relieving allergic distress was reported yesterday by two Washington physicians.

Drs. Lester S. Blumenthal and Morris H. Rosenberg told how 11 hay fever cases benefited from 10 to 50 minutes after taking a small amount of the drug by mouth.

Seven different skin conditions, in 14 individuals, were treated with the same drug and all but two of the patients experienced marked or moderate relief of symptoms. Cardiac asthma likewise responded to benadryl. Of 15 diseases and conditions on which the drug was tried, with 39 persons involved, each one exficept bronchial asthma proved vulnerable to the drug.

Dr. Blumenthal is clinical instructor in medicine at George Washington University School of Medicine. Dr. Rosenberg is assistant resident in medicine at Gallinger Hospital. Their report was published in the Annals of the District Medical Society.

Towel, 2 Notes Clues to 4 Deaths By Bombing

Baltimore, Nov. 2 (AP).—A charred bath towel and two warning notes—clues in the incendiary bombing of a waterfront rooming house that took the lives of four seamen—were on their way to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for study today, police said.

Lieut. William Feehley, head of the homicide squad, said the towel may have been wrapped around the bomb, which incendiary squad officials have described as two varnish cans, one containing gasoline and the other banana oil. The towel, Feehley said, was found beside the cans in the wrecked rooming house.

The officer added that the notes, one of which was tossed through a window of the house attached to a monkey wrench last week, were both written in red pencil or crayon, apparently on the same type of paper. He said he hoped they might be traced through the watermark on the paper.

Arlington VA Office to Move

The Arlington Veterans' Administration contact office is to be moved from Clarendon to the Ball Building in Courthouse Square.

That announcement was made yesterday by the Veterans' Administration's Washington Regional Office. The shift was made necessary because of expanding business both of the VA office and of the USES office, with which it has been jointly housed at 3176 Wilson blvd. in Clarendon.

With the transfer, the office will remain open from 8:30 a. m. to 5 p. m., Mondays through Fridays, during which time a VA contact representative will be on hand.

To Welcome Servicemen

Returning servicemen will be welcomed back at the first semi-annual smoker of the Columbus University alumni and undergraduate chapters of the Chi Sigma Mu fraternity, next Friday at the Columbus Auditorium.

End of Boy's Busiest Day

Associated Press WIREPHOTO

LOST AND FOUND—David Hilmer, 4, of North Easton, Mass., falls asleep in the arms of Charles Willis, a high school youth, who found the boy in the woods. Willis was attracted to the scene by the barking of David's faithful shepherd dog. The boy had wandered 5 miles from his home

Mt. Airy Posse, Police Seek Youth For Entering Store

Frederick, Md., Nov. 2 (Spl.).—State police in this area and a posse of Mount Airy citizens were searching today for a youth identified as Frederick Pensel, jr., 5 Henry ave., Overlea, Md., wanted in connection with breaking and entering a large chain store tin Mount Airy early this morning. State Trooper James N. Simmons said he believes he shot Pensel in the hip before he took flight.

Pensel's accomplice in the attempted robbery of the store, Frederick Curtiss, formerly of Mount Airy, was captured by Trooper Simmons without a struggle. Pensel escaped from the building through a basement.

Simmons was notified of the presence of the two men in the store by a passerby about 1 o'clock this morning. With Trooper G. W. Wertz, who was visiting him, the officer surprised Curtiss and Pensel. Both have police records. Curtiss was taken to the Carroll County Jail at Westminster.

Dr. Goodykoontz To Speak Tuesday

A glimpse into the postwar German school system will be given Silver Spring residents by Dr. Bess Goodykoontz of the United States Office of Education at the Silver Spring, Md., Intermediate School, Tuesday at 8 p. m.

As another feature of the election night session sponsored by the school's P.-T.A., Louis E. Metcalf will present his barbershop harmony quartette, the "Potomac Clippers," a member unit of the Society for the Prevention of Barbershop Harmony in America.

Dr. Goodykoontz, as director of the division of elementary education for the Office of Education, was one of a small group of American educators who went to Germany to observe and evaluate the educational program of the United States Government in that country.

Rent Control Effective Now in Fredericksburg

Fredericksburg, Va., Nov. 2 (Spl.).—Rent control became effective for Fredericksburg and the counties of Spotsylvania and Stafford yesterday, with July 1, 1945, as the "freeze date."

The machinery of the local office was set in motion by L. P. Laing, director of the Richmond defense rental area; B. H. Anderson, regional office, Atlanta; and Mrs. Margaret Steidtman, Richmond. As yet no one has been selected to head the local office, but the three officials said someone living in the area was preferable.

Intercity Job Placement Is Inaugurated

The United States Employment Service for the District yesterday announced establishment of a new inter-city placement system.

The service will provide data on local jobs which can't be filled and information on work opportunities in other localities. Job inventories will be issued every two weeks and circulated throughout the country.

Fred Z. Hetzel, director of the USES here, pointed out that the inter-office program "gives every USES office in the country access to jobs and workers listed with every other office." He said it is "the first time in our history we have had such a complete exchange."

The service is available to local job seekers looking for work in other communities and to employers who are unable to find sufficient personnel here.

The 912 openings listed in the first District inventory range from an order for a traffic engineer at $6000 per year to an automobile helper at $25 per week, a USES official said. Largest group demand in a specific occupation was for 345 bricklayers who can earn from $12 to $17 a day.

Job opportunities for women in the District inventory totaled 23 openings, 20 of them for staff and graduate nurses.

Dropping of Bonus Brings Ercoupe Firm Before WSB

Discontinuance of a quarterly bonus to employes without approval of the Wage Stabilization Boad will bring the Engineering and Research Corporation, Riverdale, Md., before a WSB hearing Monday.

Representatives of the firm, which manufactures the Ercoupe airplane and machine tools, are scheduled to appear in Philadelphia to answer the charges, WSB announced yesterday.

The Board says the quarterly bonus was paid employes from March of 1942 to April of this year, and constitutes a part of the employes' wage. Total payroll involved in the cas eis about two million dollars and the bonus is about $125,000 quarterly.

Dr. Alexander H. Frey, public member of WSB, will preside at Monday's hearing with Lionel D. Brodeur as labor representative and John E. Means as industry member.

Greyhound Gives Pay Increases in New Agreement

Pennsylvania Greyhound Lines, operating in the District and 11 States, announced Friday completion of a new one-year working agreement with the Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employes of America (AFL).

The contract, replacing one which expired at midnight October 31, provides wage increases of 6 per cent for bus drivers, maintenance and terminal personnel. The company said proportionate increases were granted non-union personnel paid on an hourly basis.

In addition to Washington, the firm operates in Illinois, Missouri, Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia.

Frank Knox P-TA Elects R. B. Coe

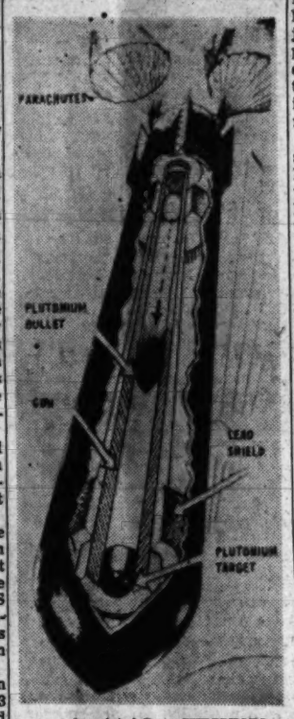
Leonardtown, Md., Nov. 2 (Spl.).—Ralph B. Coe is the new president of the Frank Knox Parent-Teacher Association at the Patuxent River Naval Base for the 1946-47 sessions. The other officers are vice president, W. C. Gleiter; second vice president, Mrs. P. H. Vybg; secretary, Mrs. T. G. Strickland, and treasurer, Mrs. Macie Mills. The November meeting falls on November 20 at the school, at which time plans for the Christmas season will be discussed.

St. Marys Home Unit Elects Mrs. Strickland

Leonardown, Md., Nov. 2 (Spl.).—Mrs. Madison Strickland is the new president of the St. Marys County Homemakers Council for 1946-47, Demonstration Agent Miss E. M. Joy announced here following the council's annual business meeting.

The other officers are: Vice president, Miss Riby Abell; recording secretary, Mrs. John Curley; treasurer, Mrs. M. C. Thompson; publicity chairman, Mrs. John F. Thomson; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Frank Roley; parliamentarian, Mrs. Maude Gardiner.

Artist's Concept Of Atomic Bomb



Associated Press WIREPHOTO

ONE MAN'S VIEW—This drawing, published Friday by the London Daily Express with an article on the atomic bomb by Chapman Pincher, shows a conventional bomb casing with small tail fins. The two open parachutes, Pincher said, slow the descent for better control of a time fuse mechanism operating the detonator

NATIONS

From Page 1

the five applicants for reasons not in the U. N. Charter, and called on the Assembly to send the applicants back to the Council for reconsideration. The Philippine delegation also proposed that the Council be asked to reconsider its action.

El Salvador and Australia both proposed that the Assembly set up a definite yardstick to be used by the Council in the future in determining whether or not applicants were eligible. Australian delegate Paul Hasluck attempted to introduce a resolution embodying his proposals, but the chairman ruled he must submit it in writing at least one day before it could be discussed.

The Argentine delegate, joining in the heated debate, asserted that the General Assembly had no limitations whatsoever in its rights to admit or reject new members to the U. N., regardless of the conclusions of the Security Council. He argued that the Assembly, by a two thirds vote, could accept or not accept decisions of the Council.

"Otherwise, it would be sufficient for one country only to decide by means of the veto, which countries join the United Nations," he said.

Australia Took Similar Stand

He said the Argentine delegation would not accept that position and wanted to register its protest.

It was recalled that Australia took a similar stand during the Security Council's discussions of membership applications last August, but that the Council ruled that admission of new members required council approval.

None of the five big powers indicated their position during today's discussions, although both the United States and Great Britain had previously criticized Russia for vetoing the applications of Portugal, Ireland and Transjordan without giving any reason except that Russia had no diplomatic relations with these countries. They held that this was not a sufficient reason for refusing admittance.

The applications of Albania and Outer Mongolia, both of which were supported by Rnssia, were rejected when they failed to receive the necessary seven affirmative votes on the council. Both the United States and Great Britain voted against their admittance, but indicated they would vote to admit them if the other three were also admitted.

25,000 Officers Sought For Regular Army

The Army is soliciting officers and former officers for commissions in the Regular Army

Recent congressional authorization to raise officer strength from 25,000 to 50,000 has spurred recruiting. Application forms may be obtained by writing the Adjutant General, attention AGSO-R, Washington, D, C., or calling at any recruiting station.

COAL

From Page 1

listened while Lewis' aides outlined the situation they maintain justifies their demands. Lewis apparently is waiting until Secretary of the Interior Krug returns from the West this week before he puts in a personal appearance at the negotiations.

The National Coal Association said that high coal prices already have caused the fuel to lose ground to oil and gas, and that further hikes in wages and prices will speed this trend.

"Lewis' 'victory'—still higher wages for less work—will destroy the jobs for tens of thousands of them by pricing out of the market the coal that must be sold if they are to have employment in digging it," the association said.

The association noted that Government figures show miners' average weekly earnings at $62.37 in August, higher than the average reported for any other industry.

"No matter whether the miners' earnings are viewed on an hourly basis or a weekly basis," the association said, "it is manifest that the cost of living will have to climb out the increases in wages and a lot higher before it cancels earnings which the coal miners have already obtained."

There was no reply from Lewis.

Meanwhile the People's Lobby called on the leaders of both political parties to urge President Truman to reassemble Congress to nationalize the coal industry. Benjamin C. Marsh, the lobby's secretary, said it has been "a sick, wasteful industry for many decades."

ASSAULT

From Page 1

dining alcove, detectives said they were told.

During the struggle the younger child was knocked from her high chair and the older child followed the struggling pair from room to room.

In the dining alcove the man seized the woman by the throat and bent her back on a couch where he assaulted her.

After the assault the woman pleaded with her attacker to take her money and leave her alone.

The man followed the young mother into the kitchen, where she obtained her purse, which contained $6. He grabbed the purse, then ordered her to face the kitchen wall while he escaped.

The woman first called her husband, a 36-year-old advertising man and war veteran, who was at work, and then notified police.

Police threw an immediate dragnet over the neighborhood and within 30 minutes two suspects had been picked up. The victim, who was first taken to Gallinger Hospital for medical treatment, went to the Ninth Precinct station later but failed to identify either suspect.

A next-door neighbor told police she heard the scuffle and a woman's screams but did nothing because she thought it was a family argument.

Police flashed a lookout for a Negro about 30 years old, wearing a brown felt hat, brown trousers and a two-tone sports jacket.

TRAFFIC

From Page 1

Bateman, 62, of 338 Quackenbos st. nw., at North Dakota ave. and Quackenbos st. nw.

Bateman was trapped when his car overturned, but a bystander extricated him with a crowbar. Kerr suffered a back injury and was taken to Emergency, where his condition was reported undetermined.

Former Precinct Detective Robert Eagan, 39, of 6300 Ritchie rd., Ritchie, Md., was injured when a hit-and-run driver sideswiped his car at about 4 a .m. at Oklahoma ave. and Benning rd. ne.

Eagan, whose car was forced into a ditch, suffered injuries to his chest and right leg. He was taken to Casualty Hospital for observation. Eagan, formerly assigned to the Fourth Precinct, resigned from the force in 1941 to enter private business.

Card Party Scheduled

The B'nai B'rith of Montgomery County, in conjunction with the annual membership drive being conducted nationally, will hold a card party tomorrow at 8 p. m. at the Jewish War Veterans Building, 3147 16th st. nw. Regular members will attend with candidates for membership. There will be no admission and refreshments will be served.

NAVY

From Page 1

at the start of the second half, that Navy made its best stand and controlled the ball virtually throughout the third quarter.

Magically aroused, the Navy team that had been held to two first downs and a meager 26 yards rushing in the first half, threatened to take over the ball game on the resumption of play.

From its own 30-yard line, Navy began to move with Hawkins and Williams each picking up 6 yards in consecutive trap plays through the Notre Dame middle.

Of a sudden the Middies shifted from the T to the single wing with its direct pass and disorganized the Notre Dame defenses.

Back in the T, the Navy line shook Hawkins loose for 7 and Williams away for 12, and now Baysinger romped 11 yards to the ND 20 before Lujack nailed him. Williams, Hawkins and Bartos got a first down on the Irish 9, and in two plays, Bartos and Williams moved the ball to the 2.

Then it was that Notre Dame took a stand. Hawkins piled into right guard and was held to a yard. Williams hit left guard, and the 65,000 awaited the unpiling of the athletes at the goal line. Williams didn't get over. The last inch had stopped him, and Notre Dame took over the ball.

Lujack Gambles on Passes

Navy's best scoring threat had been spent.

Lujack, a gambling quarterback for the Irish, twice passed from behind his own goal line. The second one, a long heave to Zilly, was good for 31 yards, and Notre Dame was out of danger.

Notre Dame was the superior team, the statistics verified. The Irish rolled to the amazing total of 27 first downs to Navy's 10 and 444 total yardage to Navy's 139.

But precious little of the Irish yardage was amassed when the regulars were in the ball game in the first and third periods.

It was Navy that supplied the early thrills, with Leon Bramlett recovering a fumble by Sitko in the first five minutes on the Irish 25, but Sitko atoned for that lapse immediately by intercepting Williams' pass on second down.

The Middies stopped a Notre Dame drive of 52 yards on their own 28, but now it was Navy fumbling and Cowhig insinuating himself into the spotlight.

Bill Bartlett, on a smash at the Notre Dame line was tackled around the throat by big George Connor and disgorged the ball, with Cowhig recovering on the Navy 20.

Cowhig Turns on Speed

In one play, the Irish had their first touchdown. On a hand-off from Lujack, Cowhig slanted outside right tackle and cut sharply to the outside again to evade Navy's secondary with a sheer turn of speed and gallop into the corner of the end zone for the TD.

Fred Early, with the same precision he used to convert all the extra points, place-kicked the ball through the posts.

The Notre Dame drive for the second touchdown began on its own 14-yard line late in the first quarter and carried into the early minutes of the second, with Coach Leahy now fielding his second team.

Ratterman bossed the march at quarterback and used Terry Brennan for the heavy duty work until he reached Navy territory. Then the Irish put Simmons on display and he reeled off gallops of 10 and 22 yards before a Navy offside set the Middies back to their own 4.

From there, Simmons simply stomped over the middle in 2:40 of the second quarter.

Simmons, fresh from Notre Dame's third-string, set up the third touchdown when he pounced on a fumble by Hawkins on the Navy 48 after the Middle back had gained 8 yards.

When the Irish reached the Navy 12 Coach Tom Hamilton pulled his reserves and inserted his regulars, but Simmons in contempt smacked 11 yards through the middle to the 1. Two plays later he scored through right guard.

Fischer "Steals" Ball

Navy, after being stopped at the one-inch line early in the third period, moved into scoring position again when Bartos recovered a fumble by Sitko on a shovel pass on the Irish 30.

Hawkins picked up 8 yards in a thrust at the line and Hawkins shoveled a pass to Williams for a first down on the Irish 20, and then—disaster.

Bartos was given the ball in another smash at the Irish line and Big Bill Fischer, 225-pound guard, wrestled the boy away from him, with Lujack recovering for Notre Dame on his own 26.

It was the last time Navy was deep in Irish territory.

Whereas Notre Dame's first two touchdowns were spawned by Navy's fumbles the fourth score of the Irish was precipitated by Tony Zaleski's interception of a desperate pass by Baysinger from the Navy 44.

He zigzagged it back 25 yards and on the next play added 10 more at right end. Third-String Quarterback Frank Tripuka now bootlegged the ball on a naked reverse at left end for a first down on the Navy 21 and Zaleski took over again on a shovel pass from Tripuka that ate up 29 yards to the Navy 2.

Gompers scored from that point to up the score to 28-0, and with only 44 seconds remaining, Navy was in foul shape.

Notre Dame		Navy
Martin	L.E.	Bramlett (C.)
Connor	L.T.	N. Smith
Signaigo	L.G.	Carrington
Strohmeyer	Center	Scott
MacEvanzelo (C.)	R.G.	Schiweck
Czarobski	R.T.	Shimchak
Zilly	R.E.	Markel
Lujack	Q.B.	Kilgen
Brennan	L.H.	Williams
Sitko	R.H.	Bartos
Panelli	F.B.	Hawkins

Notre Dame	7	10	0	7—24
Navy	0	0	0	0— 0

Touchdowns—Notre Dame: Cowhig (sub for Brennan), Gompers (sub for Sitko), Simmons 2 (sub for Brennan). Points after touchdowns—Early, 4 (sub for Panelli) (placements).

Substitutions—Notre Dame: Ends, Skoglund, Kwilkowski, Limont, Hart; tackles, Urban, Fallon, Sullivan; guards, Fischer, Roval, Meter, McBride; centers, Wendell, Walsh; backs, Ratterman, Cowhig, Gompers, Mello, Tripucka, Zalejski, Simmons, Ciatt, Ashbaugh, Early, Swistowicz.

Substitutions—Navy: Ends, R. Smith, Russell; tackles, Knoizen, Taglienie, Lawrence; guards, Higgins, Golding, Harvey, Hunt, Emerson; centers, Jones, Key; backs, Ambrogi, Van Summern, Bartlett, Gerber, Baysinger, Schwoefferman, Earl, Twilis, Cheyning.

Francis Scott Key Hotel Names New Manager

Frederick, Md., Nov. 2 (Spl.).—Announcement was made today of the appointment of Paul W. McAuliffe as manager of the Francis Scott Key Hotel here as successor to the late Charles M. Tiernan, who died last week. Mr. McAuliffe, identified with the American Hotels Corp., has been associated with hotels in Cincinnati, Columbus, Louisville and Frankfort, Ky., and Oswego, N. Y. He served in the United States Naval Reserve during the war.

Col. Quintard Named Commander at A. P. Hill

Fredericksburg, Va., Nov. 2 (Spl.).—Col. Alexander Quintard, FA, a defender of Bataan and a prisoner of the Japs after the fall of the Philippines, has been named commanding officer of the A. P. Hill Military Reservation near here. He succeeds Col. J. L. Lancaster of Charlottesville.

Colonel Quintard, a native of Washington, D. C., was imprisoned in Korea following his capture by the Japanese.

WSB Review On Pay Asked By Plasterers

The Wage Stabilization Board yesterday announced receipt of an appeal by striking Washington plasterers for review of a recent Government decision slashing by half a management wage increase of 25 cents an hour.

Some 250 commercial plasterers, meantime, continued on strike for the fifth day and a management spokesman reported "they are no closer to going back to work now than they were when they first walked out."

Milton R. Stevens, business agent of Local 96, Plasterers and Cement Finishers Union (AFL), reported a membership meeting has been called for 8 p. m. today at 1024 New Jersey ave. nw. He declined to reveal the purpose of the meeting.

The plasterers walked off some 30 building projects here Monday morning after the Wage Adjustment Board, reaffirming an earlier decision, voted to allow them an increase of 12½ cents an hour.

Union officials attempted to offset the lowered wage award by seeking return to a 6-hour day, but employers balked.

Largest projects affected by the walkout are the George Washington University and Georgetown University Hospitals, now under construction.

Marine Reserve Unit To Be Set Up Nov. 15

A Fifth Infantry Battalion of organized Marine Corps Reserve members will be set up in Washington November 15.

Marine Corps Headquarters announced yesterday the unit will be established at the former Boys' Club Building, 3d and C sts. nw. Former service members of any branch may apply for membership and applications for the post of commanding officer will be received until November 15, it was said.

Establishment of the local unit is part of a Nationwide program designed to train Marine reservists for use in the event of a national emergency.

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VOTE

From Page 1

vember 5?" and *"Are you quite certain or only fairly sure?"*

Answers ran as follows:

	Percentage	Estimated Number in the D. C. Area
"Certain to vote"	41	260,000
"Fairly sure"	13	83,000
"Don't know"	15	95,000
"Fairly sure not to vote;" "Cer-vote" and "Haven't heard of plebiscite".	31	198,000

In the poll, 73 per cent of the District population was estimated to be of voting age, 21 years and older.

Military Residents Total 55,000

[A civilian population figure of 870,000 was used by The Post Poll in making the estimates. If the estimated 55,000 military residents (who have the privilege of voting in the plebiscite) were included, the total expected to vote would run even higher. Editor's Note.]

How will these 900 representative citizens vote? The Post tomorrow will publish the results of this poll, which should indicate closely how residents of the National enfranchisement.

If the 41 per cent who feel certain they'll vote actually go to the polls, whose locations are shown elsewhere on a map, the total ballot will approximate 260,000. Even if some of these "certains" abstain, their number probably will be offset by the "fairly sures" and the "don't know."

Whether Is Vital Factor

Under the most favorable circumstances—and weather is the most critical factor—the vote could reach 300,000. Incidentally, the plebiscite committee has had 350,000 ballots printed.

In The Post Poll, the response to the question as to whether they had heard of the plebiscite was as follows:

Have heard	79%
Have not heard	4
Uncertain	17

In the plebiscite on Tuesday, voters will supply name and address to poll clerks. They will not have to give their age, but merely affirm they are 21 or older. No record will be kept of color or sex.

Radio Station WTOP and Columbia Broadcasting System are conducting spot interviews on District suffrage throughout the country. So far, WTOP has received transcribed interviews from New York, Chicago, Dallas, St. Louis, Mineapolis and Charlotte, N. C. These and others have been, or will be, broadcast locally by Tuesday.

Vote Is Favored

Responses to date have been overwhelmingly in favor of the vote for Washingtonians. In the first 50 interviews recorded, all but three favored local and national suffrage.

Four polls judges who did not attend the mass oath-taking ceremony Friday night at the United States Chamber of Commerce were sworn in yesterday by Edwin N. Lewis, secretary of the Plebiscite Executive Committee. They were Peter H. Desmond and Josph B. Cook, who will hav charge of the Georgetown University polls; Col Hugh Miller and H. Serkowich.

Lewis sai dthe information booth in the lobby of the Evening Star building will be open from 10 a. m. to 6 p. m. today and from 9:30 a. m. to 5:30 p. m. tomorrow to swear in thois judges who have not yet taken the oath.

Many clergymen at services today expected to urge members of their congregations to vote in the plebiscite. Frederick E. Reissig, executive secretary of the Washington Federation of Churches, yesterday informed General Chairman James E. Colliflower that the curent issue of Federation News Bulletin reminded ministers to include notices of the referendum in their respective bulletins.

Miss Quilling Named To Bethesda USO Club

Miss Virginia Quilling has been appointed assistant to the director of the Bethesda, Md., USO Club, Miss Marjorie Trayes, director announced yesterday.

Associated with the USO-YWCA since December, 1944, Miss Quilling, a former school teacher in Appleton, Wis., was a staff assistant in the USO Club at Jeffersonville, Ind., and was later transferred to the USO Club in Tacoma, Wash., where she served until she was assigned to Bethesda.

A Thanksgiving Warning for 'Big Tom'

Photo by Jack Schultz

HE GETS THE IDEA—Four-year-old Joe Umstead of Hines Poultry Farm, Olney, Md., with the aid of a white turkey shows "Big Tom" what is in store for him before Thanksgiving. Tom appears to catch on

POLITICS

From Page 1

Nations Assembly was struggling with an agenda that must also be resolved by a vote.

Toss Caution to Winds

Tossing political caution to the winds, Democratic speakers, as the campaign turned bitter, charged a Republican Congress might end any real hope of further United Nations progress.

Yesterday Republicans shouted their rebuttal of the charge, originally hurled by Senate Majority Leader Alben Barkley (D., Ky.).

Republican Campaign Director Clarence Brown (R., Ohio), replied that Democrats, not Republicans, are split on the "Byrnes-Vandenberg" bipartisan foreign policy.

Brown charged the "real danger" lies in "the possibility that the Wallace-radical wing of the Democratic Party may become dominant within that party within the next two years" if Democrats retain control of Congress.

The campaign that had opened on a foreign policy note was now closing on the same tabooed theme.

The battle over meat was temporarily stilled, its campaign damage done. For weeks it had raged with such fury that labor and other unresolved domestic issues were by-passed without real debate.

In fact, labor found its own house split as Republicans lashed out at another "C" — communism — and sought to pin the left-wing label on this Administration. Furiously renouncing the once ignored attack, Democrats, too, neglected basic labor issues.

In the end, labor's divided camp indorsed neither party. On labor's left, CIO President Philip Murray advised his followers to vote for candidates on the basis of their records, regardless of party labels. On labor's right, AFL President William Green told craft union workers to do the same. President Roosevelt once commanded the loyalties of both.

Meat Issue Cut Deeply

How deeply the meat issue cut before harried Democrats forced President Truman to lift ceilings isn't seriously questioned. Loyal party workers will tell you a GOP landslide was plainly on the way until the President's order returned meat with a rush. Today they deny landslide fears; say the return of meat not only turned the "trend" but gave Democrats in the end the upper hand. Most traveling reporters agree the trend has "leveled off." They do not agree the issue was meat alone, or that the party thus staved off a licking.

But you can still get a debate in any company on what's behind the record 59,669,656 Nation-wide registration pointing to the largest off-year vote in history. Some estimated as many as 35 million of these qualified voters will actually vote.

The Democrats say it means what it always meant during the 12 years of Roosevelt's ascendancy — big Democratic majorities. Republicans say this time it means what it used to in pre-Roosevelt elections, when voters turned out for a sock at the "ins."

Dewey Is Leading

One case in point: New York City's big 2,713,136 registration, largest in any nonpresidential year. Once it would have meant another Roosevelt Democratic victory. Today Republican Gov. Thomas E. Dewey is leading in both upstate and city polls, apparently assured of his greatest victory.

Democratic Chairman Hannegan in his election eve forecast bore down on the heavy registration. Said Hannegan: "It is well known that a heavy ballot means a Democratic victory . . . That increase in registration reflects a protest of the people against the obstructive performance of Republican members of the last Congress who are seeking reelection in the next.

"Heretofore the American people have had to resort to protest by letter and telegram to those Republican Congressmen who were sabotaging American recovery. The stacks of letters and telegrams were disregarded in a 'public-be-damned' attitude. On Tuesday the protest takes another form . . ."

First Such in Party

Hannegan's forecast that Tuesday's vote will actually increase Democratic majorities in Congress was the first such within his party. Earlier this week Representative Pat Drewry (D., Va.), chairman of the Democratic congressional campaign committee, predicted a 25 to 30 seat Democratic margin in the next House, which is less than they hold now. One party spokesman mentioned a 221 Democratic "rock-bottom if everything turns sour." That would give Democrats only nominal control.

Reece's Interpretation

Republican Chairman Reece explained heavy vote indications this way: "The voters are flocking to the Republican standard this year."

Reece broke down his claim of a 40-to-49 GOP gain in the House as follows:

"In the New England States a net (GOP) gain of 5 to 6 seats; in New York, 4 to 6; in Pennsylvania, 5 to 7; in the States of West Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Minnesota, Michigan and Missouri, a total of from 17 to 19 seats; in the Far Western States a total of from 9 to 11 seats . . . These figures do not take into account the implications of the most recent independent polls. If those polls give an acurate picture of the public frame of mind, the figures I have given may turn out to be ridiculously inadequate."

Need 25-Seat Gain

Republicans need a 25-seat gain to take control of the House, and a 10-seat pickup to win the Senate. Reece hedged somewhat on his Senate forecast. Because comparatively few Senate seats are in contest, he said the Senate's political change "may not be so marked."

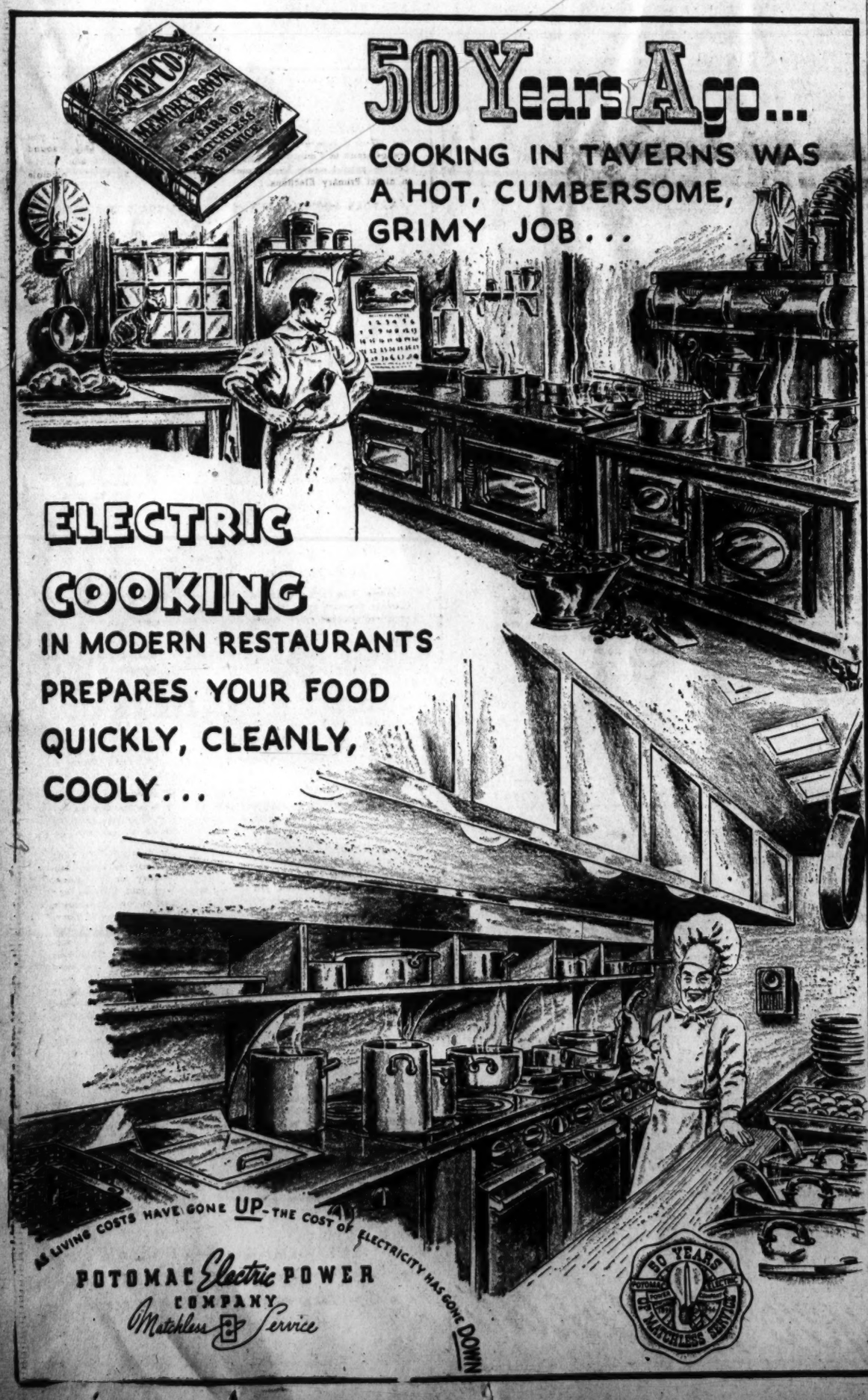
Predicting a "rock bottom" Senate Republican gain of seven seats, Reece did not specify just which were his "sure" ones. GOP sources said he had in mind Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Massachusetts, New York, Idaho and Delaware.

Nor did he specify the seven other States in which he rated Republicans chances "at 50-50 or better." The same GOP sources said he referred chiefly to Missouri, West Virginia, Wyoming, Washington, New Mexico and Montana." Few political analysts give Republicans any chance in such other contested States as Rhode Island, Maryland, Utah, Nevada and Arizona.

Offsetting their gains, Republicans could lose one or both of two GOP Senate seats now in danger: California and Kentucky.

Twin City Dividend

New York, Nov. 2 (AP).—Directors of Twin City Rapid Transit Co. today declared a dividend of $1 a share on common stock, payable December 10 to holders of record November 20. This is the first dividend on common since January, 1931, when $2 was paid in scrip, to be redeemed later for cash.


50 Years Ago...
COOKING IN TAVERNS WAS A HOT, CUMBERSOME, GRIMY JOB...
PEPCO MEMORY BOOK 50 YEARS OF MATCHLESS SERVICE
ELECTRIC COOKING
IN MODERN RESTAURANTS
PREPARES YOUR FOOD
QUICKLY, CLEANLY, COOLY...
AS LIVING COSTS HAVE GONE UP - THE COST OF ELECTRICITY HAS GONE DOWN
POTOMAC Electric POWER COMPANY
Matchless Service
50 YEARS OF MATCHLESS SERVICE

YOU VOTE IN TWO DAYS IN WASHINGTON

VOTE FOR THE RIGHT TO VOTE FOR OFFICIALS OF YOUR OWN CITY GOVERNMENT

VOTE "YES"

ON BOTH QUESTIONS

IN MONTGOMERY

VOTE TO KEEP THE RIGHT TO VOTE FOR THE OFFICIALS OF YOUR OWN COUNTY GOVERNMENT

VOTE "NO" ON CHARTER

IN MONTGOMERY

ON TUESDAY YOU CAN VOTE

To Continue or to Change All Your County and State Officials

Twenty days before the election the Democratic County Candidates mailed you the record of the present and preceding Democratic County and State Administrations. This excellent record of County and State Administration is as good as can be found anywhere in America.

Up to this hour the Republican County Candidates have produced neither program nor pledge which could justify the support of thoughtful voters. Up to this hour the political Charter Committee, continuing its five years' general vilification of all your County officials and of the prestige and standing of your County, has failed to substantiate a single act of malpractice or misadministration.

Dr. Gilbert M. Grosvenor, President of the National Geographic Society and long-time Republican resident of the county, said in 1944, condemning Charter: "I have traveled all over the world and throughout America and I believe that Montgomery County is the best place in the world to live. Through my thirty years' residence, the people of Montgomery County have enjoyed helpful and orderly County Government."

Today Montgomery County Belongs to You—Keep It That Way!

You today possess the vital American right to elect all of your policy-determining County officials. In the neighboring City of Washington your friends are now fighting to obtain that very right.

On November 5th you have another opportunity to surrender this right just as you had in 1944, when you rejected the 1944 Charter-Constitution offered by this same Charter Committee.

That Charter outlawed both Republican and Democratic parties in County elections; abolished primary elections; substituted unpaid councilmen for your Board of County Commissioners; created high salaried non-elected life-term bureaucrats to spend your money and run your government; and provided no method of repeal.

Charter gives you NOTHING, for today all power belongs to you.

Hayden Says You Will Get the Old Charter Again

Mr. James J. Hayden of Chevy Chase, the only lawyer on the new Charter Board, said several weeks ago that the 1944 Charter was "a magnificent piece of work;" that he was "personally satisfied" with it; and that "objections to it" were in his opinion "thoroughly foolish, far-fetched arguments."

Speaking at the Sherwood High School, Sandy Spring, on October 21st, 1946, Mr. Hayden stated twice in the course of his remarks that he was satisfied that the essence of the old Charter would appear in the new Charter.

The other four members of the Charter Board were all picked as candidates by the old Charter Committee who helped write the old Charter and none of whom have had any experience in either State or County administration. They can only be figured to support the Hayden-Charter Committee viewpoint.

So you have no reason to expect any better or any different Charter.

You Get Nothing—You Only Give

If you are against another Charter Constitution, sponsored by the same old Charter Committee; and if you wish to condemn their continued vilification of your County and, at the same time, if you agree with Dr. Grosvenor that "Montgomery County is the best place in the world to live" and that you now have "helpful and orderly County Government," vote for the Democratic Candidates who are pledged to continue it.

Today Montgomery Is Your County

Keep It That Way!

VOTE NO! ON CHARTER

Published by Authority of J. Forest Walker, Treasurer
United Democratic Organization for Montgomery County

GEORGE

From Page 1

was one player who stood out over all the rest. He was Johnny Shullenberger, former Coolidge ace, who was threatened with never playing football with a foot injury in childhood.

Yesterday the 21-year-old halfback played the game of his life. He completed seven out of 12 passes for a net of 89 yards. And, despite several losses when his forward wall was outcharged, he ran up 30 of the Colonials' 132 yards rushing.

Surman, with his brilliant kicking, Baranowski and Bonforte carried the Georgetown load as their heavier line more often than not was blasted to ribbons by the eager G-Streeters. Their's was a defensive as well as an offensive stardom as they were forced to bring down hard-driving Alex Kennedy, Joe Buell, Ray Trucks and Pat Bennett in the secondary.

G. W. was knocking at the door of the winning touchdown when calamity struck early in the final period. One of Surman's shortest punts was brought across midfield by Bennett and from the Georgetown 46 Shullenbarger paced a drive that carried to the 28, where Koester's end-around picked up 18 yards but ended in a fumble that Buddy Speiss recovered on the 10.

Georgetown kicked out and again Shullenbarger and company charged. A 19-yard heave to Koester reached the Hoya 36 and G. W.'s top man was trying to pass again when he was snowed under an avalanche of opposing linemen. Andy Ronan recovered 1 yard over the 50 in G. W. territory and from there Baranowski got off his electrifying and game-winning aerial.

His toss traveled 15 yards in the air and Surman scampered 36 yards as one after another Colonial made futile dives at his heels.

Statistics

Georgetown		Geo. Washington
2	First downs rushing	7
1	First downs passing	5
0	First downs by penalty	0
3	Total first downs	12
75	Yards gained rushing (net)	132
52	Yards gained passing (net)	107
4	Yards gained laterals (net)	0
81	Total yards gained (net)	239
9	Forward passes attempted	29
3	Passes completed	9
1	Passes intercepted by	1
42	Yards interception returned by	5
16	Number of punts	9
45	Average distance	35
0	Punts returned by	7
75	Yards punts returned by	58
1	Kickoffs returned by (number)	5
31	Yards kickoffs returned by	93
1	Number of penalties	5
5	Yards penalized	45
2	Fumbles	2
2	Opponents' fumbles recovered	2

Bennett had the questionable honor of having the final try as Surman crossed the goal line after 7:35 of the fourth period.

The suddenness of the whole thing hurt the Colonials. Their spirit was noticeably sagging as Georgetown kicked off, and Frankie Cavallo's first plunge into the Hoya line at the 32 picked up inches—no more. Jackie Dobbins attempted to bring the Colonials out of it wtih a pass but that merely put the club in deeper, clinching the game for Georgetown. Bonforte was at the exact line of scrimmage—the 32—when Dobbins' pass sizzled into his hands and in contrast to Surman's touchdown dash, not a Colonial laid a hand on him as he went into the end zone. Nobody bothered much when Bonforte and George Benigni missed the placements on the winning six-pointers.

That ended it. But both teams felt strongly enough about the outcome later to force officials to eject a trio of players.

Three Asked to Leave

Pete Labukas of GW and Georgetown's Ronan and Tony Beyer were asked to leave after a Hoya line play in the fading minutes.

The way it looked at the start, GW was going to have little trouble ending the Hoya jinx. Neither club did much the first time on offense, but the Colonials got mad the second time. Shullenbarger started off with a 27-yard sprint that carried to the Georgetown 32 before Bonforte shoved him out of bounds. Then, needing 4 yards on fourth down, Truck collected just that much on the 22.

One play later GW was within 7 yards of pay dirt. Again it was Truck, slanting off left tackle near the sideline and again pushed out of the playing field by Bonforte. Then the Colonials had trouble.

Johnny Grinnell charged prematurely and th Colonials lost 5 for offside. A Shullenberger lateral to Truck lost 5 more and a forward to the same player was perfect, well over defender Surman's head, but dropped. Two plays later Georgetown took over on the 17 and Surman's 57-yard quick kick ended the threat, pushing G. W. back to its own 22.

Buell Intercepts Pass

A fumble by Colonial Cavallo and an intercepted Baronowski pass, grabbed by Joe Buell, seemed to even matters, but officials changed that. They doled out a 15-yard holding penalty that set G. W. back to its 9, from which point Shullenberger tried two line smashes that netted a minus 2 yards. The next play called for a Shullenbarger put, but Dolan decided against it.

The kicker barely had the ball before Dolan was on him. The ball slithered downward, bounced crazily and the next thing anybody knew, it was tucked n O'Keefes ample midriff and toted 3 yards into scoring territory. Baranowski's drop kick for the extra point was to the left and the Hoyas led, 6-0.

Half the second period was gone before the Buff and Blue got the break that earned a 6-6 tie at intermission. A G. W. drive from its own 15 bogged down at midfield and a punt set Georgetown back to its 18.

One line play earned three yards before Red Murphy, on a spread play, fumbled and couldn't scramble back to the ball before Butkus was on it. It took the Colonials just four plays to get over. Kennedy picked up two yards through center, Shullenbarger's toss to Kennedy made four, and Bennett lost yard back to the Georgetown 11.

The Colonials broke out their end-around-pass play then. Koester came around from left end, picked up the ball, and fumbled briefly, was head into the clear flats. Before he crossed the line of scrimmage he went up, heaved hard and straight to Close in the end zone. It was practically impossible for Close to miss it. Cavallo tried the placement, which was wide to the right.

Georgetown.		George Washington.
Baker	L.E.	Grinnell
Antonowski	L.T.	Butkus
Werder	L.G.	Sanders
Banonis	Center	Gustafson
Oberto	R.G.	Agnisiewicz
Dolan	R.T.	Karuba
Benigni	R.E.	Barab
Baranowski	Q.B.	Labukas
Surman	L.H.	Buell
Bonforte	R.H.	Truck
Beyer	F.B.	Cavallo

Georgetown	0	0	0	12—12
George Washington	0	6	0	0— 6

Georgetown: Touchdowns—O'Keefe (blocked punt), Surman (pass from Baranowski), Bonforte (intercepted pass).

George Washington: Touchdown—Close (pass from Koester).

Substitutions: Georgetown—Spiess, Miller, Murphy, Dunkgan, Arneberg, Desmond, Bosse, Koncelik, Kane, Walsh, Keech, Graham, O'Doherty, Nalls, Marchisen, Sarashevitz, Robustelli, Ronan, Preston, O'Keefe; George Washington — Shullenbarger, Robie, Close, Weber, Danawski, Bennett, Skinner, Koester, Druckenmiller, Kennedy, Howell, Regas, Spangler, Shipman.

Referee—E. B. Harper, Umpire—G. R. Heinlein (Muhlenberg). Field Judge—E. J. Jamieson (F. & M.). Head linesman—G. F. Compton (R-M.).

National Weather Summary

TWENTY-FOUR-HOUR FORECAST—The week tropical storm (hurricane threat which fizzled) will continue moving northward and reach the Carolina coast Sunday morning. This low-pressure disturbance will cause considerable rainfall in the Middle Atlantic States as ocean air sweeps inland and drops some of its moisture.

The rain area will spread north and eastward through New England and the North Atlantic States Sunday afternoon and evening. (See fotocast.)

A single front will extend from Canada through the lower Great Lakes and southwestward into Arkansas as a cold-air mass moves eastward from the Central Plains and Northwest. A continuing segment of the same front is marked standing on the map, which indicates a static weather situation from Arkansas across Texas. Current conditions will persist there.

An extensive cold, high-pressure system will be located over South Dakota with a ridge westward to a second cell of high pressure in Idaho, accounting for clearing skies west of the cold front.

Colder weather will move into the Midwest with the front and a chill Sunday will be followed by a colder night. Minnesota will have a hard freeze by Sunday morning and it will not warm appreciably above freezing during the day.

Northern Idaho and Washington State will have cloudy skies, but elsewhere in the West it will be clear or only partly cloudy.

The Rockies will have more scattered snow flurries where indicated on the map, while further east there will be large areas of rain and showers as pictured.

Temperature variations Sunday morning will range from the freezing conditions forecast for Minnesota to 40 degree readings in southeast Kansas and 65 degree minima in southeastern Oklahoma. Afternoon maxima wil lbe less chilly.

It will be windy over the Upper Lakes Region in the wake of the front's passage (see wind direction arrows and velocities), and along the Atlantic Coast from Cape Hatteras to New Jersey.

PENN

From Page 1

the end zone into the hands of the same Ed Mead.

How Mead happened to be waiting at the particular point was a mystery.

And there matters stood through the entire third quarter and right up to the instant of Keuffel's historic kick.

The Tigers, however, had much the better of the entire second half. Led by John Powers, a hard-running fullback, Princeton put on one 54-yard march in the third period down to Penn's 17.

Again in the fourth they punched from the Penn 43 to the 2-yard stripe before they were piled up.

Powers personally accounted for nine of Princeton's 14 first downs and piled up 70 yards on 22 plunges. Penn made only 10 first downs. The Quakers netted 210 yards by rushing to Princeton's 119, but the Tigers gained 99 yards in the air to Penn's 41.

Record Set in Raising 1946 Community Fund

Fredericksburg, Va., Nov. 2 (Spl.).—For the first time in years, the Fredericksburg Community Fund has reached its goal in less than the week allotted for the drive.

Workers yesterday reported cash and pledges totaling $19,954 as compared with a quota of $19,186. The campaign was completed in six days.

Etzlers Purchase Frederick Truck Firm

Frederick, Md., Nov. 2 (Spl.).—Acquisition of the Maryland Transportation Co. by Mr. and Mrs. Roger A. Etzler, this city, was announced today after the Interstate Commerce Commission approved the transaction. The Maryland Transportation Co.'s fleet of trucks has been hauling general merchandise within a 150-mile radius of Frederick. Etzler declined to reveal the purchase price.

Municipal Bond Sales

New York, Nov. 2 (AP).—Municipal bond issues in the coming week total $11,382,050, compared with $51,291,100 in the current week, the Daily Bond Buyer of New York said today

Flower Pot Falls, Costs Boy Two Toes

A Washington youngster last week lost two toes when a large flower pot fell and struck him on the foot.

Three other children had to go to the hospital to have cockroaches, a bean and a mattress cover button removed from their ears.

These and other home accidents reported last week by the Red Cross Accident Prevention Service resulted in injury to 101 persons and death to two Washingtonians.

Thirty-seven persons were injured in falls, 10 were burned, 27 incurred cuts and lacerations and there were 27 other "miscellaneous" mishaps.

In the latter category was the case of a housewife whose baby had struck her in the eye with a comb and that of another lady who mashed her thumb in a foodchopper. So far this year, there have been 4364 injuries and 186 deaths from home accidents, compared to the same period last year when 4116 injuries and 156 deaths were recorded.

Californian Kills Wife, Son, 3, and Himself

Emeryville, Calif., Nov. 2 (U.P.)—Pearl Sylvester Wilson, 45, a one-time cattle rustler, today hacked his wife t odeath with an axe and then killed his 3-year-old son and himself with a pistol Mrs. Wilson bought recently because she was "afraid of him."

Property to Enlarge Camp Detrick Bought

Frederick, Md., Nov. 2 (Spl.).—Another tract of land west of Frederick has been acquired by the United States Government for the expansion of Camp Detrick, according to a deed recorded yesterday. The property, comprising 160 acres, was purchased from Marion E. Spacht for $22,200.

ARMY

From Page 1

Tucker flipped to Foldberg for the counter.

The rousing West Virginia offense permitted the Mountaineers to keep possession of the ball much of the first period and kept the Army offense at a waiting stage.

The West Virginians, in fact, took the play away from the Cadets and with a vivid passing offense carried the ball to the Army 11. A penalty set them back 5 yards, and Davis intercepted a pass on the goal line to check the threat as the period ended.

Still deep in their own territory early in the second period, Army finally awakened. Starting on their own 1, the Cadets had a touchdown in three plays. Tucker passed to Davis on the West Virginia 48. Davis picked up 6 more, and then Blanchard went the rest of the way.

Exit Two Great Stars

After this sudden outbreak of enthusiasm, the Cadets squatted back on their haunches again, and did little the rest of the period except halt a Mountaineer threat on the Army 14, where George Freese, who was the spark of his team's attack, had intercepted one of Tucker's passes.

The final Army touchdown climaxed a 46-yard march. Blanchard and Elwyn Rowan had alternated in carrying the ball to the 7, where Tucker made his payoff toss to Davis.

Blanchard and Davis left the field at the end of the third quarter and never reappeared, their exodus being so quiet and unobtrusive that the crowd probably never realized they had seen two of the greatest backs in Army history play on Michie Field for the last time.

Army definitely was not "up" for this game, but Blaik had enough confidence in his charges to turn them over to assistant coaches Andy Gustafson and Col. Harvey Jablonsky for the day while he and the remainder of the coaching staff watched Notre Dame against Navy.

West Virginia		Army
Clark	L.E.	Poole
Kulakowski	L.T.	Biles
Corum	L.G.	Ray
Benjamin	Center	Knox
Ponoza	R.G.	Geronsetis
Kemsnar	R.T.	Bryant
Spolock	R.E.	Foldberg
Zinnnich	Q.B.	Tucker
Keane	L.H.	Davis
Devonshire	R.H.	Rowan
Kuhayda	F.B.	Blanchard

West Virginia	0	0	0	0— 0
Army	7	6	6	0—19

Army scoring: Touchdowns—Davis, Blanchard, Foldberg. Point after touchdown—Ray (place-kick).

Police Recover Mrs. Lane's Auto

Baltimore, Nov. 2 (AP).—State police at Benson, Md., reported late yesterday that the automobile belonging to Mrs. William Preston Lane, jr., wife of the Democratic gubernatorial candidate, had been recovered at the Aberdeen Proving Ground. The car was taken Thursday from in front of the home of a Democratic campaign worker in Baltimore.

Meat-Price Pledge Asked of Women In Montgomery

An appeal to Montgomery County, Md., women to cooperate with District consumers in their campaign against high-priced meats was made yesterday by Mrs. James V. Bennett, Chevy Chase, chairman of the Montgomery Antiinflation Committee.

Asserting that meat prices may be setting a dangerous inflationary pattern for other decontrolled necessities, Mrs. Bennett said:

"It is now up to us. If enough shoppers abstain from buying overpriced meat cuts and other items, prices will come down."

She urged women to use wise self-restraint when shoping, stating, "as price controls are abandoned, the major responsibility for holding down a runaway boom and bust inflation rests upon the women of the Nation who do most of the retail buying."

Montgomery County Voters

VOTE AGAINST THE NEW LAW-IN-5-MINUTES LEGISLATURE OF "THE" CHARTER

The Charter leaders of Montgomery County plan to write into the Constitution of the County a legislature which would have direct constitutional authorization to pass any new County law without previous notice or publication of any kind just as fast as the text of the new law could be read to the new legislative body. All the new law would need to travel that fast would be the unanimous consent of the unpaid County Council members present at any legislative meeting.

Five out of nine members of the unpaid County Council could pass any new law in five days over the opposition of the other four members without any published notice until after their opinions actually become your law.

Sounds like children playing with government does it not? Yet this constitutional provision has been the considered proposal of the Montgomery County Charter leaders since they published the draft of the 1944 Charter early that year.

The following is the section of the 1944 Charter under which any new County law, tax, regulatory or of any other type, could be enacted as above described:

"Sec. 5. LEGISLATIVE PROCEDURE.

"c. On introduction of any bill copies thereof shall be made available to the public and shall bear the date they became available to the public; and no bill shall be passed before the fifth calendar day after such date except by unanimous consent of all members present."

VOTERS ONLY TO BE ALLOWED TO VOTE FOR UNPAID COUNCILMEN

The nine unpaid members of the County Council would be the only officials of the Charter County government that Montgomery County voters would be allowed to vote for should Charter win. All other chartered County officials would be life-tenners. They would spend your money and administer your government from beyond the reach of your votes. That is the plan of the old Charter through which you are asked to vote away your own vote. Such a proposal should sound preposterous to County citizens who now have the right to elect every County official every fourth year and to nominate all County officials in direct Primary Elections.

HAYDEN AND CHARTER INSIDERS FAVOR OLD CHARTER

You will get the old or 1944 Charter initiated as your new County Constitution if Charter wins November 5th because James I. Hayden of Chevy Chase, the only lawyer on the new Charter Board, and the other controlling Charter leaders have until at least yesterday, three days before the election, continued to endorse the 1944 Charter as "a magnificent piece of work" and to aver at public meetings that the essence of the old Charter will appear in the new Charter.

Few Americans who possess sufficient political wisdom to stay free will submit their hard-won traditional freedom of local self-government and control over taxes, governmental regulations and services to a legislature geared to produce so direct an impact upon themselves and their tax bills that the Charter plan includes.

Today the people of Montgomery County enjoy the safety of the checks and balances of the time-proven American legislative system and at the same time possess the added benefits of legislative home rule through the ordinance powers of the Board of County Commissioners which cover all legislative subject matters except new taxes, bond issues and the repeal of existing laws.

There is no need to support a Charter, the terms of which could allow the suggestion, announcement and passage of any County law in five minutes.

The home rule plank from the Democratic County Platform and the law giving the County Commissioners legislative powers of ordinance follow:

WE FAVOR HOME RULE AND ALWAYS HAVE

Home Rule is the effective control by the voters of Montgomery County through their locally elected representatives over all laws and ordinances which apply only to Montgomery County.

The truth is that since 1907 no Montgomery law or ordinance supported by a majority of the representatives elected only by the voters of Montgomery County has failed of passage.

Furthermore, the legislative powers of your locally elected County Commissioners have been consistently enlarged under Democratic Administrations until today they have at Rockville real home rule legislative power.

They can now enact at Rockville in any month of any year all ordinances which could constitutionally be enacted under Charter on all subjects except bond issues, taxes or the repeal of existing law.

The law introduced by your locally elected representatives in the State Legislature, which gives these home rule legislative powers to Montgomery County under the present form of government and without recourse to the experiment of Charter, is as follows:

"185A. The Board of County Commissioners of Montgomery County in its discretion shall have full powers and authority to enact ordinances for said County as it may deem necessary for the peace, good government, health, safety, or welfare of said County, and which are not inconsistent with the provisions of the Constitution or public general laws or public local laws of the State of Maryland, subject, however, to the following limitation and restrictions: (a) That said Board shall not have power to license, regulate, prohibit, or submit to local option, the manufacture or sale of alcoholic beverages; (b) that nothing in this Act contained shall be construed as a grant of additional powers to said Board to authorize the issuance or renewal of any bonds, certificates, notes or other evidences of indebtedness of said County, except as now or hereafter provided by Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland; and (c) that no ordinance of general application shall be enacted or adopted by the said Board of County Commissioners, under the powers conferred by this Act, until a copy of said proposal has been advertised, in one or more newspapers of general circulation published in said County, at least once a week for two weeks, with an opportunity for a public hearing thereon before adoption and upon the enactment of any ordinance of general application as herein provided, the same shall be published in one or more newspapers of general circulation published in said County at least once a week for two weeks. That the powers of ordinance, created by this Act, are in addition to and not in substitution nor in derogation of the legislative jurisdiction of the General Assembly of Maryland and that such supplemental powers of ordinance as are herein delegated to the County Commissioners of Montgomery County shall not be construed to include power to repeal or to amend as to their general purpose or intent any Act of the General Assembly by any such ordinance."

GUARD YOUR GOVERNMENT. KEEP YOUR FREEDOM THROUGH YOUR RIGHT TO VOTE FOR ALL COUNTY OFFICIALS. PROTECT YOUR TAX BILL.

VOTE "NO" ON CHARTER

Published by Authority J. Forest Walker, Treasurer United Democratic Organization for Montgomery County

IT HAPPENS WITHIN *two seconds—*

Within two seconds, a comet streaking across the sky can travel the almost unbelievable distance of 500 miles...

Timed with a stopwatch, Bayer Aspirin starts disintegrating in a glass of water within two seconds. When you take it, it does the same in your stomach. And this amazing 2-second disintegrating action is why Bayer Aspirin gives such quick relief from ordinary headaches.

Within two seconds after you take it, genuine Bayer Aspirin is actually ready to go to work, to bring you

fast pain relief!

THREE IMPORTANT STEPS... NOT JUST ONE give Bayer Aspirin its 2-second speed!

First, even though ready-made aspirin powder can be purchased from outside suppliers, Bayer makes *its own* instead, tests it, adds a highly effective binder.

Second, this powder is compressed into giant tablets (above, left) 18 times larger than normal. Third, these "giants" are crushed back to powder, sifted, and the Bayer tablets familiar to millions are made.

Bayer technicians *could* make aspirin tablets without taking all three steps. But because they *do* take them, Bayer Aspirin starts to disintegrate within *two seconds* . . . hence its amazingly fast pain relief! So when you suffer from an ordinary headache, neuritic, or neuralgic pain, remember—use genuine *Bayer* Aspirin. And ask for it by the name "Bayer" when you buy.

ALWAYS ASK FOR GENUINE *Bayer Aspirin*

IF STOMACH BALKS DUE TO GAS AND BLOAT

Help Get Food Digested to Relieve Yourself of This Nervous Distress

Do you feel all puffed-up and miserable after every meal, taste sour, bitter food? If so, here is how you may get blessed relief in helping your stomach do the job—it should be doing—in the digestion of its food.

Everytime food enters the stomach a vital gastric juice must flow normally to break-up certain food particles; else the food may ferment, sour food, acid indigestion and gas frequently cause a morbid, touchy, fretful, peevish, nervous condition, loss of appetite, underweight, restless sleep, weakness.

To get real relief you must increase the flow of this vital gastric juice. Medical authorities, in independent laboratory tests on human stomachs, have by positive proof shown that 888 Tonic is amazingly effective in increasing this flow when it is too little or scanty due to a non-organic stomach disturbance. This is due to the 888 Tonic formula which contains special and potent activating ingredients.

Also, 888 Tonic helps build-up nonorganic, weak, watery blood in nutritional anemia—so with a good flow of this gastric digestive juice, plus rich red blood you should eat better, sleep better, feel better, work better, play better.

Avoid punishing yourself with overdoses of soda and other alkalizers to counteract gas and bloating when what you so dearly need is 888 Tonic to help you digest food for body strength and repair. Don't wait! Join the host of happy people 888 Tonic has helped. Millions of bottles sold. Get a bottle of 888 Tonic from your drug store today. 888 Tonic helps Build Sturdy Health.

EVERY DISH A COUP DE MAITRE!

THERE'S never any doubt about any tuna dish . . . hot or cold . . . when you use these famous brands of *quality* tuna. Every dish is a culinary triumph . . . delicate and delicious! For, only the tender *light* meat is packed. With many of our boats still "in the Navy" your dealer can't get all he wants, even yet. But we're supplying him with as much as we can, as often as possible.

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Northwestern Upset, 39-27; Georgia Wins

Washington Post Sports
6 M Sunday, November 3, 1946

This Morning

With Shirley Povich

To Whom It May Concern:

BALTIMORE, Nov. 2.—Jockey Eddie Arcaro was slightly baffled when he was asked to ride Assault in the Pimlico Special, because Willie Mehrtens was in a slump. "I don't know why they come to me, I've lost my last six races," said Arcaro modestly, just before winning with Assault . . . Privately, Arcaro is hinting this may be his last year in the saddle because he is weary of battling increasing weight . . . Notre Dame's famed 1924 football team of the Four Horsemen and Seven Mules produced only one All-American, Quarterback Harry Stuhldreher . . . Boston College, beaten by Wake Forest in its opening game, is now being tabbed as the fastest-coming college team in the Nation and will probably beat both Alabama and Tennessee and end up in one of the big bowl games . . . Don Panciera, BC's freshman tailback, is being acclaimed as one of the East's best . . .

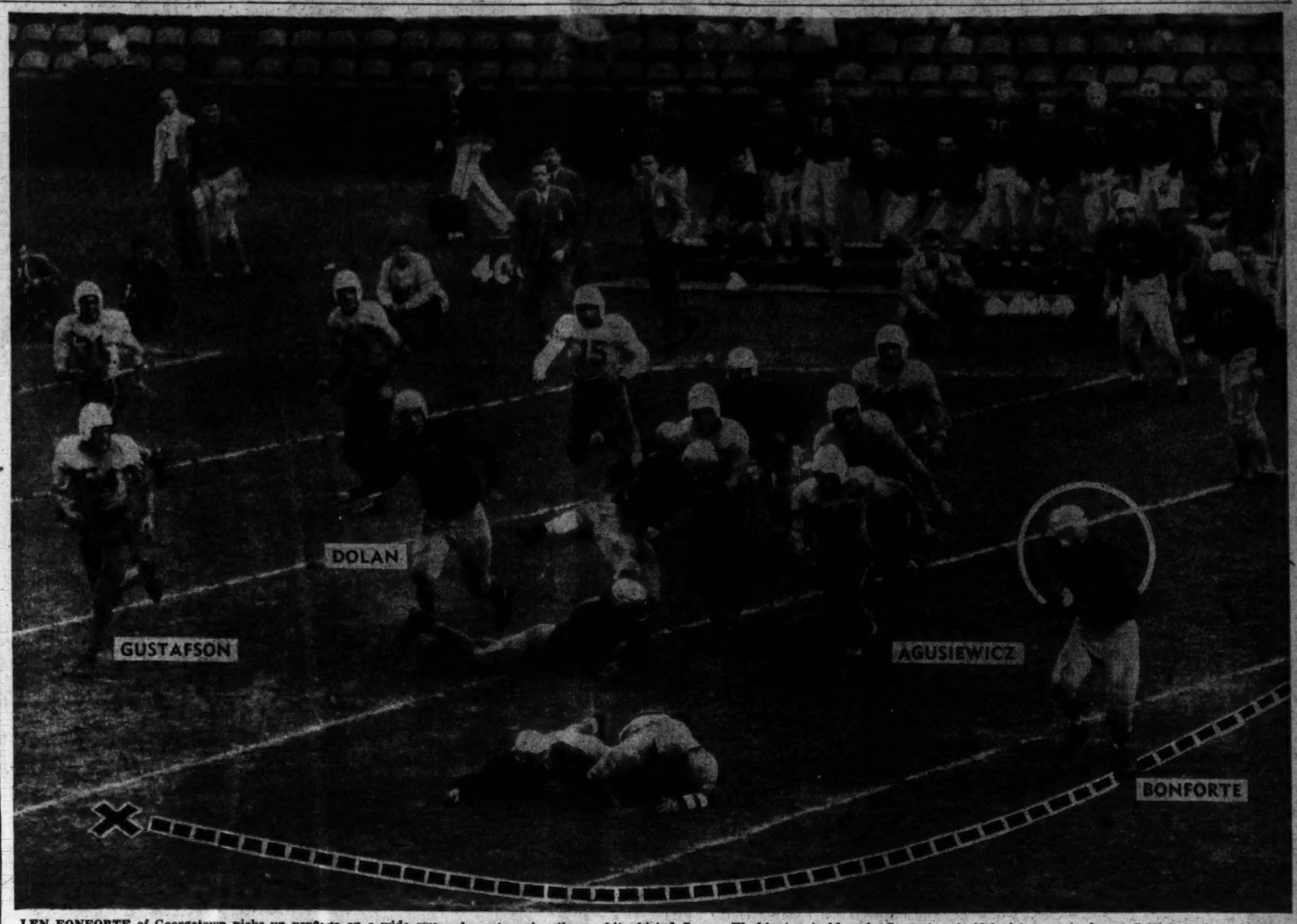
POVICH

Hrosemen are objecting not so much to Maryland's receiving barns as they are to the saliva tests predicted on the reaction of mice to to the injections. What they want is a chemical test of the saliva. They say a nondoped horse suffering mreely from acidity could be ruled a stimulated horse, according to the Maryland tests . . . Under the saliva test system at Suffolk Downs no case of doping has been recorded for the last five years.

JERRY COWHIG, who scored Notre Dame's first touchdown against Navy yesterday, is the youngest of four football-playing brothers. Jim Cowhig was a fullback at Fordham 10 years ago. Brother Frank starred at tackle under Leahy at Boston College and Brother Ed went from the quarterbacking job at BC to the priesthood . . . The most remarkable mutuel pay-off since Wishing Ring paid 927 to 1 in Kentucky was the $2 place ticket on Baal at Hialeah in 1932, which paid $970 . . . In the traffic moving toward the Baltimore Stadium for the Navy-Notre Dame game, the two special buses carrying the Navy squad were followed, ominously enough by two red ambulances . . . Bob Hope watched the Navy-Irish game from the press bo xfor three quarters and then the press coop, like Navy's chances of winning, became "Hope—less" . . . The next move of the baseball players committee which meets with the club owners will be to get a bigger cut of the World Series receipts. Dozens of ballplayers who went on barnstorming trips made more than the Cardinals netted from their winning shares, and World Series players are forbidden to barnstorm.

LARRY MacPHAIL is withholding until Tuesday the announcement of the identity of the new manager of the Yankees, but I can't keep his secret that long. The Yankees' new manager will be Bucky Harris . . . Harris' present salary as administrative assistant to MacPhail will be nearly doubled and he will get $35,000 per annum Haris' big league managerial career to date reads: Washington (1924-28), Detroit (1929-33), Boston (1934), Washington (1935-42), Phillies (1943), Yankees (1947-?) . . . Georgetown U. in 1931 was on the point of offering the head coaching job to a bright young assistant coach named Frank Leahy when he quit the Hilltop and signed as an assistant to Jim Crowley at Michigan State . . . After Duke's defeat by Army last week, Coach Wallace Wade stated without hesitation that he rated Pitt's 1938 backfield of Goldberg, Cassiano, Chickerneo and Stebbins as more dangerous than Army's Davis-Blanchard-Tucker combine . . . Whoever reported that Johnny Lujack would not go into professional football after his graduation from Notre Dame did not talk to Lujack, who said yesterday in Baltimore: "I'd like to play two or three years of pro ball before I quit" . . . In six games the Chicago Cardinals' line has yielded an average of only two yards per rush to its opponents in the National Football League.

THE BATTLE of bands at the Georgetown-GW game was internecine strife, with Nat Brusiloff leading the Gerogetown musicians and Brother Leon conducting the GW band. The game yesterday was the occasion of the premier of Brusiloff's new Georgetown song with its punch line: "Hit 'em once and hit 'em twice . . . Hit 'em again and put 'em on ice" . . . The Red Sox did the nice thing when they released the veterans Mike Ryba, Charlie Wagner and Tom Carey and promptly rehired them for front-office jobs . . . Florida tracks are sending out United States Weather Bureau charts of the last 10 years to horsemen in an attempt to show that Florida's winter and spring weather is more benign than California's . . . The shameful item of this college football season is the lack of blocking for Buddy Young, Illinois' great colored halfback, who is a bigger scoring threat than either Glenn Davis or Doc Blanchard . . . John Mahnken, 6-foot 8-inch former center of GU's basketball team, now with Washington in the American Professional Basketball League, will play in rubber-soled moccasins because of his inability to buy size 14 bsaketball shoes . . . The Nats are still refusing offers for Rookie Outfielder Gil Coan, who is wanted by four clubs despite his weak batting average last season when curve ball pitching stopped him.



LEN FONFORTE of Georgetown picks up yardage on a wide sweep by outrunning three white-shirted George Washington tacklers in Georgetown's 18-6 victory yesterday at Griffith Stadium in a renewal of a 55-year-old local rivalry. Edsel Gustafson of George Washington cuts across to make the tackle

Post Staff Photo—Goodwin

Ohio State Upsets Northwestern, 39-27

Evanston, Ill., Nov. 2 (AP).—Center Tony Adamle intercepted two passes which sent Ohio Stae o a pair of touchdowns in the final period as the Buckeyes stopped previously unbeaten Northwestern, 39—27 before a homecoming crowd of 47,000.

FIRST PERIOD

Vic Schwall ran back Ohio State's kickoff 48 yards but fumbled on the Bucks' 44 with Cecil Souders recovering. Ohio State marched 56 yards in seven plays with Bob Brugge capping the drive with a 13-yard off-tackle smash for a touchdown. John Stungis placekicked the point.

The Wildcats got a break when Ralph Everist pounced on Jerry Krall's bobble on the Buckeyes' 45 but after Northwestern lost 8 yards, Aschenbrenner punted out on the 16.

Following James' quick kick, Northwestern powered 52 yards with the aid of Aschenbrenner's 27-yard run, and Freshman Art Murakowski slammed over from the four. Schwall added the point to tie the score 7-7 as the quarter ended.

SECOND PERIOD

Ohio State drove 30 yards to midfield before being stopped, then Pete Perini booted out of bounds on the 10. The Wildcats failed to get going, and Aschenbrenner's punt was blocked by Warren Amling and the bucks took over on the 10.

Ohio State's Perini sparked a drive that carried to the Northwestern two in six plays and climaxed it by blasting over. Stungis' conversion attempt was too wide.

Northwestern pushed 70 yards after the kickoff with Murakowski scoring again on an 18-yard pass play with Bob Baggott. Schwall's placekick was low and the score remained deadlocked 13-13 as the second period ended.

Cornell Whips Columbia, 12-0

New York, Nov. 2 (AP).—Cornell's rapidly improving football team proved itself too big, too strong and too fast for Columbia today but only in one period did it show enough offensive power to pull out a 12 to 0 victory.

The Ithacans scored both their touchdowns in the second quarter, one on an interception of a Columbia pass and the other on a 65-yard drive climaxed by a pair of forward passes. The rest of the time they showed a strong enough defense to hold Columbia scoreless for the first time in 15 games, to the disappointment of a Columbia alumni day crowd of 35,000, but their attack clicked only in ineffective spurts.

The victory, however, was enough to put Cornell in a commanding position in the race for the Ivy League championship, since the supposedly unbeatable Penn team fell by the wayside. Cornell has lost only to Army this season and was tied by Yale.

Columbia, forced to rely upon its passing, threatened twice in the first quarter, getting close enough once for a field goal try. But the Lion attack ceased to be a serious threat in the second half when Cornell's defensive ends, John Rogers and Joe Di Stasio, rushed the passers off their feet. Nevertheless, Columbia's Gene Rossides was one of the best backs on the field.

Clemson Beats V.P.I. by 14-7

Blacksburg, Va., Nov. 2 (AP).—Trailing for three periods, the Clemson Tigers struck twice in the final period today to turn back the unpredictable Virginia Tech eleven 14 to 7 before a crowd of 7000 fans.

The Techmen scored in the first period on a lateral from Johnson to DeShazo which was good for 19 yards. Clemson Tailback Bob Gage threw two touchdown passes, one to Clark from the Tech 5 and one to Quinn from the Tech 12.

Landon Plays To 13-13 Tie

Landon High's gridders came from behind in the last quarter to battle St. Andrew's of Middleton, Del., to a 13-13 tie yesterday at Landon.

Landon		St. Andrew's
Holmah	L.E.	Giammatti
Bledsoe	L.T.	MacDonald
Ridgely	L.G.	
Earnest	Center	Appleby
Burton	R.G.	Buckner
Manufuso	R.T.	McCabe
Whaling	R.E.	Donaldson
Howar	Q.B.	McDowell
Edmonds	L.H.	Gaskill
Gardner	R.H.	Miller
Craft	F.B.	Gibson

Landon	0	0	0	6—13
St. Andrew's	0	13	0	0—13

Touchdowns — Gardner, Gaskill, Warner, Edmonds. Extra points—Craft, Gaskill. Substitutions: Landon—Harmon, Holden, Edmonds. Gamilans: St. Andrew's—Knowles, Warner.

RutgersKnocks Harvard Off Unbeaten List

Cambridge, Mass., Nov. 2 (U.P.).—A pair dof 23-year-old substitute backs combined brilliantly today to score two second-half touch downs and pace little old Rutgers to a 13-to-0 great upset triumph that dropped Harvard with a rude thud from the slender list of the Nation's unbeaten and untied teams.

A 13-point favorite after five straight victories, Harvard was outplayed from the second period on, and in the final minutes was reeling as the fast Rutgers backs tore gaping holes i na line that had led the Nation's colleges in rushing defense until today.

Twin heroes of Rutgers' surprising conquest before 12,000 at Harvard Stadium were substitute backs Harvey Grimsley, a Negro, and Al Malekof. Grimsley provided the payoff punch on both of the Queensben's touchdowns ,and the hard-driving Malekof intercepted two Harvard passes that paved the way for the tallies.

With Rutgers leading 6 to 0 and Harvard struggling to get back into the ball game midway through the fourth period, the 170-pound Malekov snagged a Crimson pass and bulled and twisted his way 21 yards to the home team 19.

Then he an dthe chunky Grimsley alternated in ball-totting to break the back of the Crimson offense, aided by the swift-charging Rutgers line. Grimsley finally poured over from the one for the win-clinching touchdown.

Michigan Stomps Minnesota, 21 to 0

Minneapolis, Nov. 2 (AP).—Michigan's Wolverines gathered speed after a slow start to defeat Minnesota, 21 to 0, today. It was the Gophers' fourth Big Nine defeat and the third win for Michigan.

Episcopal High Wins by 13 to 0

Front Royal, Va., Nov. 3.—Episcopal High's undefeated footballers rolled to their fifth victory of the season today when they defeated Randolph-Macon Academy, 13-0, here.

Rufe Barkley set up the first touchdown with a 40-yard pass to Bill Sairey. Barkley charged over from the 2. Tommy Birge climaxed the second Episcopal march of 40 yards with a 1-yard plunge.

W.-M. Really Pours It on Terps, 41-7

By Al Costello
Post Reporter

Williamsburg, Va., Nov. 2.—William and Mary's explosive Indians went on the warpath with a vengeance, thoroughly crushing University of Maryland's hopeful but hapless Terps, 41-7 here today before some 6500 fans.

The green clad Indians, who expected a stiffer brush with the supposedly improved Terps, poured it on Clark Shaughnessy's boys, tallying twice in the second period, three times in the third and adding another in the final period for good measure.

Maryland, twice stopped early in the first period after invading the Indians reservation with serious drives, scored on the last play of the ball game when Stan Lavins plowed over from the one-yard line after Reserve End Emmett Shaughnessy had set up the score by blocking an Indian punt on the 11-yard stripe.

A No. Six for Indians

It was the fifth straight conference triumph for the Indians and their sixth victory in seven games. A loss to Miami, 13-3, is the only black mark on the Rube McCray coached Indians. It was Maryland's third loss in five games.

The Indians produced in Stan Magdziak, Tommy Korczowski and Bob Longacre three of the best backs Maryland has seen this year. Both Magdziak and Korczowski chipped in with two touchdown passes apiece, two of the payoff pitches went to Longacre, a ball hawk who had an annoying habit of shaking himself loose in the end zone far from Maryland defenders.

Dashes 74 Yards

Koroczowski set up the second Indian touchdown, after pitching for the first, with a 74-yard dash straight up the middle of the field. Magdziak, in addition to his other chores, booted five out of six perfect placements for extra points.

Meanwhile the Terps, who had started well, began to press, and finally fell apart before the Indians' explosions. Coach Rube McCray kept his regulars in for almost all of the game, and only after William and Mary had racked up its six touchdowns did the Indian mentor start tapping the reserves.

It was when these third stringers were on the field that Maryland scored. That came when Shaughnessy blocked an Indian punt on the 11. Ed Reider, a Maryland reserve back, slashed off 10 yards to the 1, where third-string Quarterback Stan Lavine sneaked over. Bob Toler added the seventh point by rushing.

Statistics

W. & M.		Md.
10	First downs	13
146	Yards gained rushing	128
15	Passes attempted	23
10	Passes completed	12
211	Yards gained passing	88
4	Passes intercepted by	0
16	Yardage intercepted passes	0
1	Fumbles	4
0	Fumbles recovered	3
1	Opponents' fumbles recovered	1
7	Number of punts	6
262	Total yardage of punts	189
37	Punting average (lits of scrimmage)	31
2	Number of punt returns	3
5	Average per return	6
395	Yardage of kickoffs	87
7	Number of kickoffs	3
25	Average per return kickoff	22
6	Number of penalties	2
56	Yardage lost by penalties	15

Trippi Leads Georgia, 14-0, Over Alabama

Athens, Ga., Nov. 2 (AP).—Charlie Trippi, running, plunging and passing like a man possessed, steered Georgia's unbeaten Bulldogs through a battling Crimson Tide for a 14-0 victory today.

A capacity crowd of 50,000 saw the ever dangerous Trippi stride while Georgia stopped the famous passing arm of Harry Gilmer. The Bulldogs batted down six of Gilmer's heaves and intercepted the other two he tossed.

A drizzling rain which fell before the game and through most of the second half, held the offensive games of the two arch rivals pretty well in check.

Georgia led in first downs, 12 to 9, and Alabama was ahead in net yards rushing, 163 to 139. The Bulldogs completed seven of 14 passes for 110 yards, none in the second half, while the Tide had no completions in nine attempts.

Georgia, 14-0, at Half

The Bulldogs threatened continuously and held a 14-0 lead at the half. Th first score came when Dick McPhee intercepted Gilmer's initial pass after six minutes of play. McPhee lateralled to John Donaldson, who hauled out down the sideline for 44 yards before stepping out on the Alabama 13.

On fourth down, Trippi passed nine yards to Dan Edwards in the end zone, who made a diving catch after Hal Self had batted it skyward attempting to knock it down.

With one minute of the half remaining, Trippi broke around end 46 yards for a score, topping off a 79-yard drive. A 33-yard pass, Trippi to John Rauch, preceded the scoring run. Joe Tereshinski, who went up for the ball with Rauch, tackled his teammate as them came down.

'Bama Never Threatens

The tide, last team to defeat the Bulldogs, winning by 28-14 last season, was never a serious threat and never got beyond Georgia's 23-yard line. A "half-the-distance" penalty put Alabama on the Bulldog 29 early in the third period but the drive was stopped at the 23. In the first period, Alabama went to the Georgia 25 after a 15-yard penalty but the Bulldogs held.

Gilmer, though stymied as a passer, led the Tide in ground gaining with 55 yards in 12 tries, and almost broke away several times while returning punts. Trippi netted 98 yards in 16 tries to account for all of Georgia's rushing except 41 yards. He completed 5 of 11 passes for 109 yards, one short of the total Georgia gained through the air.

Neither team threatened seriously in the second half, the wet footing reducing the running attacks to line plunges.

Alabama.		Georgia.
Cook	L.E.	Edwards
Compton	L.T.	Rush
Wozniak	L.G.	St. John
Mancha	Center	Cooley
Filippini	R.G.	Johnson
Flowers	R.T.	Williams
Cain	R.E.	Tereshinski
Self	Q.B.	Rauch
Gilmer	L.H.	Trippi
Tew	R.H.	Smith
Hodges	F.B.	Gort

Alabama	0	0	0	0—0
Georgia	7	7	0	0—14

Touchdowns: Georgia—Edwards, Trippi. Points after touchdown—Jernigan (for Trippi), (2), (placements).

Kentucky Wins Early

Lexington, Ky., Nov. 2 (AP).—Kentucky saved its big push for the last half today to defeat Michigan State, 39-14, before 19,700 shirtsleeved fans as Don (Dopey) Phelps contributed 4 touchdowns to the wildest game

N. Carolina Falls, 20 to 14, To Tennessee

Knoxville, Tenn., Nov. 2 (U.P.).—Hard-hitting Walter Slater outsparked and outsmarted Freshman Charlie (Choo Choo) Justice in one spine-tingling run today and that was the margin by which Tennessee dumped previously undefeated North Carolina, 20 to 14, before 35,000 fans.

Slater's 78-yard sprint in the third period with a punt return gave Tennessee the victory.

Slater's run was 5 yards longer than Justice's dash for 73 yards from scrimmage that had given North Carolina its first touchdown in the second period. As Slater reached the North Carolina 10, only Justice barred his path. Slater cleverly elminated this threat by faking a lateral and galloping on.

Tennessee, smarting under last week's defeat by Wake Forest, rammed home two hard, quick touchdowns in the first quarter, but North Carolina bounced back with two of its own in the second to lead, 14 to 13, at half-time, because Jim Powell had missed on Tennessee's first try for extra point.

The teams were even statistically, Tenenssee leading 12 to 11 on first downs, and North Carolina ahead, 261 to 254, on total gains from scrimmage, runs and passes.

Yale Crushes Dartmouth

New Haven, Conn., Nov. 2 (U.P.).—An overpowering Yale team passed and crashed its way to a 33-to-2 victory over Dartmouth today, with touchdowns in every period.

Dartmouth's score came as a gift in the final period on a safety when Jack Ferguson dropped a low pass from center into the end zone and he was trapped trying to fight has way onto the field.

Yale, on the other hand, rolled along at a furious pace, turning back two definite Dartmouth goal-line threats by pass interceptions, and riddling the lightweight Dartmouth line to allow Ferguson to roll off 74 yards for one of the touchdowns, and Dick Roderick 50 yards, and Ferd Nadherny 32 yards for two others.

Virginia Bows To Richmond

Richmond, Va., Nov. 2 (AP).—The University of Richmond took advantage of Cavalier fumbles and a loose aerial game today to whip the University of Virginia, 19 to 7, before more than 10,000 spectators. Virginia's only score came near the end of the game on a 65-yard gallop by Halfback Johnny Duda.

McKinley Tech Slaps Down Coolidge, 14-6, to Lead League

By Herb Heft
Post Reporter

McKinley Tech's Trainers vaulted into interhigh football's first place yesterday as they slapped down Coolidge's Colts, 14—6, before 4500 screaming fans at Central Stadium.

The Tech victory spoiled Coolidge's unbeaten interhigh record and also marked the first league game in which the Colts have been scored on.

In winning, the slow-starting Trainers had to recoil from a 6—0 deficit incurred in the first period. And they came through in versatile fashion, registering first, on a pass over Coolidge's scattered secondary, and second, through the Colts' vaunted line.

The Colts struck midway in the first period on an 89-yard drive.

They rolled 26 yards on the ground. Then Stan King hit Dick Taylor with a pass at midfield and the fleet Coolidge end scampered to the Tech 12. Four plays later Jim Studley punched through center for the score.

Tech snapped back near the end of the second quarter. Little Buggsy Thompson and powerhouse Cece Gray advanced on the ground to the Tech 39. There, Thompson pitched ,three times and hit his receiver every time, with Bobby Brooks scoring. Paul Pometto converted.

The Trainers put over the clincher on the first play of the fourth quarter when Pometto snaked through the right side of the Coolidge line and streaked 43 ards for a touchdown. He then converted.

Coolidge threatened a bit later, advancing 77 yards to the Tech 1. There, Tech's Jack Gaumgartner intercepted a pass by Stan King.

Georgia Tech Stops Duke

Durham, N. C., Nov. 2 (AP).—Georgia Tech's Engineers, scoring twice in the first half, walloped Duke here today 14 to 0.

It was the first time in Wallace Wade's dozen years of football coaching here that his Duke team had lost four games in a single season.

The Blue Devils hal previously bowed to N. C. State, Tennessee and Army. Duke was stopped on the 1-yard line in the last period in its only seriou sscoring threat.

Wisconsin Downs Purdue, 24-20

Lafayette, Ind., Nov. 2 (AP).—Wisconsin's ground-hugging Badgers defeated Purdue's passers today, 24 to 20, on a muddy field that caused numerous fumbles. Purdue lost Guard Dick Barwegen and Quarterback Dick Demoss on injuries in the course of the game.

Friday Night Results

46	U. C. L. A. ..... St. Mary's (Calif.)	20
34	Miami (Fla.) ..... Villanova	21
21	Marquette ..... Detorit	20
32	Wake Forest ..... Chattanooga	14
41	Findlay (Ohio) ..... Bluffton	0
19	South Carolina ..... The Citadel	0
14	Hastings (Nebr.) ..... York	13
14	Union U. ..... Georgetown (Ky.)	0
20	West Tex. St. ..... Ariz. St. (Flagstaff)	6
32	Northern (S. Dak.) Tchrs. ..... Augustana	6
32	Tennessee Tech ..... Western Kentucky	6
32	Tennessee Tech ..... Western Kentucky	6
19	U. of Hawaii ..... College of Pacific	13
6	Willamette ..... Portland U.	6
19	Hillsdale ..... Alma (Mich.)	0
12	Kent State ..... Kalamazoo	0
20	San Jose State ..... Santa Barbara	0
33	West Va. Tech ..... West Va. Wes.	15
7	Whitenberg ..... Marietta	0
13	West Lib. Tchrs. ..... St. Vincent (Pa.)	6
6	Graceland (Iowa) ..... Tarkio (Mo.)	0
13	Alliance (Pa.) ..... Davis-Elkins	7
13	Emory-Henry ..... Newport News Appren.	0
6	High Point ..... Guilford	0
13	Borgen (N. J.) J. C. ..... Mass. Maritime	6
20	Hiramvian ..... Ithaca (N. Y.) College	0
0	Kirksville Tchrs. ..... Warrensburg Tchrs.	6
45	Arkansas Tech ..... Western Union (Ia.)	0
38	Emporia (Kans.) Tchrs. ..... Rockhurst	12
25	Midwest Valley ..... Central (Mo.)	0
0	Detroit Tech ..... Lawrence Tech	0
7	Cape Girardeau Thrs. ..... Maryville Thrs.	0
6	Jamestown (N. Dak.) ..... Maryville Thrs.	0
13	Southwestern ..... Northwestern St.	6
26	Kans. St. "B" ..... Wichita "B"	0
13	Kemper Military ..... Haskell Institute	0
0	Peru (Nebr.) ..... Nebraska Wes.	0
32	Midland ..... So. Dak. St. "B"	0
19	So. Dakota Wesleyan ..... Doane	7
14	No. Caro. College ..... Tenn. State	6
12	So. Oregon ..... Oregon Jayvees	7
13	Rutgers Jayvees ..... Lehigh Jayvees	13
13	Navy 155-pound ..... Cornell Jayvees	0
41	Northwestern Jayvees . Ohio St. Jayvees	0
20	Delaware Jayvees ..... Temple Jayvees	0
18	Connecticut Jayvees ..... Springfield	7
45	Yale Jayvees ..... Dartmouth Jayvees	0
34	Princeton Jayvees ..... Columbia Jayvees	0
14	Harvard Jayvees ..... Harvard Frosh	8

Saturday's Football Scores

EAST

33	Yale	Dartmouth	2
18	Georgetown	George Washington	6
28	Notre Dame	Navy	0
0	Princeton	Pennsylvania	14
19	Army	West Virginia	0
13	Rutgers	Harvard	0
28	Syracuse	Temple	7
12	Cornell	Columbia	0
21	Holy Cross	Brown	19
39	Colgate	Lafayette	—
72	Boston College	N. Y. U.	6
48	W. & J.	Carnegie Tech	0
68	Penn State	Fordham	0
28	Delaware	Franklin-Marshall	0
60	Kings Point	Wagner	0
26	New Hampshire	Northeastern	0
7	Hamilton	Hobart	0
7	Johns Hopkins	Drexel	0
14	Maine	Colby	6
12	Middlebury	Norwich	0
14	Union	Williams	0
6	Panzer	Trenton State Tchrs.	0
19	Bucknell	Gettysburg	0
19	Lincoln (Pa.)	Hampton Inst.	7
7	Rochester	R. P. I.	0
40	Muhlenberg	Lehigh	7
14	Dickinson	Swarthmore	0
26	Hartwick	Susquehanna	13
27	Connecticut	Coast Guard	12
20	Niagara Falls	Waynesburg	0
26	Westchester Tchrs.	Albright	0
6	Bates	Bowdoin	0
31	Mansfield Tchrs.	Kilmore Tchrs.	7
15	Slippery Rock	Grove City	0
39	Boston U.	R. I. State	6
13	Ursinus	Penn Military	0
8	New Britain Tchrs.	Lowell Textile	0
26	Mass. State	Vermont	0
33	Wesleyan	Haverford	0

SOUTHWEST

14	Oklahoma	TCU	13
29	Tulsa	Cincinnati	0
19	Texas	SMU	0
11	Rice	Texas Tech	6

MIDWEST

7	Illinois	Iowa	0
21	Michigan	Minnesota	0
39	Ohio State	Northwestern	27
14	Kansas	Oklahoma A. & M.	13
21	Missouri	Nebraska	20
28	Indiana	Pittsburgh	6
13	Iowa State	Kansas State	7
47	St. Louis	South Dakota	7
24	Wisconsin	Purdue	20
27	Indiana Tchrs.	Clarion Tchrs.	14
14	Bowling Green	Oberlin	0
45	Ohio U.	Ohio Wesleyan	7
35	Miami	Bradley	0
13	Michigan Normal	Albion	6
50	Otterbein	Capitol	0
27	Western Michigan	Central Michigan	21
25	Butler	Wabash	7
29	Kenyon	Ashland	13
7	Mt. Union	Wooster	6
13	Ware	Springfield	7
14	Muskingum	Denison	13
28	Baldwin Wallace	Case	13
20	Port Huron J. C.	Olivet	14
20	Augusta	Monmouth	13
12	Cornell (Iowa)	Knox	6
13	Depauw	Earlham	6
20	Rio Grande	Hiram	6
28	Grinnell	Coe	0

SOUTH

14	Georgia Tech	Duke	0
20	Tennessee	North Carolina	14
14	Georgia	Alabama	0
41	William and Mary	Maryland	7
19	Richmond	Virginia	7
19	Vanderbilt	Auburn	0
49	N. C. State	VMI	7
39	Kentucky	Michigan State	14
14	Clemson	VPI	7
28	W. Maryland	Hampden-Sydney	6
34	Marshall	Morris Harvey	0
7	S. Carolina State	Morris Brown	0
25	Washington and Lee	Davidson	6
13	Virginia State	Virginia Union	6
40	Fort Belvoir	Bowling Field	0
24	Potomac State	Glenville	6

Cosmic Missile Wins $15,000 Feature Race at Pimlico

Haight Goes All-Out for Assault

BACKERS OF Stymie in the Pimlico Special are not singing any praises of the ride put up by Jockey Basil James aboard the Jacobs star. Some say James made too much of a move in a short distance. Others contend he did not have to go on so wide entering the stretch. Then there's a group who aver Stymie was allowed to drop entirely too far off the pace in the early running.

Well you ca nlabed that phooey and a bunch of stuff.

The truth is Assault simply was too much horse for Stymie or any other thoroughbred in training and (risking somebody putting a time bomb in my lunch box) I might add, out of training. And that last includes practically all of the best horses of the last decade.

Now I admit that's saying a lot. But one has only to look at the time for the Special—1:57 for the mile and three sixteenths on the electric timer—and there's the answer.

The track recod is 1:56 2-5 held by the ill-fated Riverland. IT MUST BE remembered that horses like Alsab, Whilaway, Challedon, War Admiral, Seabiscuit and to go back further, Man O'War all had shots at that mark when in their prime. Furthermore, they had their chances when the track was in much faster condition than at present.

With all due respect to the ability of Jockey Eddie Arcaro for breaking the long lesing streak of Assault, the King Ranch colt was "It" last Friday and, in my book, would have won with Sammy Palumbo or Patsy Grant in the saddle.

Assault won easily. Arcaro said he could have drawn out at least three lengths more than the charted six at the finish had he so desired. Then the son of Bold Venture could have broken the track record.

Horses lose and regain form. Arcaro was lucky to be aboard the day Assault chose to run. I'm not belittling Arcaro's ability, either.

GETTING BACK to Stymie, he got a good ride. True, he lost some ground coming into the stretch.

But that was the safest place on the track for a horse James considered the best. Stymie ran his race, too.

But for the fact that Assault was sensational, the Jacobs colorbearer would have been the winner in respectable time.

Camargo Finishes Six Lengths Back

By Walter Haight
Post Reporter

Pimlico, Md., Nov. 2.—Circle M Farm's Cosmic Missile, ridden by Jockey Eddie Arcaro, threw dust in the faces of five other 2-year-old fillies today. The daughter of Roman and Misty Isle galloped home six lengths in front of the closest opposition to win the Marguerite, $15,000 added weekend feature.

Carrying top weight of 119 pounds, the filly scampered to the wire ahead of two members of the Christiana Stables' Camargo was second and Oberod third.

A crowd of 23,000 saw the odds-on Cosmic Missile turn in a time of 1:45 1-5 for the mile and sixteenth. She paid her backers a mere $3.70 but they regarded the profit as quick interest.

Arcaro got Cosmic Missile away alertly but steadied her as Oberod and Mother were hustler along on top. Before the backstretch was reached the three were running head and head with Cosmic Missile in the middle. At the far turn, Arcaro shook up the favorite and she responded by drawing to the front gradually. In the stretch, Cosmic Missile pulled out to win with something in reserve.

It was the fourth victory in six tries for Cosmic Missile who never has been out of the money. She added $24,650 to bring her earnings for the year to $33,385. Of course, it was the second feature victory here in two days for Arcaro.

The day's secondary feature, the $10,000 added Janney Handicap, provided an upset when Christiana Stables' Sea Snack proved the winner. The 3-year-old had no respect for Deering Howe's True North and downed the veteran sprinter by a length margin. In third position came Alfred G. Vanderbilt's Kitchen Police. A field of eight competed.

Sea Snack capably handled by Jockey M. Gonzalez, paid her scattered backers a $25.50 mutuel. She was clocked in 1:11, second fastest time for the race and only two-fifths over the track record held jointly by Joe Ray and Pony Ballet.

Jockey Arcaro was aboard True North and took the veteran to the front early. However, Sea Snack rallied, collared True North in the stretch and then went on to be opening daylight at the end.

The victory was worth $9500 to the daughter of Hard Tack and Miss Ferdinand.

Rigan McKinney's Neat Pleat was the winner of the day's steeplechase, getting home six lengths in front of Miss Ella Widener's Adaptable. Twenty lengths farther back was H. E. Talbott's Big Wrack.

Churchill Downs

By the Associated Press

1—1 1/16; $1500; 2-year-olds; claiming.

Silver Sweep	113	Donna Sue	105						
Flagalapa	109	Vinita Ray	112						
All Business	109	Dona Ramona	100						
Glazier	105	King Pine	112						
Lecarlo	106								

2—1/2; $1800; 3-year-olds; claiming.

Bludin	116	Sira Mou	102
Belcrest	107	What's Yours	116
Geranium	108	Pinafore	102
Primus	116	Blak Jade	114
Bayonet	114	Riskaire	105
Toleca	111	Momentous	110
Francie	113	Tetramore	111
Donna's Past	110	Late Advice	113
Sky Shaun	108	Judge Davey	113
Snow Kiss	105	She's Smart	108

3—6 1/2; $1800; maiden 2-year-olds.

Signal Knob	118	Devilish Miss	115
Little Touch	118	Sacred Vow	115
Chicadu	118	Judge O.	118
Slow Time	115	Ballsein	118
Teresa's Bud	118	Big Pop	118
Bud's Polly	115	Speedy Quest	118
Rippling Sand	118	Krasvestna	118
†Bekye	118		

†Augustas and Nahm entry.

4—1/4; $2000; 4-year-olds up; claiming.

Sons O' War	119	Nancy Fly	113
American Eagle	110	Artillerist	113
Transflint	116	Tony Leo	110
Lost and Found	119	Quien Es	116
Burgoolette	107	Soulane	114
Stars at Night	111	Billy Rolfe	111
Ray Del	111	Princess Rena	105

5—3/4; $2200; 3-year-olds up; allowances.

Darby Dimout	118	Albonny	114
Unchallenged	111	Jope	108
Lasting Peace	113	Cosmic Lark	117
Annie's Reply	111	Restless	111
Remembering	120	Rip Away	117
Irish Wash	113	Quintero	111
Fly Me Now	108	Papaloi	115
Harvey's Pal	114	†Our Derrick	111
Hectic Hour	106		

†T. C. Melrose entry.

6—1 1/16; $2500; 3-year-olds; allowances.

Lookout Dice	110	Castel Beau	116
Bellevue Lady	113	Alamond	119
Bob's Pick	116	Transhot	119

7—1 1/16; $2000; 3-year-olds up; claiming.

Bonnie Andrew	117	Colonel Read	120
Lestahat	115	Geraldine F.	109
Jamerica	120	Top Sergeant	115
Cobesgo	114	Stork of Peace	114

8—1; $2000; 3-year-olds up; claiming.

Donafel	108	Happy Pat	108
Temeru	108	Smokey	116
On the Double	110	Jay-a-y	108
Hogle	111	One More	116
Count Howard	108	Edna M. V.	111
Dark Ace	103	Red Skipper	108
Clansmaid	111	Distant Isle	107
Vinita Upset	114	Epaminondus	114
Solid Meat	114	Eva Lillian	105
Boss Me	119	Sona Dea	105

1—1/4; $2000; 3-year-olds up.

Inverneck, 120 (South)		4.60	3.60 3.00
Hard Jester, 120 (Johnson)		12.00	5.60
Trimdon, 115 (Feiser)			5.00

Mercury, Fire power, Caesar B., Radio Gunner, Adelaro, Or-Tetra, Kapi, Khayyams Kid, Tiger Tillie.

2—5/4; $2000; 3-year-olds.

Hearth Mouse, 115 (Johnson)		25.20	7.60 4.60
Mel Indian, 118 (Linzell)			3.00 2.80
Tennessee Kid, 118 (O'Day)			7.80

Uncle Dave, Paprika, Sir. Marthe, Masten Jason, Mid Ky, Show, Did Play, Fergies One, Duchess Jo.

3—1/4; $2000; 3-year-olds; allowances.

Star Reward, 119 (Brooks)		5.00	3.60 2.60
Duskberry, 113 (Farrell)			5.20 3.00
Lookout Son, 116 (James)			2.40

Tight Grip, Gotham, Tubby B., Train Boy, Fair Tigress.

4—3/4; $2000; 3-year-old up; allowances.

Kevin Rose, 112 (Combest)		6.60	4.20 3.40
Thanks, 113 (Padgett)			11.80 7.00
Gold Mike, 114 (Wallace)			4.40

Total Victory, Put It There, Portchester, Shaws Pride, Alabama, Miss Tartan, Solus, Song O Way, Skylark.

5—5/4; $3000; 3-year-olds up.

Jo Agnes, 113 (Caffarella)		5.00	3.80 2.80
Eternal Reward, 115 (Johnson)			7.60 5.40
Porterfield, 108 (Brooks)			4.40

Sigman Kappa, Golden Man, Rol Rouge, Navy Cross, Daily Trouble.

6—1 mi.; $15,000; 3 year olds.

Double Jay, 125 (Gilbert)		7.60	3.80 2.80
Edmaidan, 122 (James)			2.80 2.60
Fatmilhey, 116 (Glidewell)			3.80

Johns Pride, Oakmuir, Big Casino, Flash O Night, Jet Jet.

7—1 1/16; $2200; 3-year-olds up.

Syt's Bobby, 117 (Brooks)		15.20	7.60 5.20
Fay Foo, 109 (Mousen)			7.60 5.20
Miss Balladier, 116 (James)			4.00

High Hope, So Proudly, Wire Quest, Sammslinger.

8—1 1/16; $2200; 3-year-olds up.

Chapel Bells, 114 (Brooks)		9.20	4.60 3.40
Gold Regnant, 106 (Badgett)			9.40 6.40
Watch Andy, 111 (Craig)			7.00

Choppy Sea, Journal, Boat Man, Puddle Jumper, Mr. Mel.

CHURCHILL DOWNS SELECTIONS
1—Donna Sue, All Business, Blaster.
2—Bludin, Whats Yours, Toleca.
3—Signal Knob, Bludin, Belle.
4—Quien Es, Lost and Found, Tony Leo.
5—Darby Dimout, Harvey's Pal, Cortes Lark.
6—Lookout Dice, Castel Beau, Bob's Pick.
7—JAMERICA, Bonnie Andrew, Colonel Read.
8—Temeru, Solid Meat, Red Skipper.
—Louisville Times (P).

SUNDAY
1:55 p.m.
ON-THE-SCENE PLAY-BY-PLAY DESCRIPTION BY
HARRY WISMER
with
JIM GIBBONS
WASHINGTON
REDSKINS
vs.
PITTSBURGH
STEELERS
Brought to you by AMOCO
AMERICAN OIL COMPANY
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630
ON YOUR DIAL
THE EVENING STAR STATION

Pimlico Entries, Jockeys, Odds

FIRST RACE—Six furlongs; purse, $2500; maiden 3-year-olds.

P.P.	Horse and Jockey.	Wgt.	Odds.
1	Muti (Sullivan)	117	6-5
2	Forward (Root)	117	10-1
3	Rockmont (Gonzales)	117	20-1
4	Lady Easton (Mora)	117	30-1
5	Ocean Play (Loturco)	120	10-1
6	Clarinet (Breen)	117	20-1
7	Chinwise (J.Gilbert)	117	20-1
8	Kings Coup (Padgett)	120	20-1
9	Nothing Alike (Johnson)	120	4-1
10	Poker Face (C.Kirk)	117	20-1
11	Oak Leaf (Archuli)	120	20-1
12	Provosive (West)	115	3-1
13	Radandil (J.Gilbert)	120	15-1
14	Jewel (Padgett)	117	8-1
15	Palas (Breen)	120	4-1
16	Pacific (Hanes)	112	20-1

SECOND RACE—Six furlongs; purse, $2500; maiden 3-year-olds and up.

1	Mr. Friday (Tammaro)	122	20-1
2	Mary's Dream (Hanes)	117	20-1
3	Sir Gala (Padgett)	122	7-2
4	Betty Twig (Rowell)	115	20-1
5	Commodore (Baird)	117	20-1
6	Machievous (Holland)	115	20-1
7	Specialist D. (Bastie)	117	20-1
8	Ask My Ma (Hanes)	110	30-1
9	Calendar (J.Gilbert)	118	4-1
10	True Dream (Wright)	117	7-2
11	Sissie Wee (Breen)	115	6-1
12	Flamare (Root)	118	5-2
13	Twelve Pea (Baird)	113	5-1
14	Curlew Girl (Dunbar)	110	20-1
15	Sgt. Davis (Hanes)	113	20-1
16	Dust Can (Breen)	119	20-1

THIRD RACE—Two miles; steeplechase; the Rougemont; purse, $3500; 4-year-olds up.

1	Kennebunk (McCulloch)	146	8-1
2	Little Sammie (Harris)	147	7-2
3	Castrys Corn (Hobbs)	139	20-1
4	General Whilat (Maletis)	136	20-1
5	Similar (Miller)	146	20-1
6	†Genazooke (Bland)	143	5-2
7	Red Rebel (McColl)	144	30-1
8	Raleigh (Peoples)	147	8-5
9	†American Way (Field)	142	5-2
10	Gala Reign (No boy)	142	8-1

†Rokeby Stable entry.

FOURTH RACE—Six furlongs; purse, $3000; 3-year-olds up; claiming.

1	Siesta Candids (C.Kirk)	111	20-1
2	Flagstaff (Saunders)	117	5-2
3	Abel (Root)	111	20-1
4	Brambletie (West)	105	20-1
5	Country Dude (Hanes)	104	15-1
6	Arvey Belle (Hacker)	108	20-1
7	Vromel (Rienzi)	114	6-1
8	Potser (Padgett)	111	3-1
9	Goblie's Honey (Padgett)	112	15-1
10	Never Say (J.Gilbert)	117	20-1
11	Audacity (Rees)	109	4-1
12	Flying Giant (Breen)	114	10-1
13	Chance Bras (Hanes)	106	20-1
14	Rosario (Gonzales)	113	20-1
15	Bright Remark (Baird)	109	30-1
16	Nora Belle (Breen)	108	20-1

FIFTH RACE—Six furlongs; purse, $3500; the Anne Marmon; 3-year-olds up.

1	Deep Six (J.Gilbert)	109	20-1
2	Royal Flush (Padgett)	109	20-1
3	Brides Biscuit (Gonzales)	109	20-1
4	Upper Level (Padgett)	105	3-1
5	†Her Highness (C.Kirk)	105	15-1
6	†Panaces (C.Kirk)	109	15-1
7	Ariel Song (Padgett)	105	10-1
8	†Always (Mora)	105	4-5
9	Nomadic (Atkinson)	109	5-1
10	†Tway (Dodson)	115	4-5

†E. C. Gott, jr., entry.
†Calumet Farm entry.

SIXTH RACE—One and five-eighths miles; purse, $15,000 added; the Governor Bowie; 3-year-olds up.

1	Marlon (C.Kirk)	107	8-1
2	†Lord Calvert (Breen)	108	6-1
3	High Peak (Root)	108	20-1
4	†Peabodyville (Padgett)	104	6-1
5	†March Chick (C.Kirk)	110	6-1
6	Mamasale (Mora)	107	20-1
7	†Mesogo (J.Gilbert)	110	6-5
8	†Mon Prince (Breen)	113	4-1
9	Willing Spirit (Atkinson)	108	4-1
10	†Machase (Donoso)	111	4-1
11	†Service Pilot (Gonsales)	107	8-5

†Calebtowough-Jones & Straus entry.
†Christiana Stables entry.
†Mill River-Scotts Hall entry.

SEVENTH RACE—One and one-sixteenth miles; purse, $3500; the Omar Khayyam; 4-year-olds and up.

1	Butler (Hanes)	117	20-1
2	Squaminess (J.Gilbert)	122	4-1
3	Zax (Cushmano)	117	5-1
4	Me War (Hanes)	114	15-1
5	Sting Price (Gonsales)	122	6-1
6	Service Pilot (Gonsales)	122	4-5
7	Fire Sticky (Manley)	114	20-1

EIGHTH RACE—One and one-sixteenth miles; purse, $3500; 4-year-olds up; claiming.

1	Light Landing (Bastie)	117	20-1
2	Mahseer (Baird)	113	20-1
3	Chanes Aon (Hanes)	117	20-1
4	†Gambling Andy (Hacker)	117	5-1
5	Parquet (Baird)	113	20-1
6	†Friendship (C.Kirk)	113	15-1
7	Genial Sam S. (Cushmano)	114	8-5
8	Mango (Hanes)	117	7-2
9	Rocket Plane (C.Kirk)	117	6-1
10	Fiery Steel (Demar)	113	20-1
11	Peabodyville (Tammaro)	117	3-1
12	Merry Boy (Donoso)	117	20-1
13	Interpreting (Root)	117	30-1
14	Well Me Mare (Hanes)	114	15-1
15	Kiddie's Image (Baird)	114	30-1
16	Mac Brier (Root)	117	30-1

†Wright-Mahon entry.
†Hedden-Mrs. Williams entry.

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Complete Chart of Saturday's Racing at Pimlico Track

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1946—BY WALTER HAIGHT.
WEATHER CLEAR, TRACK FAST.

FIRST RACE—Six furlongs. Purse, $2500. For maiden 3-year-olds. Start good. Won driving; place same. Went to post at 1:16. Off at 1:18. Winner, Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt's br. f. (3) by Bimelech—Fanny Walker. Trained by D. A. Headley. Values, $1650, $500, $250, $125.

Horses	Jockeys	Wgt.	Post	St.	¼	½	¾	Str.	Fin.	Straight
STALL WALKER	(Dodson)	117	2	2	2½	21	1½	1hd	1nk	$6.60
DOON WELL	(Root)	117	1	1	21½	11	11	2½	2½	3.30
GRAYMAR BONNIE	(W.D.Wright)	117	5	11	10¾	11¾	2hd	3½	3nk	6.70
GIT	(Bryan)	112	7	10	9d	71	61½	4½½	4½½	7.80
LAND OF HOD	(Rowe)	117	8	3	3hd	2½	4½	5½	5½	45.15
SINGING HARP	(Fitzgerald)	120	6	9	5nk	3½	3½	6½	6½	87.30
GET SET	(Manley)	115	3	5	12	81½	8½	7hd	7hd	47.00
MR. FLICKER	(Baird)	112	9	8	6½	5½	7½	8½	8nk	122.35
SPAINS ARMADA	(R.J.Martin)	120	11	7	8½	9½	9nk	9½	9½	8.30
OUR BID	(Arduini)	117	12	6	7hd	10nk	11½	10½	10½	44.80
BAGUIO	(M.M.Gonzales)	120	10	4	4½	10d	10½	11½	11½	12.75
TELEPHONE GIRL	(Seagrave)	112	4	12	11d	12	12	12	12	54.80

STALL WALKER, $15.30, $5.10, $3.50; DOON WELL, $3.10, $2.40; GRAYMAR BONNIE, $3.50.

SECOND RACE—Six furlongs. Purse, $3500. For 3-year-olds. Start good. Won driving; place same. Went to post at 1:46. Off at 1:47. Winner, Calumet Farm's b. f. (3) by Bull Lea—Chic Ma. Trained by H. A. Jones. Values, $2200, $750, $350, $200. Time, 1:12⅘.

Horses	Jockeys	Wgt.	Post	St.	½	½	Str.	Fin.	Straight
MAUD LEA	(Dodson)	112	4	4	2½	21	1hd	1½½	$6.85
CURDS N' WHEY	(Padgett)	117	3	3	1hd	1hd	2d	2d	9.30
EPINAZA	(Bassman)	110	7	6	5½	31	3d	3d	6.15
GRAND ACTRESS	(Holland)	112	6	2	3hd	5½	4d	4d	55.10
MALVASEY	(C.Kirk)	119	5	5	7½	4½	5d	5d	13.05
GRAZALA	(Stapleton)	114	2	7	6½	6½	6d	6d	43.35
PLUCKY MAID	(Donoso)	111	1	8	8nk	7½	7d	7d	7.90
INEZ M.	(Baird)	108	8	8	8	8	8	8	159.10

MAUD LEA, $3.10, $2.60, $2.30; CURDS N' WHEY, $4.90, $3.10; EPINAZA, $2.70.

Daily Double—STALL WALKER and MAUD LEA—Paid $32.10

THIRD RACE—Two miles. Steeplechase; 15 jumps). Purse, $3500. For 3-year-olds and up. Start good. Won driving; place same. Went to post at 2:16. Off at 2:16. Winner, Rigan McKinney's b. g. (4) by Bel Acthel—Stylistic. Trained by Rigan McKinney. Values, $2200, $1750, $350, $200. Time, 3:59⅘.

Horses	Jockeys	Wgt.	Post	St.	5	10	15	Str.	Fin.	Straight
NEAT PLEAT	(Russell)	146	2	4	3½	1d	1d	1d	1d	$3.20
ADAPTABLE	(Morlan)	153	3	3	5	4	2hd	2½d	2nk	2.15
BIG WRACK	(Miller)	138	4	2	4d	3½	3d	3d	3d	2.20
GENERAL DAY	(Gilbert)	144	5	5	2d	5½	4	4	4	14.65
E. HOUR	(Field)	148	1	1	1d	†				1.55

†Lost rider.

NEAT PLEAT, $8.40, $4.00, $3.10; ADAPTABLE, $3.50, $2.80; BIG WRACK, $3.50.

FOURTH RACE—Six furlongs. Purse, $2500. For 2-year-olds. Start good. Won driving; place same. Went to post at 2:50½. Off at 2:50½. Winner, Calumet Farm's br. f. (2) by Bull Lea—Hope Eternal. Trained by H. A. Jones. Values, $1650, $500, $250, $125. Time, 1:13⅘.

Horses	Jockeys	Wgt.	Post	St.	½	½	Str.	Fin.	Straight
STERNALLEA	(Dodson)	114	1	4	1nk	1½	1d	1nk	$6.65
WITH HONOR	(R.J.Martin)	117	2	1	21½	2hd	2½	2½	17.80
MISS PRIME	(Sullivan)	117	7	3	3nk	4d	3½	3½½	203.15
MERL	(Cusimano)	117	4	6	6d	6½	5½	4½	27.90
LOVELY IMP	(Padgett)	122	8	2	9nk	7½	6½	5½	6.35
PRETTY NYMPH	(Collins)	113	5	12	12	11	8½	6½	53.30
ALLURE	(Hanes)	116	9	10	8½	8½	7½	7½	12.20
SUSQUEHANNA	(Saunders)	114	2	2	2hd	3hd	4nk	8d	51.40
LADY MAYFLOWER	(Baird)	112	6	9	10½½	9d	9d	9d	51.00
LADY PHARA	(Breen)	114	3	8	4½½	5d	10d	10d	16.60
SQUATS	(Breen)	114	3	9	7½	10½½	11½	11½	62.45
WALCHESE	(Arcaro)	117	11	11	11½	12	12	12	11.70

STERNALLEA, $3.30, $3.00, $2.80; WITH HONOR, $8.30, $6.10; MISS PRIME, $38.30.

FIFTH RACE—One and one-sixteenth miles. Purse, $13,000 added. For 2-year-olds; allowances. Start good. Won easily; place driving. Went to post at 3:19. Off at 3:19½. Winner, Circle M Farm's b. f. (2) by Roman—Misty Isle. Trained by B. B. Williams. Values, $24,640, $3000, $1500, $750. Time, 1:45⅕.

Horses	Jockeys	Wgt.	Post	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fin.	Straight
COSMIC MISSILE	(Arcaro)	119	5	1	2nk	1nk	1d	1d	$3.70
CAMARGO	(Donoso)	116	3	3	6	5d	2½	2½	17.85
OBEROD	(C.Kirk)	116	4	4	1nk	1½	2½½	3d	†
MOTHER	(Dodson)	116	1	2	3nk	4d	4½	4d	9.60
GUARANTAINE	(Carrillo)	116	6	5	4d	3d	3½½	5d	1.90
FACIENCIA	(Padgett)	114	2	6	5d	6	6	6	26.00

†Christiana Stables entry.

COSMIC MISSILE, $3.70, $2.90, $2.40; CAMARGO, $5.00, $5.10; OBEROD, $5.10.

SIXTH RACE—Six furlongs. Purse, $10,000 added. All Ages Handicap. Start good. Won driving; place same. Went to post at 3:52. Off at 3:53. Winner, Christiana Stable's b. f. (3) by Hard Tack—Miss Ferdinand. Values, $9500, $1500, $1000, $500. Time, 1:11.

Horses	Jockeys	Wgt.	Post	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fin.	Straight
SEA SNACK	(Gonzalez)	111	8	6	4½	2½½	1½	1½	$11.75
TRUE NORTH	(Arcaro)	123	4	1	1½	1nk	2d	2d	7.55
KITCHEN POLICE	(Donoso)	111	1	2	2½	3d	3d	3nk	13.35
HAPPY SUCKIE	(DeLara)	112	2	3	3½½	4d	4d	4d	8.60
NEW MOON	(C.Kirk)	110	3	5	5½	5nk	5nk	5hd	7.45
CASSIS	(Lynch)	122	7	8	8	8	7½	6nk	†
FROONOSIS	(Dodson)	114	3	4	6d	6d	6d	7d	10.40
UMPTYDAN	(Loturco)	114	6	7	7d	7½	8	8	35.20

†Deering Howe entry.

SEA SNACK, $25.50, $5.50, $4.00; TRUE NORTH, $2.30, $2.20; KITCHEN POLICE, $3.80.

SEVENTH RACE—One and one-eighth miles. Purse, $4000. For 3-year-olds and up; allowances. Start good. Won driving; place same. Went to post at 4:21. Off at 4:21½. Winner, Christiana Stable's b. g. (4) by Heliopolis—Misleading. Trained by J. A. Healey. Values, $2500, $850, $400, $250. Time, 1:51⅘.

Horses	Jockeys	Wgt.	Post	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fin.	Straight
ALEXIS	(C.Kirk)	120	2	2	1½	1½	1½	1½	$2.35
LOVAT	(Bastie)	115	1	1	2d	2½½	2d	2d	6.45
LORD CALVERT	(Dodson)	115	6	4	4d	3½	3d	3d	6.20
WAR WATCH	(Donoso)	115	5	3	3d	4d	4½	4d	1.55
GRAND PRINCE II	(Donoso)	111	3	5	5d	5d	5d	5d	11.50
SCOTCH FLAING	(Vandergriff)	112	3	6	6	6	6	6	13.15

ALEXIS, $6.70, $4.40, $3.10; LOVAT, $7.50, $4.90; LORD CALVERT, $3.50.

EIGHTH RACE—One and one-half miles. Purse, $3000. For 4-year-olds and up; claimign. Start good. Won driving; place same. Went to post at 4:51. Off at 4:52. Winner, Mrs. J. Y. Christmas' br. g. (8) by Achtenan—Golden Maid. Trained by J. Y. Christmas. Values, $1850, $700, $300, $75, $75. Time, 2:36⅘.

Horses	Jockeys	Wgt.	Post	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fin.	Straight
CONNACHTA	(West)	105	10	4	1½	1½	1½	1hd	$3.95
BRENNER PASS	(Scott)	114	2	2	1½	3d	3d	2½	5.95
DAGGER	(W.D.Wright)	115	3	10	11nk	9½	9d	3½	5.55
†TED WES	(Padgett)	117	1	1	5½½	5d	5½	4d	5.30
†COMEDY PLAYER	(Donoso)	114	5	3	3d	4½½	4d	5d	40.25
TICKETY BOO	(Donoso)	114	8	3	3d	2nk	1hd	2d	4.50
ALBASAN	(Gonzales)	116	4	5	8d	8d	8d	7½	12.90
OUR BLEN	(C.Kirk)	113	6	12	9d	7½	7½	8d	16.70
HIGH COMMAND	(Carrillo)	116	9	9	7½	6d	6d	9½	48.10
GARAND	(Trepter)	113	10	9	12	11½½	10d	10d	10d	80.35
MIKE K.	(Munden)	111	12	7	10½	12	11d	11d	11d	16.80
PROUD PAPPY	(Onorato)	108	7	6	4½½	10½	12	12	12	36.95

†Dead heat for fourth.

CONNACHTA, $9.90, $5.70, $4.50; BRENNER PASS, $6.60, $5.20; DAGGER, $4.70.

Sportsmans Park

1—4½; $2000; 3-year-olds up; claiming.

Shining Chance	115	Judy Dunn	114
Lady Deck	106	Air Vigor	106
Ella	109	Thunder Echo	112
Zacaphote	114	Rotsiems	102
Due Lady	107	Hadastar	107
Friar Gene	112	Sarcerio	110
Guerie	109	Sweep Call	115
Big Sledge	117	Diadele	114

2—5/8; $2000; 3-year-olds up; claiming.

Sir Lo	115	Zee Zee	105
Cold Queen	109	Black Pal	109
Michigander	115	Hurry Fast	102
Justified	115	Sun Pomp	112
Connaught	115	By's First	120
Grin Again	102	Topic	111
Rain Pipe	112	Princess Dot	109
High Figures	107	Wobble Pump	113

3—1/2; $2000; 2-year-olds; claiming.

China Princess	103	Echo Peak	113
Dark Image	113	Camolina	113
Podge	107	Little Geromo	106
Flo R.	113	Speedy Girl	108
Grace A.	107	Examino	103
Lady Mandy	107		

4—4½; $2000; 3-year-olds up; claiming.

Johnnie Ehret	112	Velvet Heels	112
Golden Cross	110	Laich On	117
Private Andy	109	Try Flight	112
Happy Joan	115	Valdina Tyrant	105
Bob's Dream

Business Outlook

By J. A. Livingston

Some of the bloom is off the postwar boom. Department store sales no longer are climbing up to new highs. The National Association of Purchasing Agents reports that "buying at any price to keep a plant running may be approaching an end." And the rush to start new businesses has begun to slacken. Up-and-at-'em GIs and other would-be enterprisers find the going tougher: You can't get building materials, you're told to wait months for store fixtures, you're put on a waiting list for supplies, and it's your life to get a delivery truck. Result, new incorporations—though still high by prewar comparisons—are down a third from the postwar peak in January (see chart).

Livingston

All this shows up in the commodity markets. Cotton is down $40 a bale, the cotton exchanges have closed down three times for breath-catching and the Government is investigating. Wheat, corn, cattle and hogs are down noticeably from recent highs. Butter took a 7-cents-a-pound header in a single day in the New York market.

The topper of it all is the stock market. True, it staged a good rally last week. But before that it slipped into new low territory in the face of highly encouraging third quarter earnings reports. U. S. Steel, as a single example, reported net income during July, August and September at $3.11 a share, versus 61 cents last year (when there was a coal strike). These earnings brought the nine-month showing to $4.43 a share, which makes the $4 annual dividend look safe for a while.

Confidence at Postwar Low

Other reports showed a similar uptrend—a commentary on high and comparatively uninterrupted operations: for instance, American Rolling Mill, General Refractories, Gillette, which voted an extra dividend; Clark Equipment, Minneapolis Honeywell, and so on. Even the strike-harassed automobile companies are making better showings. Studebaker got into the black in September.

All this indicates that the state of speculative confidence is at a postwar low. Here we have industrial production, as measured by the Federal Reserve, at a peacetime high; so are earnings. But the price investors and speculators are willing to pay for that volume of production and those earnings is down 25 per cent from last May. The theory is that today's earnings are an entrapment. They won't last into tomorrow.

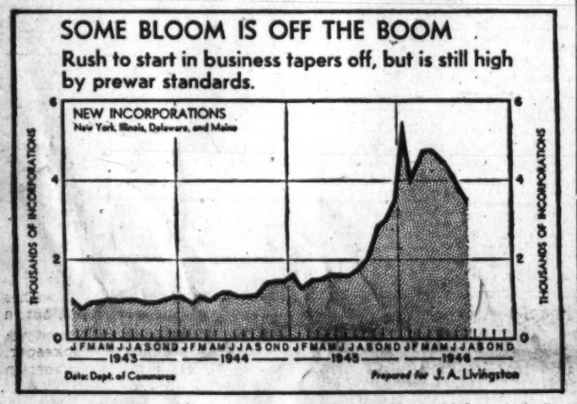
This latest sag in confidence confounds the wise men in the brokers' board rooms. It comes just on the eve of an election which the preliminary polls say the Republicans will win. And that—so the argument ran in brokerage offices—should be the tip off for a rally. The Republicans would put a halter on labor. Business would then get relief from strikes.

Neo-Election Logic

But now there's a reversal in reasoning. **If the Democrats hold their own, so the new logic runs, it'll be more of the same. And if the Republicans win, labor leaders—especially the CIO boys—will be harder to deal with.** Strikes will increase. So, either way, there's labor trouble.

Already Walter Reuther, in the Chrysler negotiations, and John L. Lewis, in coal, have inaugurated the competition for a new round of wage increases. That augurs another increase in costs, and that, in turn, is sure to cut into profit margins.

To be sure, OPA ceilings are not the barrier to prices they once were. Only this week OPA released fats, oils, radios, kitchen ware, smaller electric appliances and other household products from price



control. So, theoretically, businessmen can pass on higher costs to the consumer. They can charge what the traffic will bear. But the traffic isn't as strong as it has been. As Jack I. Straus, president of R. H. Macy & Co., told stockholders, "Consumers are no longer buying indiscriminately."

What now becomes apparent is that the froth stage of the boom is over. Anything at any price—including labor—is no longer a commonplace. Only this week the American Institute of Accountants warned businessmen against charging off unusual peacetime expenses to wartime reserves. Hauling your own lumber or using high-cost substitute materials seems like just a temporary reconversion outlay the first time. But when it happens time and again, then it's natural to ask: How long will this kind of reconversion last?

Recession or Depression?

Investors and businessmen now see more clearly that the new wage increases will force up costs just when the consumer won't be so willing to buy. And the decline in demand would result in a drop-off in production, prices and employment. That's the shake-down—the 1947 recession—that has been mentioned here before.

But it could conceivably go beyond a recession. Businessmen are apt to be more obdurate this time on wage boosts than they were six and nine months ago. They won't see their way clear to float the higher costs on an ever-rising sea of demand. Not only that, but they have been through a period in which all their calculations on costs have gone awry. Their estimates have been too low—because of strikes, shortages and resultant low productivity per man hour.

So there's this worse possibility. If businessmen take the view that another round of big wage boosts will price them out of the market, and if labor leaders insist on high wage boosts, then a knock-down, drag-out struggle will result. The economy, already partially strike-ceilinged, will tailspin into a sharp, man-made depression. It's relevant that man-days lost in strikes took a 45 per cent jump in September over August.

But there's this consolation. The worse the depression, the quicker it will be over. Investors, businessmen, workers and consumers can take just so much anguish of their own making. Then they do something about it.

Dealers Pick Nominating Unit for Area

Charles H. Pinkerton, chairman of District Committee No. 11 of the National Association of Security Dealers, Inc., announced yesterday the committee that appointed the following nominating committee:

James Parker Nolan, Folger, Nolan Inc., Washington, D. C., chairman.

Oscar W. Burnett, Oscar Burnett & Co., Inc., Greensboro, N. C.

McDaniel Lewis, McDaniel Lewis & Co., Greensboro, N. C.

Bevereley B. Munford, Davenport & Co., Richmond, Va.

George G. Shriver, George G. Shriver & Co., Inc., Baltimore, Md.

The latter committee will nominate two members of the association doing business in the District to fill prospective vacancies on the District committee.

The terms of office of John C. Hagan, jr., of Mason-Hagan, Inc., Richmond, Va., and Charles H. Pinkerton, Baker, Watts & Co., Baltimore, Md., will expire on January 15.

Committee No. 11 is composed of members of the association from the District of Columbia, Maryland, North Carolina, Virginia and West Virginia.

Commodity Index

New York, Nov. 2.—The Associated Press weighted wholesale price index of 35 commodities today declined to 156.96.

	Previous day	Week ago	Month ago	Year ago	1946	1945	1944	1943
	157.53	156.87	148.21	111.87				
High	158.73	112.81	108.43	107.84				
Low	113.02	107.80	106.03	103.43				

(1926 average equals 100).

Chicago Grain

Chicago, Nov. 2 (AP).—Wheat futures were independently strong in today's trading, the primary influence being indications of sustained Government buying of cash wheat to fill export commitments by the Government. Reports of increased Government purchases forced shorts into the pit with buying orders. At one time the advance was as much as 3½ above the previous close before profit cashing caused a recession.

Corn and oats for a time reflected the strength in wheat but after mild rallies fell back. Oats dropped to about yesterday's finish and some deliveries of corn were under the previous close.

At the close wheat was 1¼ to 2¾ higher than the previous finish. Corn was ⅜ to 1⅛ lower. January 1.34¾@1.34⅞. Oats were ⅛ higher to ½ lower. November 84⅜@84½. Barley was unchanged to 1½ lower. November 1.33.

The outstanding buying in the wheat pit was support by commission houses with southwest connections. Traders heard that southwest points had reports that substantial purchases were made by the Commodity Credit Corp. and that the price was 2.03 a bushel for No. 1 hard wheat.

Producers showed some willingness to offer corn for deferred shipments on a somewhat larger scale today.

Range follows:

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January	2.06⅛	2.07	2.06⅛	2.06⅞
March	1.98	2.02	1.98	2.00⅛
May	1.91⅝	1.94	1.91⅜	1.93⅞
July '47	1.85	1.86	1.84⅜	1.84⅞
Corn—				
January	1.36⅛	1.36⅞	1.34¾	1.34⅞
March	1.32⅝	1.33⅝	1.31¾	1.32⅝
May	1.30⅞	1.31⅛	1.30	1.30⅜
Oats—				
November	84½	84½	83⅜	84⅛
December	77⅜	78⅛	77	77⅛
March	70⅝	71	70⅛	70⅜
May	67⅝	68⅛	67⅛	67⅜
Barley—				
November	....	....	....	1.33
December	....	....	....	1.32
March	....	....	....	1.32
Cash Grain				

Chicago, Nov. 2 (AP).—WHEAT—No. 2 red 2.19@2.20, nominal; No. 3 hard, 2.14@2.15, nominal, and No. 2 mixed, 2.13@2.14, nominal.

CORN—No. 2 yellow, 1.46; No. 3 yellow 1.47@1.48; No. 4 yellow, 1.36@1.37; No. 5 yellow, 1.39¾@1.35½, and sample grade yellow, 1.24.

OATS—No. 1 white, 92.

BARLEY—Malt, 1.16@1.72, nominal; feed, 1.33@1.40, nominal.

TIMOTHY SEED (per hundredweight)—Red Top, 38.00@42.00, nominal; sweet clover, 11.50@13.00, nominal; timothy, 7.00@7.50, nominal.

RYE—Two grades, 2.40@2.50, nominal; soybeans, no sales.

Naval Stores

Jacksonville, Fla., Nov. 2 (AP).—Turpentine receipts and shipments, none; stocks, 12.

Rosin, receipts, 20; shipments, none; stocks, 800.

Quotations on N. Y. Stock Exchange

By the Associated Press

Total sales, 690,000 shares; previous day, 1,670,000; week ago, 285,790; year ago, 919,720; two years ago, 358,036; January 1 to date, revised 312,416,891; year ago, 307,981,241; two years ago, 216,381,928.

	Sales. Add 00	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab	3	73¾	73½	73¾	+ ⅛
ACF-Brill Mot	5	9½	9½	9½	....
Acme Stl	1	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	....
Adams Exp	6	16⅜	16	16⅜	....
Adams-Millis	1	49	49	49	....
Addressog-Mult	6	29½	29½	29½	— ½
Air Reduction	1	37	36⅞	37	+ ⅛
Alaska Juneau	19	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
Aldens Inc	7	29¾	29	29	— ¼
Alleghany Corp	46	4¾	4¾	4⅝	+ ⅛
Alleghany pf	1	34⅛	34⅛	36¾	....
Allen Lud Stl	8	46⅜	46	46⅜	+ 1⅛
Allied Mills	5	33	32½	33	....
Allied Strs	3	38⅜	38⅛	38⅜	....
Allis-Ch Mfg	19	37	36¾	36	+ 1⅜
Allis Ch Mfg pf	31	95½	95½	95½	+ ⅛
Amal Leather	7	8	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
Amerada Pet	5	70⅜	70	70⅜	+ ⅛
Am Airlines	62	15⅛	15	15	— ⅛
Am Bank Note	4	30	30	30	+ ⅛
Am Bosch	1	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅛
Am Brake Shoe	12	41½	40¾	41½	+ ⅛
Am Cable & R	33	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
Am Can	2	85¼	85	85¼	+ 1¼
Am Car & Fdy	1	49¼	49½	49½	— ⅛
Am Ch & Cable	1	25¾	25¾	25¾	— ⅛
Am Chicle	3	50	49½	50	— ⅛
Am Encaus Til	4	6½	6½	6½	....
Am Export L	7	20¾	20½	20¾	+ ⅛
Am & For Pow	15	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
Am & F P 6%pf	1	95½	95½	95½	....
Am & F P 7 pf	22	25	24	25	+ 1
Am-Hawaii SS	4	40½	39¾	40½	+ ⅛
Am Hide & Lea	6	8¾	8⅝	8¾	....
Am Home Prodn	10	34	33¾	34	....
Am Ice	8	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
Am Internat	2	12	12	12	....
Am Locomot	4	27	26½	26½	— ⅛
Am M & Fdy	2	22⅜	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
Am Molasses	14	10¾	10¾	10¾	+ ⅛
Am News Co	1	37	37	37	....
Am Pow & Lt	118	14⅛	13¾	14⅛	+ ⅛
Am P&Lt6 pf	2	116	115½	116	+ 1⅛
Am P&L$5 pf	3	108	106	108	+ 3
Am R & St S	43	14⅜	14	14⅜	+ ⅛
Am Roll Mill	45	35⅝	35	35⅝	....
Am Safety Raz	3	16	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
Am Seating	2	22¾	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
Am Smelt & R	5	53¼	52¾	52¾	— ⅛
Am Snuff	1	36¾	36¾	36¾	— ⅛
Am Stl Fdrs	8	33¼	33	33¼	— ⅛
Am Stores	1	28¾	28¾	28¾	+ ⅛
Am Sugar pf	2	42¾	42½	42½	— ⅛
Am Tel & Tel	49	168	167½	168	+ 1
Am Tob & Trtwi	442	71	71	71	....
Am Tob B	1	82½	82	82½	+ ⅛
Am Viscose	1	54¾	54¾	54¾	— ⅛
Am Wat Wks	136	17⅛	16½	17⅛	+ 1¼
Am Woolen	18	52½	51½	52⅛	....
Am Wool pf	2	165	165	165	+ ⅛
Am Wool 4pf	1	104	104	104	....
Am Zinc L&S	4	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜	....
Anaconda Cop	14	38⅞	38½	38⅞	+ ⅛
Anderson Clayt	18	54	54	54	....
Ander-Prich Oil	4	17	....	....	....
A P W Prod	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	....
Armour & Co	12	13½	12⅞	13	— ⅛
Armour pr pf	1	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛	— ⅛
Armstrong Cork	11	45¼	44¾	45¼	+ ⅛
Artloom Corp	3	15½	15½	15½	....
Assd Dry Goods	9	21½	21½	21½	+ ⅛
Assd Dr Gd 2pf	20	113¾	113	113¾	+ ⅛
Aft Inc	23	17	16⅞	17	....
Atch T & SF	7	90¼	90	90¼	— ⅛
Atl Coast Line	6	54	52¾	53	+ ⅛
Atl G & W Indt	2	82	82	82	....
Atl Refining	1	35¾	35¾	35¾	— ⅛
Atlas Corp	2	24	23¾	24	....
Aust Nichols	2	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ⅛
Autom Canteen	2	22½	22	22	— ⅛
Autocar Co	1	27	27	27	....
Aviation Corp	38	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
Aviation Cor pf	2	45	45	45	....
Bald Loco	8	21¼	21	21½	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio	58	6	5⅝	6	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	17	25	23½	25	+ 1
Bangor & Ar	1	15	15	15	....
Barker Bros	1	29	29	29	....
Barnsdall Oil	6	24¾	24¼	24¾	....
Bath Ir Wks	2	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
Beatrice Foods	1	52½	52½	52½	+ ⅛
Beech Aire	9	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	....
Bell Aire	1	14½	14½	14½	....
Bell & Howell	1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	+ ⅛
Gendix Aviat	6	32½	32¼	32½	+ ⅛
Benef Ind Ln	2	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	+ ⅛
Best & Co	10	85	84¾	85	+ 1¼
Beth Steel	8	96½	95¾	96½	+ 1
Blaw-Knox	8	19	18⅞	18⅞	....
Bliss (E W)	3	21½	21½	21½	+ ⅛
Bliss (E W) pf	1	50	49½	50	— ⅛
Boeing Airpl	5	27	26¾	27	+ ⅛
Bohn Al & Br	1	46½	46½	46½	....
Bond Strs	3	31	31	31	....
Borden Co	4	49	48¾	48¾	— ⅛
Borg-Warner	2	42	42	42	— ⅛
Bower R Bearn	1	33½	33¼	33½	+ ⅛
Braniff Airw	2	17½	17½	17½	+ ⅛
Bridgeport Br	5	16¾	16¾	16¾	....
Briggs Mfg	7	31½	31½	31½	....
Bristol-Myers	2	51	51	51	....
Bklyn Un Gas	7	28½	28	28	+ ⅛
Brown Shoe	1	35¼	35¼	35¼	+ ⅛
Brunswick-Bal	5	26½	25¾	26½	+ ⅛
Bucyrus-Erie	4	16¼	16	16¼	....
Budd Co	44	13	12¾	13	+ ⅛
Buffalo Forge	2	22	22	22	....
Bullard Co	2	26	25¾	25¾	— ⅛
Bulova Watch	4	40	40	40	+ ⅛
Burlins Mills	16	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	....
Burl Mills cv pf	1	98	98	98	+ ⅛
Burr Add Mch	10	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	+ ⅛
Bush Terminal	2	12	12	12	....
Butler Bros	7	24⅜	23¾	24⅜	+ ⅛
Butte Con Mining	1	9	9	9	....
Byers (AM)	2	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ⅛
Calif Packing	1	33	33	33	....
Callahan Z-M	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	....
Calumet & Hec	15	7⅛	7	7⅛	....
Can Dry Gin Al	2	16⅜	16	16⅜	....
Canad Pac	37	14½	13¾	14½	+ ⅛
Cannon Mills	1	56	56	56	....
Capital Adm A	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	....
Carrier Corp	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
Carrier Corp pf	4	38⅝	38½	38⅝	+ ⅛
Carriers & Gen	2	7	7	7	....
Case (J I) Co	4	37	37	37	+ ⅛
Caterpil Tractor	1	61	61	61	....
Celanese Corp	25	23½	20¾	21¾	— ⅛
Celotex Corp	9	27⅝	27½	27⅝	....
Celotex Corp pf	1	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅛
Cent Foundry	2	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	....
Cen Hud G & E	1	30½	30½	30½	....
Cent R R N J	2	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	....
Cerro de Pas	7	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	....
Champ Pap & F	3	24	23¾	24	....
Checker Cab	1	16	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
Ches & Ohio	8	52½	52	52½	+ ⅛
Chicago Corp	21	8¼	8⅛	8¼	....
Chi & E Ill	15	7¾	7¾	7¾	....
Chi & E Ill A	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	....
Chi Grt West	1	9	9	9	....
Chi Grt W pf	4	15¾	15¾	15¾	....
Chi In & At	22	10½	10	10½	+ ⅛
Chi Ind&LB ct	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	....
Ch M SP & Pac	48	15½	14⅞	15½	+ ⅛
Ch M SP&P pf	11	38	37¾	38	+ ⅛
Chi & NW	16	20	19¾	20⅛	+ ⅛
Chi & NW pf	6	43½	43	43½	+ ⅛
Chi Pneu Tool	3	20½	20½	20½	....
Childs Co	16	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
Chrysler Corp	1	85	83	85	....
CIT Financ	13	27¾	27¼	27¾	+ ⅛
CIT Finan pf	13	42	41½	42	+ ⅛
City Ice & Fuel	4	31¼	31	31¼	+ ⅛
City Invest	3	11	11	11	....
City Stores	19	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	....
Clev Graph Br	1	66½	66½	66½	+ 1⅛
Climax Molyb	8	22⅞	22½	22⅞	+ ⅛
Cluett Peabody	1	44¼	44¼	44¼	....
Colgate-Pal-P	1	50	50	50	+ ⅛
Collins & Aik	1	41	41	41	....
Col Fuel & Ir	16	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	....
Col F & Ir pf	1	17	17	17	....
Colum Broadcast	5	20⅞	20⅜	20⅞	+ ⅛
Colum G & El	87	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
Colum Pict	3	24	23¾	24	+ ⅛
Col & Sou Ohio	9	43	42¾	43	+ ⅛
Coml Credit	13	44¼	44¼	44¼	+ ⅛
Coml Solvents	8	22	21½	22	+ ⅛
Comwith Edis	14	32½	32½	32½	+ ⅛
Comwith & Sth	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	....
Con & Ed pf	1123	103	102¾	103	+ ⅛
Conde Nast	2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	....
Congoleum- Nal	3	27¾	27½	27¾	— ⅛
Consol Cigar	2	35¾	35¾	35¾	+ ⅛
Cons Copperm	13	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	....
Cons Edison	28	28¾	28⅜	28½	+ ⅛
Cons Edison pf	1	106¾	106¾	106¾	....
Con Grocers	2	22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ⅛
Cons Nat Gas	4	46¼	46¼	46¼	+ ⅛
Con RRCuba pf	3	22½	22½	22½	+ ⅛
Con Ret Strs	14	21	19¾	21	+ 1¼
Cons Vultee	8	18⅞	18½	18½	....
Container Corp	12	44½	43½	44½	+ 1⅛
Cont Bak	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	....
Cont Can	7	39¾	39	39¾	....
Cont Diam Fib	6	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
Cont Ins	1	47½	47½	47½	....
Cont Motors	24	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	+ ⅛
Cont Oil Del	11	38	37¾	38	....
Cont Steel	3	17	17	17	....
Cooper-Bess	4	15¾	15¾	15¾	....
Copperweld Stl	2	13½	13½	13½	....
Corn Products	5	69¼	69¼	69¼	+ ⅛
Cornell-Dub El	24	14	13¾	14	+ ⅛
Corning Glass	1	27¼	27¼	27¼	+ ⅛
Coty Inc	3	8¾	8¾	8¾	....
Coty Internat	30	5⅜	4⅞	5⅜	+ ⅛
Crane Co	9	35	35	35	+ ⅛
Crosley Corp	1	25	25	25	....
Crown Cork & S	1	36¾	36¾	36¾	+ ⅛
Crown Zellerb	7	29	28¾	29	+ ⅛
Crucible Steel	7	36¾	35¾	35¾	....
Cuban-Am Sug	3	21¾	21	21¾	+ ⅛
Cudahy Pack	11	41¾	41	41¾	+ ⅛
Cuneo Press	2	18¾	17½	18¾	+ ⅛
Curtis Publishing	2	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅛
Curtiss P pr pf	1	69½	69¼	69⅝	+ ⅛
Curtiss -Wright	42	6¼	6	6¼	+ ⅛
Cutler-Ham	2	30	30	30	....
Dana Corp	2	21¾	21½	21¾	— ⅛
Davison Chem	2	18¾	18	18	— ⅛
Dayton P&L	9	32½	32¾	32¾	— ⅛
Dayton Rub	4	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛	+ ⅛
Decca Records	3	42	41¾	42	+ ⅛
Deere & Co	3	38	37¾	37¾	....
Deere & Co pf	4	36¾	36¾	36¾	+ 1
Del & Hud	6	36¾	36½	36¾	+ ⅛
Del Lack & W	1	33	33	33	+ ⅛
Detroit Edison	7	25	24¾	25	+ ⅛
De Vilbiss	3	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ⅛
Devoe & Ray A	3	27½	27	27½	+ ⅛
Diamond Match	3	37¾	37¾	37¾	+ ⅛
Diam T Motor	3	20	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
Distr Corp-Seag	26	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
Dist Corp-S pf	1	105	105	105	....
Dixie Cup	1	33½	33½	33½	+ ⅛
Dr Pepper	1	30	30	30	....
Doehler-Jarv	5	28	27¾	28	....
Dome Mines	12	18⅛	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
Douglas Aircr	3	80½	80	80½	+ ⅛
Dow Chem	3	166⅛	166⅛	166⅛	+ ⅛
Dresser Indust	12	20	19¾	20	+ ⅛
Dunhill Int	5	17⅞	17	17	....
Du Pont de N	41	177¾	177	177¾	+ ⅛
DWG Cigar	4	15¾	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
Eagle-Pich	4	21½	21	21	....
Eastern Air L	9	23¾	23¾	23	....
Eaton Mfg	3	47	46½	46½	— ⅛
Ekco Prod	1	21	20¾	21	+ ⅛
Elastic Stop N	6	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
El Auto-Lite	17	53¼	52½	53	....
Elec Boat	15	16	15½	16	+ ⅛
ElecMus Ind	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	....
El Pow & Lt	103	17½	16⅞	17½	+ ⅛
El P & Lt 2pf	1	139½	139½	139½	+ ⅛
El Pow&Lt4½pf	1	149	148	148	— 1
El Paso Nat Gas	3	48	48	48	....
Emerson El M	1	13¾	13½	13¾	+ ⅛
Emer Rad & Ph	3	20½	20½	20½	+ ⅛
Empire Dis El	2	20¾	20¼	20¼	+ ⅛
Eng Pub Serv	25	27½	26¾	27½	+ ⅛
Eng P $5.50 pf	1	106¾	106¾	106¾	+ 1¼
Erie R R	44	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ⅛
Erie RR pf A	5	54	52	54	....
Evans Prod	10	19¾	19¼	19¾	+ ⅛
Ex-Cell-O	1	39½	39¼	39¼	— ⅛
Fairbanks Mor	1	54	54	54	....
Fajardo Sugar	2	25½	25	25	....
Farns Tel & R	9	9¼	9⅛	9¼	+ ⅛
Fed Lt&Trac	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	....
Fed Mogul	3	41¾	41	41¾	....
Fed Mot Truck	3	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ⅛
Federal D Strs	4	25	25	25	....
Ferro Enam	1	27½	27½	27½	+ ⅛
Fid P Fire Ins	1	31	31	31	....
Firestone T & R	16	60	60	60	+ ⅛
Firest T & Rpf	3	108	108	108	....

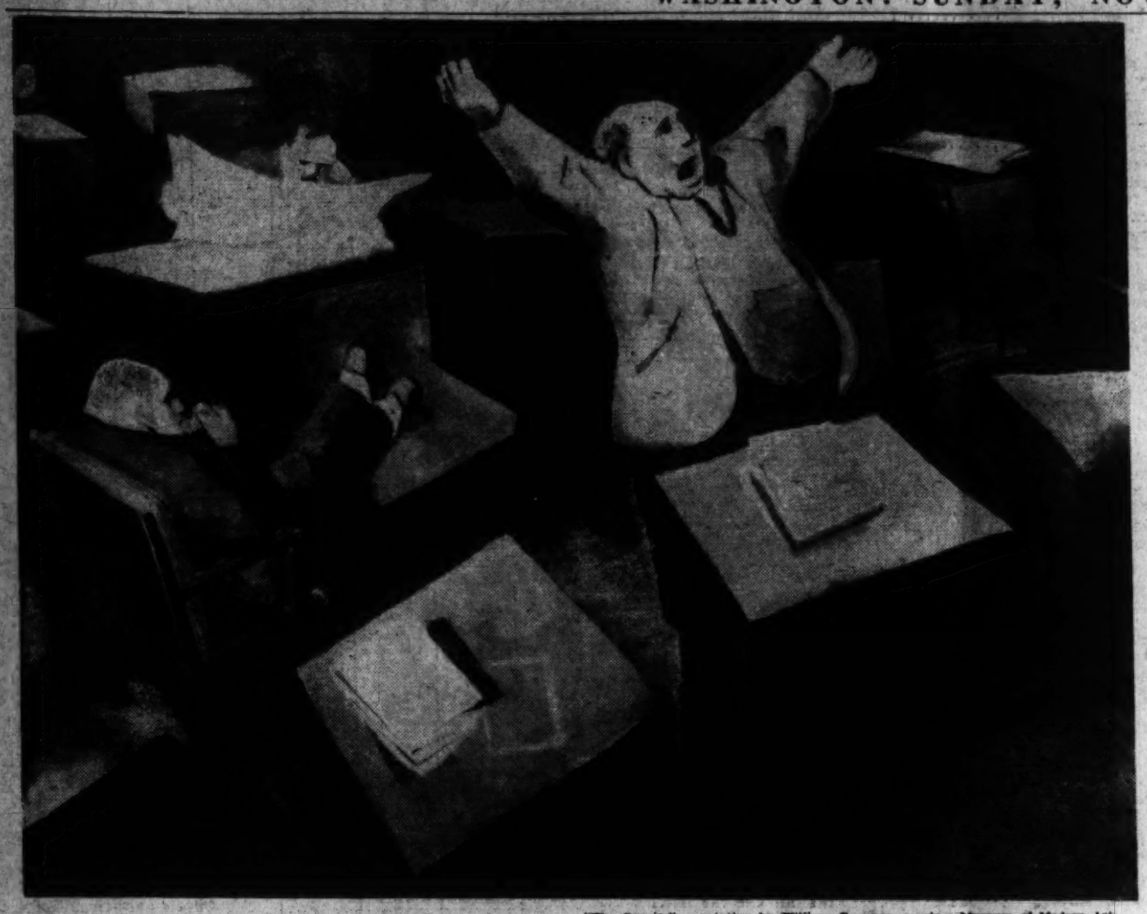
	Sales. Add 00	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
First Nat Strs	1	53¾	53¾	53¾	— ⅛
Firth Carpet	1	19½	19½	19½	+ ⅛
Flintkote	6	29½	29¼	29⅜	....
Florida Pow	2	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛
Florsheim Sh A	2	24	24	24	+ ⅛
Follansbee Stl	8	15½	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
Food Fair Strs	7	16½	16	16⅜	+ ⅛
Foster Wheeler	4	22⅞	22⅞	23¼	....
Fruehauf Trs	7	33⅜	33⅜	33½	+ ⅛
Gabriel Co	2	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅛
Gair (Robert)	9	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
Galvin Mfg	2	11¼	11	11	+ ⅛
Gamewell Co	1	17½	17½	17½	+ ⅛
Gardner-Denv	4	18½	18	18	— ⅛
Gar Wood Ind	8	9¾	9½	9½	....
Gaylord Cont	7	16	16½	18	....
Gen Am Invest	12	15½	15⅜	15⅜	....
Gen Am Trans	1	50½	50½	50½	— 1
Gen Baking	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	....
Gen Bronze	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ⅛
Gen Cable	11	11	10⅞	11	....
Gen Cable A pf	1	78½	78	78	....
Gen Cigar	3	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	+ ⅛
Gen Elec	33	38	37¾	37¾	+ ⅛
Gen Foods	9	46	45⅞	46	....
Gen Motors	42	52⅜	51⅞	52⅜	+ ⅛
Gen Motors pf	1128	128	128	128	....
Gen Out Advt	4	17⅜	17	17⅜	....
Gen Prec Eq	1	26	26	26	....
Gen Pub Serv	14	4½	4⅜	4½	....
Gen Pub Util	5	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	+ ⅛
Gen Ry Signal	3	29¾	29½	29¾	+ ⅛
Gen Real & Util	3	6	5⅞	5⅞	....
Gen Refract	4	23⅜	23¼	23⅜	+ ⅛
Gen Shoe	4	34¾	34¾	34¾	....
Gen T & Rub	3	38⅛	38	38⅛	+ ⅛
Gillette Saf R	5	34½	34½	34½	+ 1¼
Gimbel Bros	4	39¾	39¾	39¾	+ ⅛
Glidden Co	3	41¼	40¾	40¾	— ⅛
Goebel Brew	1	6½	6½	6½	....
Goodall-Sanf	1	33¼	33	33½	+ ⅛
Goodrich (B F)	1	87	86½	86½	+ ⅛
Goodr (B F) pf	2	103	103	103	+ ⅛

SECTION II | CURRENT EVENTS *National and Foreign*

The Washington Post

EDITORIALS *Commentators* | SECTION II

WASHINGTON: SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1946 B



"The Senate," a painting by William Gropper, courtesy Museum of Modern Art.

"The Bilbos will cry that Communists and Yankees are behind the legislation . . . The sole 'Yankee' is a Kansan"

The $2 Excise on Democracy

Our Millions of Ballot-Bankrupts

By George H. Bender

Republican Congressman at Large from Ohio

As Told to Jack H. Pollack

AMERICA fought a revolution rather than submit to taxation without representation. We fought two world wars to preserve our democracy. And yet several million Americans will be powerless to vote in this coming election. They can't afford to pay for the right to govern themselves.

REP. BENDER

Seven million whites and three million Negroes in Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia must pay an annual ransom of one or two dollars before they can go to the polling place. This year, as in the past, four out of five will find the price too steep.

How does this affect the rest of the Nation? It means that Southern Congressmen, who frequently control the passage of bills affecting the welfare of the entire country, represent only the fraction of their constituency who can afford to pay the poll tax.

It also means that they are returned to Congress year after year, rolling up a seniority which places them in powerful positions on controlling committees. In the previous Congress, poll-tax Representatives controlled half of the leading House committees. In the Senate, seven of the 18 vital committees had poll-tax chairmen.

A poor, white sharecropper, who had lived in Alabama all his 40-odd years, entered a courthouse early this year. He had walked miles over muddy roads to register for the next election. The Board of Registrars told him that before he could vote he would have to pay $36 in back poll taxes. With a 1945 income of $268 he was, of course, unable to afford the luxury of voting.

Countless other Southerners, resigned to the poll tax, simply do not vote from generation to generation. Others, taking for granted that the tariff is Nation-wide, ask incredulously, "Don't Yankees have to pay a poll tax, too?"

Mississippi, the poorest State in the Union, with a $220 per capital annual income before the war, has the highest poll tax. Before Mississippians could vote in the November, 1946, elections, they had to pay up the $2 tribute by February, 1945—22 months earlier.

Why so early? The poll tax is cunningly designed to discourage impoverished voters by requiring that the tax be paid during winter months when cash is scarcest, and long before there is any interest in the elections.

Ballot Bourse

IS IT any wonder that the suspicion of corruption so often pollutes the South's sweet magnolia air? Since payment of a poll tax usually means purchase of a vote, bosses conveniently use poll-tax receipts of relatives and political henchmen to buy their way into office. Candidates vie against each other in paying poll taxes for "voters" who can be depended upon.

Before a recent election, a Southern newspaperman living in Washington bumped into a back-home office holder and apologized.

"I'm sorry I can't vote for you," he said soothingly. "I forgot to pay my poll tax."

Flicking a cigar ash, the politician retorted, "Sure, you're voting for me. I noticed you didn't pay your poll tax, so I paid it for you."

During a close Texas gubernatorial election, a trailing candidate's headquarters received this wire: "Have a few thousand poll-tax receipts left. How many do you need?"

South Carolina's former Senator Cole Blease was once indignant at the number of votes cast for a Republican foe. "I do not know how he got them," the Carolina Democrat sputtered on the Senate floor. "I was astonished to know they were cast and shocked to find they were counted."

A Tennessee sheriff simply computed how many nonvoting aliens lived in his district and voted poll-tax receipts for them as he pleased.

A Mississippi-delta plantation owner compelled his 600 Negro employes to pay poll taxes but never allowed them to vote. "I just take it out of their cotton money and turn it over to the county," explained a man whose ancestors had shed blood for "democracy."

Minor Illegality

EARLY this year in Virginia (where Jefferson wrote, "Let every man exercise his just and equal right to vote") a poll-tax election created a stir. In the primary lieutenant governor contest, Charles R. Fenwick "defeated" Lewis P. Collins by only 600 votes. Familiar with Virginia machine methods, the beaten candidate demanded to see the poll books of Wise County, where frauds were known to be flagrant. Frightened officials insisted that the pertinent records had "disappeared."

A grand jury reversed the election and made Collins, the present lieutenant governor, the winner, concluding that the ballot-stuffing was "illegal but not fraudulent," being "the result of practice over a number of years."

Election-stealing in Virginia is merely a petty misdemeanor. A boss can illegally obtain a block of 4000 poll-tax receipts and,

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

GOP's 1936 'Corpse' Breathing Brimstone Now

Nov. 5 Results Certain to Prove Vigor of Our Two-Party System

By Edward T. Folliard

Post Reporter

IF it goes as expected, Tuesday's off-year election will demonstrate anew the vigor of America's two-party system.

Ten years ago, after the colossal landslide of '36, exultant New Dealers were saying that the Republican Party was dead. Never in modern political history had a major party in this country taken such a beating (Roosevelt, 46 States; Landon 2). How, it was being asked, could the shattered GOP ever come back after that?

All signs point to the election of enough Republicans to take over control of the House of Representatives. If this happens, it will be regarded as an almost certain augury that the GOP will go on to win the Presidency in 1948.

In the case of the Senate, there is a good deal of uncertainty. One reason for this is that the target for the Republicans is a limited one. Only one third of the 96 Senate seats are being filled, while all 435 House seats are at stake.

There is still another sign. A good many Democrats, including some in high place, expect a Republican victory. They will say as much if they know they are not to be quoted.

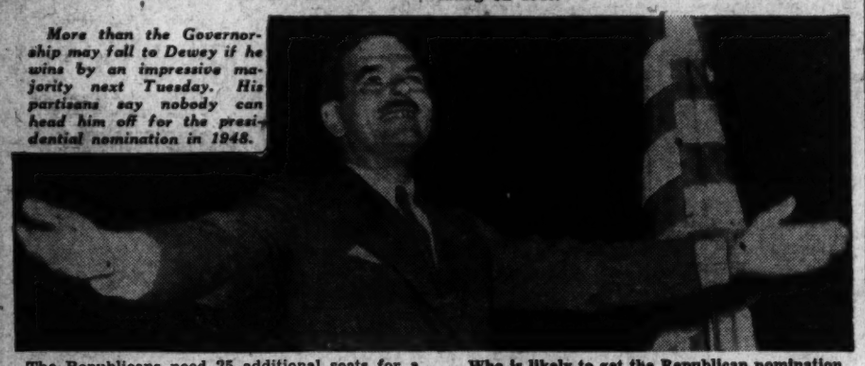
No such situation exists on the other side of the political fence. One could scour Washington and not find a Republican official who concedes the Democrats a chance to hold the House.

Of course, none of these signs is infallible. Postmaster General Robert E. Hannegan says, in spite of everything, that the Democrats are going to hold both Senate and House. And unless he has a last-minute change of heart, he is quite sincere about it. The same goes for Sam A. O'Neal, who directs Democratic publicity.

Speaker Sam Rayburn has warned that a lot of prognosticators are going to wind up with red faces.

Speculating on '48

DESPITE such warnings, many of Washington's political railbirds are taking a Republican House for granted, and already have started speculating on 1948.



More than the Governorship may fall to Dewey if he wins by an impressive majority next Tuesday. His partisans say nobody can head him off for the presidential nomination in 1948.

The Republicans need 25 additional seats for a majority in the House, 10 for a Senate majority.

Straws in the Wind

SOME of Washington's keenest political analysts, when asked to call the Senate battle, beg to be excused. They say they would only be guessing. The possibility of a 48-48 tie, with no Vice President to break it, is not being ruled out.

What are the "signs" that indicate a Republican House?

Polls like that of Dr. George Gallup are one. Then there are the reports of political writers who have been traveling about the country, talking to politicians, local newspaper editors and writers, and the "man in the street." All of these add up to a House dominated by members of the party of Lincoln.

Who is likely to get the Republican nomination for President in '48? A poll among Washington correspondents doubtless would show Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York far out in front. Those who picture Dewey as the nominee don't see how anybody can head him off, provided, of course, that he wins a second gubernatorial term, and provided that his majority is big enough to carry along Irving M. Ives, Republican candidate for Senator.

And what about President Truman? Will he run in '48, or will he step aside for another? You can find "experts" on both sides of that question. Those with good contacts in the Administration believe that Mr. Truman is determined to try and recapture the confidence of the country, and has no thought of stepping aside.

CAMPAIGN ODDITIES

Taft's Cousin Wants In Senate; Pair Of Lodges Would Come Here, Too

By Jack Steele

EVERY election produces a crop of oddities, but a bumper harvest is promised this year.

Depending on the pleasure of the electorate on Tuesday, the Senate may have two Tafts (both Republicans and both from Ohio), Congress may have a couple of New England Lodges, and the House and Senate may each have a John J. Sparkman (the same man).

SENATOR ROBERT A. TAFT probably will be joined briefly in the Senate by a distant cousin, Kingsley A. Taft. The latter, Republican nominee for the short term in Ohio, is expected to win in his party's sweep of the State.

The two Tafts are unlikely to sit in the Senate together except in theory. Kingsley Taft, if elected, will serve only from November 6 to January 3. Unless there is a special session of Congress, he will not occupy his seat while the Senate is actually in session.

* * * *

THE TWO LODGES, also both Republicans, are former Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, jr., who is trying to unseat veteran Senator David I. Walsh in Massachusetts, and John Davis Lodge, the nominee to succeed retiring Clare Boothe Luce in the House from Connecticut's Fourth Congress District. Both are veterans and rule as slight favorites to win.

* * * *

REPRESENTATIVE John J. Sparkman, Democrat of Alabama, is one of the few men in history to run for two seats in Congress at the same time. He holds the Democratic nominations, tantamount to election in Alabama, for both the House and Senate.

His double nomination is the result of an unusual set of circumstances. He was nominated for his sixth term in the House from Alabama's Eighth District last spring. When Senator John B. Bankhead died subsequently, he also won a special primary to fill Bankhead's unexpired term.

The normal procedure would have been for him to withdraw as a candidate for the House. However, another special primary to pick his successor in the House was inconclusive, and the runoff was decided too late for the winner to get his name on the ballot. Mr. Sparkman was forced to leave his own name on the ballot or give the Republicans a House seat from the Deep South, since a Republican had filed against him.

He will probably resign a few days after the election from his seats in both the present and next sessions of the House, opening the way for a special election early in January to pick his successor and take his oath as a Senator on January 3.

* * * *

THE NEXT HOUSE also may have two John Rankins, both Democrats but otherwise at opposite ends of the political pole. John E. Rankin of Mississippi, the House's counterpart of Senator Theodore G. Bilbo, is assured of reelection. John W. Rankin, Democratic nominee from Pennsylvania's Twenty-third District, who has Labor and Liberal support, faces a battle.

A third Rankin, Walter R. (Barry) Rankin, may also win a House seat as Republican nominee in Montana's First District.

* * * *

ANDREW JACKSON MAY, Kentucky Democrat and Chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee, whose silent-campaign for reelection is one of the House battles which has attracted national attention, has his hair full of Mead.

Senator James M. Mead of New York directed the Senate probe of May's wartime assistance to the Garsson munitions combine. May's Republican opponent in Kentucky's Seventh District is W. Howes Meade (with a final "e").

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D. C. Has More Residents, but No Representatives

Capital's Fourteen 'Kid Brothers' Will Make Their Mark Tuesday

By Walter Crosby Eells

SHOULD the District of Columbia have representation in the national Government? Should its citizens have a voice in their own government? On November 5 they will have an unusual opportunity to express their judgment.

Interesting light is thrown on these questions by an analysis of certain aspects of the national population.

First, is the average Washingtonian aware that there are 14 States which have smaller populations than the District, but each of which has two Senators and one, two, or even three Representatives in Congress? Five of these States are on the Atlantic Seaboard; nine are in the West.

Contemporary Comparison

THE population of the District of Columbia on July 1, 1945, according to the Census Bureau, was 938,000. This estimate excluded those residents who were in the armed forces overseas. Whether it is more than a million today is anyone's guess. But let us use the conservative figure of the Census Bureau.

On the same date, according to the same authority, Maine had a population of 786,000, with two Senators and three Congressmen.

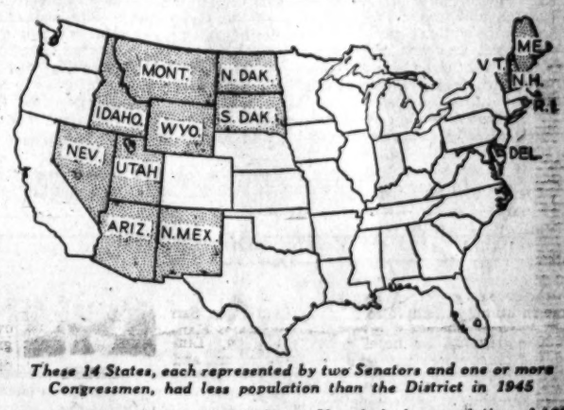
Dr. Walter Crosby Eells, educator and mathematician, is chief of the Foreign Education Division of the Veterans' Administration. A native of Washington State, he lives at 2120 16th st. nw.

The District, with a population 19 per cent greater, had no Senators and no Congressmen.

Rhode Island had a population of 758,000, with two Senators and two Congressmen. The District's population was 24 per cent greater.

Arizona had a population of 630,000, with two Senators and two Congressmen. The District's population was 49 per cent greater.

Utah had a population of 617,000, with two Senators and two Congressmen. The District had a population 52 per cent greater.



These 14 States, each represented by two Senators and one or more Congressmen, had less population than the District in 1945

South Dakota had a population of 550,000, with two Senators and two Congressmen. The District's population was 70 per cent greater.

New Mexico had a population of 535,000, with two Senators and two Congressmen. The District's population was 75 per cent greater.

North Dakota had a population of 521,000 with two Senators and two Congressmen. The District's population was 80 per cent greater.

Idaho had a population of 500,000, with two Senators and two Congressmen. The District's population was 88 per cent greater.

Montana had a population of 458,000, with two Senators and two Congressmen. The District's population was 105 per cent greater.

New Hampshire had a population of 452,000, with two Senators and two Congressmen. The District's population was 108 per cent greater.

Vermont had a population of 310,000, with two Senators and one Congressman. The District's population was 203 per cent greater.

Delaware had a population of 287,000, with two Senators and one Congressman. The District's population was 227 per cent greater.

Wyoming had a population of 247,000, with two Senators and one Congressman. The District's population was 280 per cent greater.

Nevada had a population of 160,000, with two Senators and one Congressman. The District of Columbia, with a population 486 per cent greater, had no Senators and no Congressman.

Colonial Comparisons

LET us now turn back to July 4, 1776, when 13 weak but determined colonies declared their independence of the mother country on account of a variety of grievances, one of the most important being, "for imposing taxes on us without our consent."

It may interest and perhaps surprise present day inhabitants of the Capital of the world's greatest "representative" democracy that no one of those 13 original colonies had as many inhabitants as are found today within the unrepresented District of Columbia.

The most populous was Virginia, the home of the Father of his Country, who led the colonists to victory on a platform which stressed the right of self-determination through representation in elective assemblies. Consider then the anomaly of the fact that in a city named in honor of the great Virginian who lies buried only a few miles from it are found 71 per cent more free but unrepresented people than exist-

Continued on Page 2, Column 5

Those Quaint Postwar Issues of 1920!

Election Patterns Are Cut From Same Crepe

By Fred M. Hechinger

CAMPAIGN techniques through the ages seem very much alike. There is always a certain amount of baby kissing, the requisite quantity of hurled mud, the unimpeachable waving of the Stars and Stripes, the general confusion of issues and promises, and an occasional Miss Something in bathing-suit to offset the husband-and-wife solidity on candidates' front porches.

To probe the timelessness of techniques and attitudes I looked through the newspapers of the 1920 election weeks. Like 1946, that year brought the first important postwar election.

The overshadowing issue was America's participation in the League of Nations.

The October 20 press quoted Franklin D. Roosevelt, pleading for America's entry into the League: "Every sane man knows that in case of another world war America would be drawn in, anyway, whether we were members of the League or not." An opposing editorial replied on November 1: "The American people stood up to fight to the last ditch this visionary and un-American . . . contrivance (the League) to save the Democratic Party." Wilson answered: "We entered the war not merely to beat Germany but to end the possibility of the renewal of such iniquitous schemes as Germany entertained." On October 24 a picture had appeared in a New York daily with this caption: "Berlin school children in gymnastic exhibition . . . How many of these splendidly trained lads will be goose-stepping in Germany's armies of 10 years hence?"

But at the polls the anti-League forces won.

Internationally, then, 1946, seems a long way from 1920. America is not only a member but one of the pillars of the United Nations. On that issue all parties are in agreement, although there is some argument as to the methods and extent of international cooperation.

Suite Dreams

WHAT were the domestic slogans of 1920? There's a familiar word haunting the yellowing pages—Housing. An October, 1920, edition of a New York evening paper said that an "investigation will bring to light some of the worst instances of graft ever known in the history of this country." A banner headline announced: "No Hope for Average Dwellers This Winter."

"Public Holds Out to Lower Rentals," said one paper, and accusingly added: . . . "rent profiteers are playing their gouging operations unrestricted." There was no rent control. In New York some 3000 apartments were available (hold it! This is still 1920!) but they ranged from $50 to $100 a room. Both parties vowed to clean up that mess.

Munitions profiteering, too, was brought into the open. An October 14 headline said: "Billion Spent for Aircraft a Total Waste." Not a single bombing plane, the article claimed, had been delivered. Investigations were threatened.

I looked for a shortage of automobiles—excellent campaign material—but found six solid columns of "used cars for sale" from $200 up. Instead there was a shortage of ballot boxes.

Reverse Gear

IN the field of organized labor a strange preelection item was that truckmen wanted a raise and wound up with a cut. Neither party made much of that. Labor issues remained in the background except for far-away reports of Britain's coal strike.

Teachers, on the other hand, were promised considerable pay raises even then. Two thousand dollars was suggested as the average. Today's over-all average is still below that figure.

Unable to find any reference to meat packers or cattle raisers, I record instead an October 28, 1920, item to the effect that "farmers voted to cut off New York City milk supply" unless they got higher prices. The consumer complained that "more than 100 per cent increases over the prewar prices for food and clothes" made his life miserable.

The party out of office promised immediate cuts in excess profits and income taxes, dismissal of 314,000 Federal employes and a slash in the naval budget without hurting the fleet.

There's always a certain margin for error. October 24, 1920, item: "U. S. Faces Future of Assured Prosperity, Say Bankers." A leading Wisconsin financier elaborated: "I would be pessimistic if the expanding bubble

Continued on Page 6, Column 2

Harris & Ewing

***MUD-SLINGING** isn't the only political sport that has survived the decades since the last postwar election. Warren G. Harding's victory in the campaign of which Mr. Hechinger writes made him starting pitcher of the season at Griffith Stadium, of course, and he obviously relished the assignment. That chubby young man in the left foreground may be recognized as one Herbert Hoover, while conquering hero Black Jack Pershing is at the extreme right. A middle-aged and agitated Clark Griffith is also in the lineup, plucking at Manager George McBride's uniform*

Dan Williams' Grab-Bag

Muley's Apple Artillery Blazes

CONGRESSMAN Robert L. (Muley) Doughton, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, is on the hustings again, pulling his famous apple trick. Muley picks a seat right down front, a big hard apple in his coat pocket. Just at the moment his opponent reaches the great climax of his oratory, Muley bites into the apple with such a crack it sets everybody laughing.

* * *

My friend Bedichek is a mathematical wizard, and proves it by offering mentally to compute pi to 15 digits. So he starts the old mill in his cranium going and calls off the figures—3-1-4-1-5-9-2-6-5-3-5-8-9-7-9. He has a secret code, as follows:

3 1 4 1 5 9 2 6 5
"How I want a drink, alcoholic, of course, after
3 5 8 9 7 9
the heavy chapters involving quantum mechanics."

* * *

My friend George Stocking's little girl, Sybil, 9, was rehearsing in New York for the lead in a play about the way a divorcee's children responded to the new father. The play had yet no name. One of the other juveniles was surprised at Sybil's ignorance of love life as they talked backstage, and said, "Don't you know about the bees and flowers?" So they named the play, "The Bees and Flowers."

Sybil received a telegram from one of her friends: "Miss Sybil Stocking, Cort Theater: To my favorite Stocking: May you have a long run!" The Stocking held out well—there was only a short run.

* * *

I was walking up 14th st. and I heard a short man ask a long man: "Is that the Bureau of Embraving?" The long man answered, "No, my friend, you will find that over there across the river—at the Pentagon Building."

* * *

My old friend, Richard T. Fleming, lawyer, has fun out of his wife Harriett's occasional foibles. She went furniture buying. Next day his banker called him: "Mr. Fleming, we have a check here which seems to be yours—it is signed, 'Richard T. Furniture'." "Oh es, Dick laughed, "that's just my wife!"

* * *

Panning for Pay Dirt

I USED to be an easy mark for panhandlers—always gave them the benefit of the doubt. As I grew up I got more canny. But just last week I was walking through a small park off Connecticut ave. and a man of about 50 with clay-colored, beaming face arose from a bench as if to grasp my hand and call me by name.

You know how it is when an old friend's name, after many years, won't come to your lips. By his manner, this was clearly someone I had worked with somewhere. He was genial and sober. He said, in a chuckling, thoroughly natural way, "I want to get a room up there, and I'm a little short. Could you—?"

Still under the spell of the embarrassment at not being able to recall an old acquaintance's name, and under the spell, too, of his eager and friendly smile, I put a dime in his hand. Then I thought, this was niggardly gift to an old friend, and said, "Here is a little more." He stood looking with true pleasure at the dime and quarter in his palm.

Anybody need a good salesman? But I guess he's already got a job he likes, and succeeds at.

* * *

It is surprising how many panhandlers now tell you frankly that they want enough money just to get a drink. Vogues in panhandling spiels seem to change from time to time. Once it was for a dime to get a cup of coffee. Then it was for a copper cent to go with the four they already had. And the "line" of all the panhandlers at any period seems to be exactly the same.

"... as if to grasp my hand and call me by name"

Once I was sitting in the Place de Quinconnces in Bordeaux. A man came up and asked me for "a few sous." I felt of my pocket, and had left my purse in my hotel room. I truthfully told him that I did not have even a sou. He reached in his pocket. "Too bad," he said, and put a franc in my hand.

* * *

The Pirate Instinct

WE WERE talking about the thrill which comes from finding a coin in the street, or even in a winter suit brought out again as cold weather returns.

I was walking along one time, and as I came even with the wide entrance to a garage I saw a quarter in the middle of the sidewalk. Two Negro boys sat at either side of the wide door, and suddenly the eyes of both concentrated with hypnotic interest on the quarter as my fingers reached for it.

And in a crowded streetcar I dropped a penny. A dozen eyes converged on it with rapt and even avaricious interest. Yet none would reach out and grasp the treasure. At last a well-dressed man, closest to it, picked it up and pocketed it.

A woman in the conversation we were having said, with sparkling eyes, "You know, I have always thought of the happiness I could bring to people if I just went around and casually dropped dimes where people could pick them up!"

* * *

Helen went to the butcher's. Meat was still coming in sparsely. The butcher, a tall, melancholy man, ground up for her the best he had.

She said, "My dogs are so hungry for meat. Haven't you a few scraps—something that would do for dogs?" "Lady," he mournfully said, "I have just wrapped you up two pounds of that."

* * *

I went out to see my friend Vance, who was in the grip of a new onset of delirium tremens.

"This flower garden on my chest," he said, flourishing his hand at his bosom. "I can stand the violets and nasturtiums. It's these damned chrysanthemums!"

They're Ready for Sabotage

Basques Run Last 'Underground'

By William Atwood

BAYONNE, Nov. 2.—The Basques, long noted for their picturesque traditions and perplexing language, are running one of the last and one of the most efficient anti-Fascist underground movements in the world on the Spanish side of the nearby frontier, which cuts across their ancient land.

Spanish Basque exiles, often aided by their French compatriots, are going back and forth across this frontier almost every day to organize resistance among their people to the Franco regime. Their activities are directed by the official Basque government, whose headquarters are now in Paris.

In a small town a few miles from the border, the chief of the Basque resistance forces in Spain told me today that his organization is now ready to undertake effective sabotage all along Spain's industrial and maritime northeastern coast. "However, we will resort to violent measures only if absolutely necessary," he added. "At the moment we are all waiting to see what the United Nations is going to do about the Spanish question."

Allies Failed Them

A FORMER lawyer, this leader was imprisoned for five years after the Spanish Civil War and there is a price on his head today. When he has to cross the frontier he goes at night. He has been doing this kind of work for two years.

"When the Allies invaded France," he said, "we all expected Franco would soon be ousted. Then, when we saw that nothing was going to be done, we realized we had to organize our own underground to carry on the fight."

So far this underground has confined its activities to staging demonstrations and publishing clandestine newspapers to bolster the resistance spirit among the million Basques who live in Spain's three northwestern provinces—an area the size of Massachusetts.

Arms and ammunitions are taken into Spain without too much difficulty. Long a smugglers' paradise, this part of the frontier is honeycombed with trails known to the local Basques, and most of the guards on both sides of the border are susceptible to bribery.

France Suits Them

IN Paris, the Basque government is headed by President Jose Antonio de Aguirre, who taught at Columbia University before the war. This government cooperates with the Spanish Republican government, which has promised the Basques complete local autonomy after the fall of Franco. Inside Spain, the Basque underground also operates in close liaison with Catalonian, Galician and Madrid resistance groups.

The 120,000 Basques who live in this southwestern corner of France sympathize with their Spanish compatriots but have no separatist tendencies. The French government has always accorded them complete liberty and has never interfered with their traditional customs or tried to suppress their distinctive language.

The only vocal French Basque separatist is a quaint fanatic named Marc Legasse, who polled 40 votes on a separatist ticket in the last election. He is known as the "Gandhi of Bayonne" since he went on a hunger strike after being jailed a few months ago for insulting local authorities in his paper.

Basque nationalism is a joke in France, but it is a deadly serious business across the border, where the Basque fight for autonomy has been going on since the Spanish monarchy suppressed their traditional liberties in 1939. Self-government was finally granted by the Spanish republic in 1936, after 88 per cent of the Basque people requested it in a plebiscite, but this autonomy was quickly terminated a year later when Franco's troops crushed the isolated Basque army and captured Bilbac.

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World Watching Egypt's Plans

Ancient Sinai Desert To Be Verdant Again

By Olof Haddad

CAIRO, Nov. 2 (AP).—Egypt is attempting to domesticate her eastern gateway and turn the desert wastes of Sinai Peninsula into blooming fields.

The project is aimed at bettering the lot of Sinai's 20,000 scattered inhabitants and providing additional living space for Egypt's rapidly growing population of over 17 million. But it could have international significance as well.

The triangular peninsula linking Africa and Asia has been an important caravan route between Egypt and Palestine since earliest times. It has served in turn as a stepping stone for the ancient Egyptians seeking the subjugation of Syria; as an avenue of escape for the Israelites under Moses; as a Christian outpost increasingly menaced by Moslem raiders, and as a springboard for the Arabs in their great drive across Africa and into Spain.

Napoleon, his eye on British India, marched his army across Sinai after conquering Egypt. In World War I British General Allenby pursued Turks across its sands. In World War II Montgomery's defeat of Rommel at Alamein prevented German troops from crossing Egypt into Sinai and seizing control of the Suez Canal.

Palestinian Example

INTENSE agricultural pressure on Egypt's land in recent years has stimulated plans for a new irrigation program. In unexploited Sinai the government believes it has found favorable conditions.

Hussein Enan Pasha, minister of agriculture in Sidky Pasha's cabinet, says that a branch of the Nile once ran through Sinai. He contends that the innate fertility of the land is undiminished and points to the productiveness of similar desert regions across the border in Palestine.

Egypt's immediate plan is to convert 5000 acres of desert by the construction of two storage dams in the Valley of El Arish, which starts in the heart of Sinai and extends 100 miles northward to the Mediterranean. It is claimed that as much as 40 million cubic meters of rainwater fall daily for 4 to 10 days each year in El Arish Valley.

One Dam Finished

ONE dam, at the mouth of the valley, will have a storage capacity of 170 million cubic meters. A dam farther north would provide for another six million cubic meters. Construction of the second dam is expected to be completed in November. These dams are the first of a series of schemes to turn 500,000 acres of Sinai's desert into productive land.

American oil prospectors also are surveying the peninsula. Although Egypt's only important oil field today is the Ras Gharib on the Red Sea coast, experts say there is no reason why oil should not be found in abundance elsewhere in Egypt and Sinai. Nearby Iran, Iraq and Saudi Arabia, with similar geological formations, have some of the largest oilfields in the world.

British authorities are showing keen interest in Egypt's irrigation projects and there is considerable speculation as to the role Sinai, which dominates the Gulf of Suez and the Suez Canal on the west and the Gulf of Akaba on the east, may play in Britain's promised gradual evacuation of her troops from Egyptian cities.

The Egyptian Minister of National Defense recently declared the Sinai governorate, together with the Red Sea and southern desert governorates, a restricted area. Prospective visitors now must secure special permits.

Have Own Arms

Jap 'Army' Of 100,000 In Malaya

John Fujii is an American-educated Japanese newspaperman who worked as an Australian interpreter after the war and has recently returned to Tokyo from Singapore.

By John Fujii

TOKYO, Nov. 2 (INS).—A Japanese army of 100,000 troops is still in existence, complete with general headquarters and subsidiary commands.

A part of it is still armed and takes part in occasional operations with British troops.

It is the Japanese Southern Army, under the command of Lieut. Gen. Eral Kinoshita, with headquarters in Johore Bahru, just across the causeway from Singapore.

The Japanese Southern Army has communications with subordinate commands in Burma, Sumatra, Java and the Malayan mainland, each under the command of a high ranking Japanese army officer. Under it also functions the Tenth Zone Fleet with headquarters at Seletar Naval Base in Singapore.

These Japanese officers still wear emblems of rank and staff officers sport epaulets. Army discipline and routine is maintained as in wartime, although reduced.

Until recently the various units of the Japanese Southern Army possessed more than 50 staff cars and 100 lorries but these are being replaced by jeeps and trucks loaned to the Japanese forces by the British army command.

Pipeline Guards

ABOUT 5000 of the Japanese troops, armed with their own equipment and commanded by their own officers, still guard vital oil installations in Palembang, Sumatra, while occasionally they are sent out on joint operations with British Indian troops. The remainder of the 100,000 Japanese still in Southeast Asia are engaged in various reconstruction work after four years of Japanese occupation.

Former Japanese naval forces are employed at the Seletar Naval Base in Singapore, where they are familiar with the detailed working of the giant dockyard which they occupied during the war.

Some Japanese land units are engaged in the repair of roads and railways while others are occupied with reestablishment of communication links. Not a few of the demobilized Japanese are engaged in the production of vital foodstuffs for needs of British Malaya. Others are engaged in demolitions and jettisoning of Japanese arms and equipment.

All working parties on Singapore Island are under the command of Major General Ayabe, former chief of staff of the Seventh Area Army at Singapore. Headquarters at Rengam, Johore State, direct the work of Japanese personnel on the Malayan mainland. There are other headquarters in Burma, Sumatra, and Java under the command of a major general.

Naval Liaison

ONE of the important subsidiary commands of the Japanese Southern Army is located at MacArthur Camp in Singapore under the command of Maj. Gen. Morimoto. It acts as contact office between the Japanese army of 100,000 and the Allied Land Forces, Southeast Asia. There is also a direct link between the Royal Navy (British) and the Tenth Zone Fleet, under the command of the Vice Admiral Fukutome.

Also at MacArthur Camp are the 50-odd lawyers and interpreters working under the direction of the War Crimes Section in various war crimes courts in Southeast Asia, from Hong Kong in the north to Rabaul in the south.

The Japanese army still clings to much of its outmoded routine but has discarded many of the unpleasant characteristics such as slapping of subordinates. There is less rigid enforcement of salutes, except on duty, while a cammaradie has grown among the men and officers.

Fighting Fodder

ALL the Japanese personnel adhere to a strict ration issued by the British command and are learning to subsist on the BBC ration (biscuits, bully beef and char) which fed the British Fourteenth Army in its Burma victory.

In addition to the balanced rations, working units are given four ounces of rice daily as well as any available stocks of miso (soybean paste) and shoyu (soybean sauce).

Until recently the Japanese forces in Southeast Asia were provided with a newspaper and picture magazine as well as daily news broadcasts by the former Domei news staff. Now they are provided with a daily mimeographed summary of world news under the supervision of British Far Eastern Publicity, Southeast Asia.

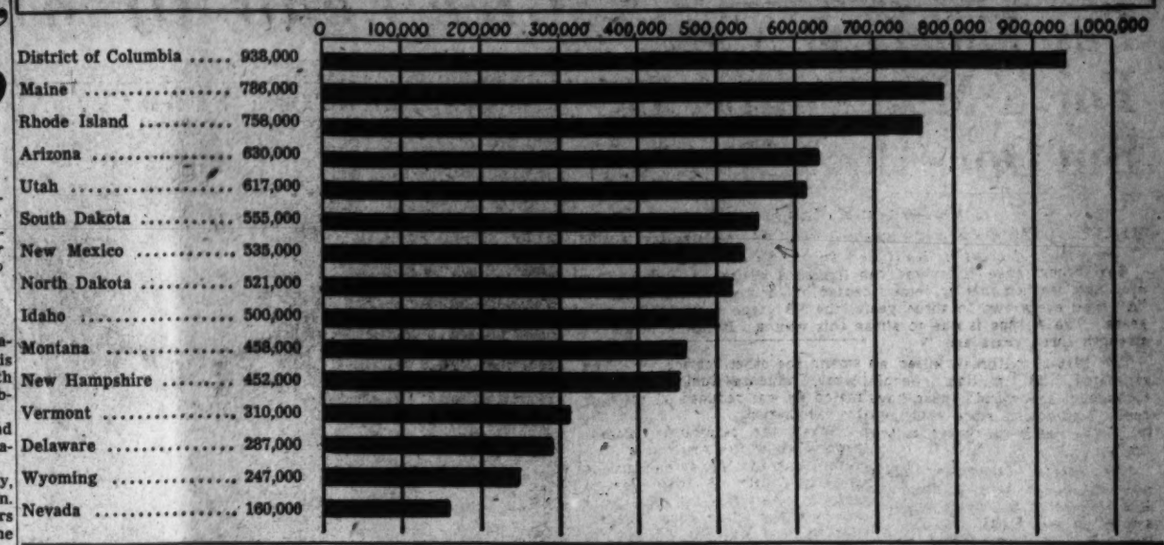
They are learning English quickly and it is not unusual to hear them ask, "Got a match, Johnnie?" in strong British accents. Others are picking up British army commands for simple maneuvers.

Although fraternization is officially frowned upon, the Japanese personnel working in various army dumps get along amicably with the British troops stationed there. Former Japanese soldiers are learning how a democratic army functions.

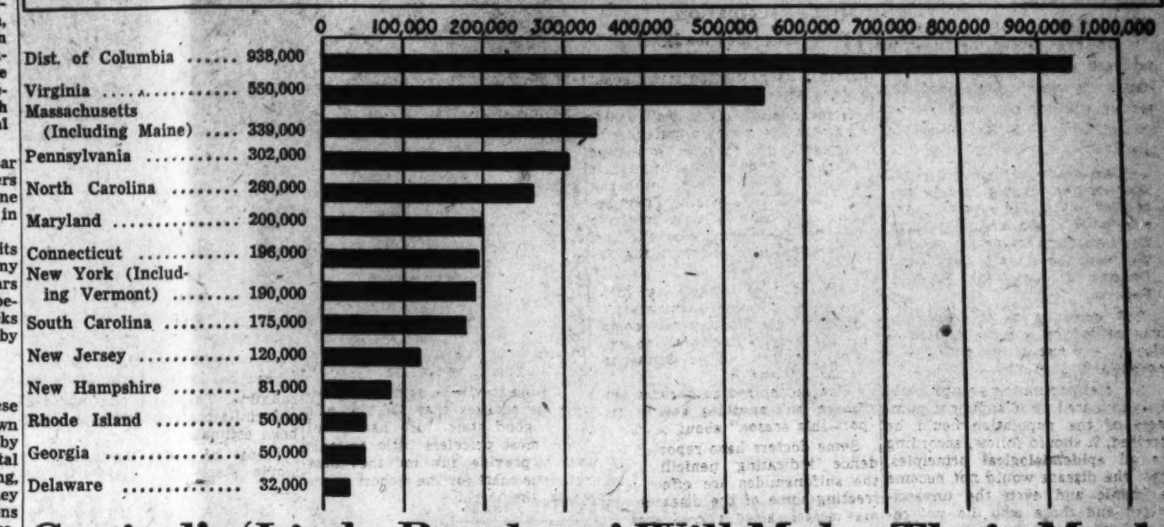
Aussies Honor Abe

Indianapolis (AP).—Indiana will contribute a foundation stone from the log cabin where Lincoln lived in his boyhood to Anzac House, World War II memorial to be erected in Brisbane, Australia.

HOW 14 STATES COMPARED WITH DISTRICT IN POPULATION IN 1945



HOW THE 13 COLONIES COMPARED WITH THE DISTRICT IN POPULATION


0 100,000 200,000 300,000 400,000 500,000 600,000 700,000 800,000 900,000 1,000,000
Dist. of Columbia 938,000
Virginia 550,000
Massachusetts (Including Maine) 339,000
Pennsylvania 302,000
North Carolina 260,000
Maryland 200,000
Connecticut 196,000
New York (Including Vermont) 190,000
South Carolina 175,000
New Jersey 120,000
New Hampshire 81,000
Rhode Island 50,000
Georgia 50,000
Delaware 32,000

Capital's 'Little Brothers' Will Make Their Mark

Continued from Page 1

ed in the entire colony of Virginia.

The next most populous colony was Massachusetts, where the right of representative government was championed in a certain historic tea party. Yet the population of the District today is almost three times that of the colony which furnished the Minute Men.

The population of the unrepresented District of Columbia today is more than that of eight colonies combined in 1776—New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, South Carolina and Georgia.

20-Fold Growth

THE injustice of the situation increases each year with the constantly increasing population of the District, now more than 20 times as great as it was a century ago. This growth is summarized by the following tabulation, based on actual census for the decennial years and on Census Bureau estimates for the years since 1940:

Year	Population
1800	14,093
1810	24,023
1820	33,059
1830	39,834
1840	43,712
1850	51,687
1860	75,080
1870	131,700
1880	177,624
1890	230,392
1900	278,718
1910	331,069
1920	437,571
1930	486,869
1940	685,134
1941	759,000
1942	865,000
1943	890,000
1944	934,000
1945	938,000

Next Tuesday a probable one million Washington residents will have an opportunity to express themselves on two questions: (1) Do you want the right to vote for officials of your own city government in the District of Columbia, and (2) Do you want the right to vote for President of the United States and for members of Congress from the District of Columbia?

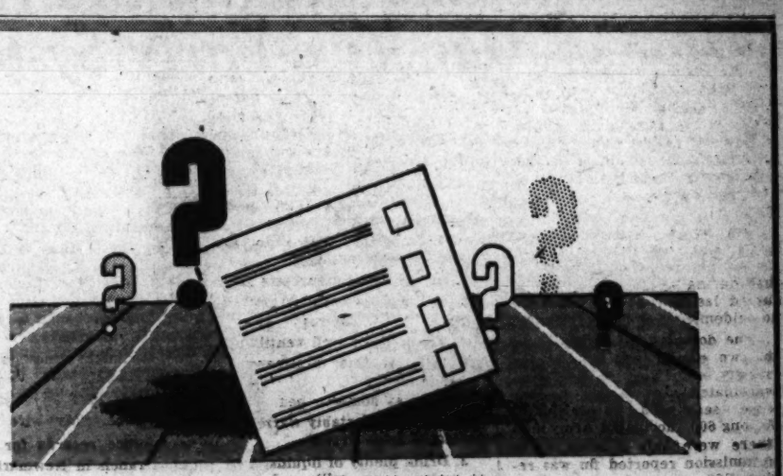
North Borneo Must Rebuild From Scratch

SINGAPORE (AP).—Britain's newest crown colony—and one of her smallest, British North Borneo—has economic and administrative problems second in magnitude to no other country in this part of the world, reports Malaya's Governor General Malcolm MacDonald after an eight-day tour to the colony.

North Borneo's towns, completely leveled by departing Japanese and Allied bombing, are now ready for the building of "ideal new communities," MacDonald said. He has therefore asked the British government to send out a "really good mission" to plan their building. All structures now going up are purposely only temporary.

Principal cities in the colony—Jesselton, Sandakan and Victoria—were "completely destroyed;" all machinery, furniture and equipment disappeared; jetties are gone and many of the population, particularly junior government servants, were killed.

Most government records disappeared, but reconstruction is proceeding "at a good pace, and is aided immensely by the splendid spirit of the people," the governor general said. Rubber plantations are being restored and within two or three years it is hoped a permanent building program will be developed.



WHAT WILL TUESDAY'S ELECTION DO TO G. O. P. 1948 PRESIDENTIAL HOPEFULS?

Dewey, Bricker, Taft, Warren, Vandenberg, Stassen, Martin, Lodge... these are the men observers are watching closely this fall because of their potentialities for the presidency in 1948.

How will they rate with rank-and-file Republicans after the election for Congress on November 5? Who are the leading contenders for top billing on the Republican ticket? And to what extent is G. O. P. opinion today influencing Democratic strategy?

Following election day, the American Institute of Public Opinion, headed by George Gallup, is going after the answers to these questions... important to everyone regardless of party preference. Watch for them in a lively post-election report in THE GALLUP POLL, appearing every Sunday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday in

The Washington Post

Vaccines Are Army-Proved

Flu Timetable Calls For a Mild Outbreak, But Docs Have Weapon

By Robert E. Geiger

IF INFLUENZA keeps to its schedule, health authorities say, a mild outbreak will occur in the United States this winter.

Researchers have discovered two influenza viruses, A and B. They also have learned that epidemics caused by them occur in cycles, the "A" type every two to three years, the "B" type every four to six years. The A type is due to strike this winter. It last appeared in strength three years ago.

The 1918-19 outbreak killed an estimated 20 million people throughout the world. There have been 17 epidemics since 1918, and none was nearly as severe as the first.

Many doctors believe they have a new weapon to fight influenza. It is a vaccine of the virus types A and B. It was made available to the public last year after being developed by the Army.

Still a Mystery

WHETHER one of these was the type that caused the disastrous outbreak after World War I is not known. It wasn't until 1933 that one of the viruses, type A, was identified. Type B was discovered later.

"One can merely speculate that the viruses known today are related to the 1918 episode," says a member of the Army Influenza Commission, working in cooperation with the office of Maj. Gen. Norman T. Kirk, the Surgeon General.

But, assuming the 1918 epidemic was caused by a virus related to the A or B types, the commission consultants predicted:

"If total population groups could be vaccinated or if sufficient numbers of the population could be treated, it should follow, according to all epidemiological principles, that the disease would not become epidemic and even the unvaccinated and those who did not respond to vaccination should be protected by virtue of reduced risk of exposure."

Percentage Proof

THE Army has been working on the vaccine several years. It was tried on 12,500 men in the Army's specialized training program in 1943 during an outbreak of type A flu. The Army estimated it reduced the incidence of influenza among these men by 75 per cent compared with unprotected men.

Last winter everyone in the Army was ordered vaccinated—six million persons. Officials say that during an epidemic that occurred last winter the Army had no epidemic.

The doctors point particularly to two examples. At one university, out of a group of 1100 unvaccinated servicemen, the disease sent 109 to hospitals. Among 600 vaccinated Army men there were only 7 cases. The commission reported flu was reduced 88 per cent by vaccination.

At another university 550 Army men were vaccinated a few weeks before the flu outbreak. Another group of 1050 servicemen was unvaccinated. There were three cases among the Army men and 132 cases among the other servicemen. The Army Influenza Commission estimated flu was reduced 96 per cent by vaccination.

"When the respiratory disease experience of the Army was compared with that of civilian groups and with that of other service units in which vaccination was not done, it was clear beyond doubt that the incidence of disease has been reduced," a commission report said.

'Spot' Vaccination

HOW long the new vaccine is effective is not known. Apparently its protection starts about a week after it is administered.

Some doctors say it isn't necessary that the entire population be vaccinated every winter to escape influenza. They say vaccination is necessary only when an outbreak first begins to appear. They believe if this is done an epidemic might be confined to "pockets" and wouldn't spread throughout the Nation.

The doctors emphasize that the new influenza vaccine isn't effective against common colds or any respiratory infection except the two known influenza viruses, A and B.

The recognized authorities say "there isn't anything new to report this season" about colds.

Some doctors have reported evidence indicating penicillin and the sulfonamides are effective in treating some of the diseases that may attack after a cold sets in. These include pneumonia and sinus infections. But there is no proof the drugs are effective against the cold itself.

Cold Comfort

THE United States Public Health Service reports: "Our knowledge of colds is so incomplete that an exact definition of the condition cannot be given." But it makes these suggestions for avoiding them:

1. **Avoid people with colds whenever possible.**
2. **Wash your hands often, especially before eating.**
3. **Avoid chilling and wet feet.**
4. **Eat well-balanced meals.**
5. **Get plenty of rest.**
6. **Keep rooms well ventilated.**

It suggests this treatment for a cold:

1. **Rest at home in bed.**
2. **Keep comfortably warm and protected from drafts.**
3. **Drink plenty of liquids, such as water, soup, milk and fruit drinks.**
4. **Eat a light but nourishing, appetizing diet.**
5. **See your physician if your cold "just won't go away" after a few days.**

By the Associated Press

Glen Echo 'Dreamer' Raising $35,000 Coats

CHINCHILLA Left, Pangborn "sounds" 2½-year-old Nick for a cold. A wheezing noise means he has the sniffles.

The $9000 Ranchhouse

Post Staff Photo—Rohland

Mrs. Pangborn feeds a three-week-old infant with an eyedropper while mother "Faith" goldbricks. In the circle, the Pangborns inside their antiseptic, flourescent-lighted, $9000 ranchhouse

By Jacqueline Conant

FROM corporal at $66 a month to gentleman chinchilla rancher at $20,000 a year—that was the "fantastic" dream of an Alexandria, Va., GI while he sweated out his Army stint in the Azores.

Today, 33-year-old former Corpl. Stanley W. Pangborn of 5435 Mohican rd., Glen Echo Heights, Md., is owner of one of the few chinchilla farms in the world.

Though it will be some years before he realizes that $20,000, he's got a good start. He has 37 of the almost priceless little animals which provide fur for the most fabulous coats for the richest women in the world.

Lean, blue-eyed Pangborn was denied a GI loan on the venture because "it's not a proven business." He now has completed, on his own, a $9000 "ranchhouse" with air-conditioning, ultra-violet lamps, office and laboratory. His animals would bring upward of $21,000 if he would sell them, which he won't.

He did it by selling his prewar decorating business, mortgaging his venetian blind factory in Alexandria and selling his Alexandria house.

Woman's Touch

WHILE he was still in the Army the enterprising GI had his wife buy six pairs of chinchilla at $1200 a pair. In two years they have multiplied to 37.

"You might know a woman would be at the bottom of a costly fur idea anyway," Pangborn grins. "My wife used to keep office records for a chinchilla ranch in Newmarket, Va., and she got me interested."

In an old Army work shirt with a gold discharge emblem slightly the worse for housebuilding dust, the suntanned Pangborn is as full of construction hints as chinchilla chatter. He can tell you how he built the 35x68-foot structure out of nonpriority materials: cinder block, cement, stucco and steel hoists.

Hollywood Monopoly

HE'LL point out that his "ranch" (they're all called that even though the animals are always kept in an indoor room) is a good venture because there are only about 40 ranches in the world, all in this country. There are only about 25 chinchilla coats in existence, Pangborn estimates.

"Most of them are owned by movie stars—Rita Hayworth has one."

He goes on to explain why chinchilla is the most valuable fur in the world. Besides being rare, the fur is impossible to imitate, he says. Pearly gray and soft on the outside, it is a deeper and deeper blue toward the hide. While all other animals have one hair per pore, Pangborn says, the chinchilla's hair is so dense it has 80 to 90 hairs per pore. The fur never wears out.

"Lily Pons and Mary Pickford have coats made from pelts taken in the Andes in 1899. Chinchilla fur is said to wear 100 years or longer. A full-length coat weighs only 3 pounds.

"When you consider that a full-length coat costs at least $35,000, I think it's a pretty good business—no matter what the GI loan people say," he says.

A Long Haul

HOWEVER, it will be eight years before Pangborn will have pelts to sell. "You should have 100 pairs of chinchilla before you begin pelting. Then, if you pelt the offspring from the 100 pairs of breeders, at from $50 to $200 a skin, you get about $20,000 a year."

Chinchilla are so rare, Pangborn says, there hasn't been an auction in New York for three years.

Chinchilla ranchers in this country have only been in the business since 1923, when a mining engineer, M. F. Chapman, brought 11 of the precious animals from their only source in the world, the Andes region in South America. Now they are practically extinct there, since natives began killing them for food.

One chinchilla coat takes from 150 to 200 skins. Pangborn won't have that number for several years.

"And when we do," said Mrs. Pangborn wistfully, "you can bet that I still won't be wearing a chinchilla coat—not for a long time. But I do have hopes."

15 Seek House

300 Women Counting on 46 Million

By Rose McKee

MORE than 300 women hope to be winners in Tuesday's elections.

Fifteen of them are asking voters to send them to Congress. The feminine bloc in the National House now numbers 11—five Republicans, six Democrats.

All but 15 of the women candidates are campaigning for State offices. Some want to be secretaries of state. A few seek the job of holder of the State purse. Others want to be attorneys general. Most, however, want to have a hand in writing State laws.

Between now and Tuesday, rivers of perfume and acres of flowers will be expended along with oratory as women from coast to coast wind up their campaigns. If the national conundrum were to be answered with a "yes," all the women candidates would be virtually certain of victory. The conundrum still is, will women vote for women?

They Count Strong

THERE are 46,403,210 women in the United States qualified to vote—only slightly less than the total national vote of 47,976,263 in the 1944 presidential election.

Both Republicans and Democrats have a last-minute addition to their lists of women running for Congress.

Mrs. Fred Watson of Ardmore, Okla., is the Republican newcomer. She replaces a nominee who resigned to take a post with the Army of Occupation. Although running in a normally Democratic State, she is hoping for a GOP landslide that will put here in the House. Before her marriage she had a teaching and public speaking career.

On the Democratic rolls, Mrs. Emily B. Barry is the newcomer. She is seeking the congressional post held by her late husband Representative Barry (D., N. Y.), who died October 20. A lawyer, she was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court at the same time as her husband. During his 11 years in Congress, she aided him and also had law offices in Washington and New York.

On of the most exciting races on the Democratic side is being made by Representative Mankin (D., Ga.), whose bid for reelection has had unusual ups and downs. She won the popular vote in the primary but lost the unit vote. Eventually a settlement was made by which her name would appear on Tuesday's ballots. Then last Monday a Superior Court ruled against her. The case has been appealed to the Georgia Supreme Court but she does not expect a decision before Tuesday.

Mrs. Mankin thinks her name will not appear on the ballot. However, she believes voters will write her name in and that she will win. She has put up a determined fight.

The Party Line-up

THE women's division of the Republican National Committee said that 126 GOP women now hold State office and that at least this number are out to win again Tuesday.

The Democratic camp counted 169 women candidates for State office whose fortunes hang on Tuesday's voting.

In addition to the newcomer from Oklahoma, the GOP has three women running for Congress and one already reelected, Representative Smith of Maine.

Democrats are rooting for nine women for Congress in addition to Mrs. Barry and Mrs. Mankin, in whose case the national committee is presumed to be neutral.

By International News Service

Decameron Was Simply A Rewrite

By John P. McKnight

Rome, Nov. 2 (AP).—This old boy Boccaccio now. The schoolmarms, blushing at mention of him, hold him up as the great master of plot, the daddy of the surprise ending, the chap from whom Marlowe, Shakespeare and the rest cribbed their stuff.

Maybe so, but foreign correspondents in Rome think they know better. All that Boccaccio did, they think, was rewrite the Italian newspapers. Look at these gleanings from one day's editions:

* * *

Turin. Maria and Rosia Arrosia, elderly sisters, were very poor. Life they decided, held nothing further. As they had lived, together, so they decided to die.

Hand in hand they jumped from their fourth-floor flat. Maria plummeted to the sidewalk. Death was instant. But fate stepped in to separate the sisters at last. A steel wire at the third-floor level caught and held Rosa. She escaped with only bruises.

* * *

Rome. Signora Carolina Penha woke to find her house strangely quiet. In some dudgeon she went to wake her three maids. As she opened the door a strong smell of gas from a small hot-water heater brought her up short. On their beds, white and still, lay the three maids. All had come to Rome recently from rural Sicily, where they burn wood or charcoal for heat and hot water.

* * *

Genoa. She was in her late 30's, German-born, blonde, attractive, well-to-do. He was 20, Italian and handsome. A train trip introduced them. Dinner with wine followed. Came the dawn. She awoke to find him gone. Gone too, she told police, was her purse with jewels and currency worth six million lire ($26,600). Always before, she said, she had worn it strapped to her body.

* * *

Milan. A few months ago word reached Pilade Franceshini, businessman, that he had fallen heir to 350 million lire ($1,560,000). A benevolent man who loved his neighbors, Pilade spun large plans for public benefactions. The press heard of his laudable intentions and bruited them about. He got 3000 letters suggesting worthy charities. Then there arrived one more letter. It said, in effect: It was not he, after all, who had inherited the money, but another fellow entirely, a fellow also named Pilade Franceshini.

* * *

Rome.—Sister Bonaventura, would-be physician, was up for examination in obstetrics. Ofelia, her sister and stanch supporter, could not wait to find out how things were going. A skylight opened onto the examination room. Ofelia inched out on it to peek. Ofelia and the shattered glass fell square on teacher's desk.

Politics Parts George II and 'Woman I Love'

Romance Rocks Another Throne

By Joseph L. Ranft

ATHENS, Nov. 2 (INS).—Will King George II of Greece become the second monarch of modern history to give up his throne for "the woman I love"?

That question has tongues wagging furiously in the luxury bars and restaurants around the Hotel Grande Bretagne, hub of the Greek capital's night life.

In these glittering bistros, frequented by journalists, foreign diplomats and the few Greeks able to pay the steep prices, the gossip about the King's long-standing romance with a middle-aged Englishwoman is strictly of the "behind the hand" variety. It is all very reminiscent of London in 1937, when L'Affaire Simpson was building up to the abdication of Edward VIII.

In view of the political gales beating upon Greece, George's chances of retaining the throne to which he just returned are considered pretty slim by many observers, especially if the British army pulls out of the country.

It is speculated that if the civil disorders worsen, the King may elect to bow out of an untenable political situation by abdicating to marry the commoner of his choice.

Whitehall Reluctant

BUT in this case the commoner is no sleek cosmopolite like the former Mrs. Wallis Warfield Simpson, but a self-effacing Englishwoman, Mrs. Joyce Brittain-Jones, a divorcee, who has been King George's closest companion since they met 12 years ago while the King was an exile.

Mrs. Brittain-Jones is in London, reportedly waiting for the reluctant British Foreign Office to grant her permission to go to Greece. The British feel some responsibility for George's return to Athens and have sought to avoid scandal by discouraging the couple's association.

It is known that before leaving London a month ago, after being summoned back to his throne by the Greek plebiscite, George twice threatened to abdicate unless Mrs. Brittain-Jones was allowed to join him in Athens. He apparently wrung some assurances on the subject from the Foreign Office, as it is now said that she is planning to be here "by Christmas."

Voluntary Prisoner

THE circumstances of the monarch's life since his return to Athens have sharpened his need for Mrs. Brittain-Jones, a soft-spoken, "willowy" brunette whose hair is slightly touched with gray. Even Greek royalists admit that the dynasty is not over-popular with its subjects, and the King is surrounded by the most rigorous security precautions.

Under a heavy guard of Evzones—the skirted, picturesque Greek mountain troops—the King has immured himself in the gloomy royal palace, emerging only for ceremonial visits.

The King's sister, Princess Catherine, who approves strongly of her brother's attachment, has told the Foreign Office in no uncertain terms that she wishes Mrs. Brittain-Jones to come to Athens as soon as possible and live at the palace as her lady-in-waiting.

GEORGE OF GREECE
. . . The lady is lens-shy

Yet few Greeks outside the narrow governmental and court circle know of Mrs. Brittain-Jones' existence. According to those familiar with the Greek temperament, they would be totally indifferent if they knew.

Shun Hot Spots

THE King has thousands of enemies but none has tried to make political capital of his association with Mrs. Brittain-Jones. Even the Communists are said to ignore the issue for fear that an attack on the monarch's personal life would have an unfavorable reaction.

Probably the deportment of the two principals in this autumnal romance also has something to do with the seeming forbearance. The King is 55 and Mrs. Brittain-Jones about 10 years his junior.

They are not frequenters of the pleasure spots favored by the international glamour set.

Mrs. Brittain-Jones is as far removed from the Magda Lupescu type of siren as her royal friend is from the dashing, spendthrift King Carol. George is intensely shy, suffers from a stomach ulcer and has a deep craving for the quiet domesticity which was denied him in his loveless first marriage.

Domestic Scene

WHEN Mrs. Brittain-Jones was in Greece before the war she lived at the summer palace on Mount Parnis, about 30 miles from Athens. There she usually knitted or read while the monarch chatted with guests.

In 1941 she remained at the King's side throughout his perilous flight to Crete, where he narrowly escaped capture by the Germans. She accompanied him to Cairo and London and was with him when he visited the United States in 1943.

During his wartime exile in London, the King and Mrs. Brittain-Jones were freely received together in high British society. She is an intimate friend of George's cousin, the Duchess of Kent.

Like so many Englishwomen, Mrs. Brittain-Jones spent the war years working in an armaments plant. It is said that at that period the King was insistent upon a public marriage but that Mrs. Brittain-Jones dissuaded him because she didn't want him to forfeit his throne.

The King was a frequent visitor at the small suburban cottage where she lived with her 18-year-old daughter.

Met in India

MRS. BRITTAIN-JONES was educated in France. In 1924 she married Capt. John Brittain-Jones, a British Army officer later appointed adie de camp to Lord Willingdon, Viceroy of India. Her relationship with the King of Greece began in 1935 when he visited India, still an exile following the 1922 Venizelist revolution. That same year he was called back to his throne by the Greek dictator, Metaxas.

Mrs. Brittain-Jones divorced her husband and accepted the King's invitation to come to Athens. The King thereupon divorced his Queen, the Romanian Princess Helen, sister of King Carol. Their childless marriage had been arranged purely for reasons of state.

Alabama Liberalism at Issue

'Big Jim' Testing New Bailiwick

By Henry Lesene

MONTGOMERY, ALA., Nov. 2.—The outspoken liberalism of Alabama's next Governor, James E. Folsom, known as "Big Jim," who promises to do for his State something of what his friend Ellis Arnall did for Georgia—will get its first test of support November 5. On that day Alabama voters decide in effect whether Negroes are going to be permitted to vote in any appreciable numbers in future Democratic primaries.

The issue is the so-called Boswell amendment, one of nine proposed constitutional changes on which the people will vote in the general election. It has precipitated a wide-open split in the Democratic Party. Adoption of the amendment would halt to a large extent what little Negro voting there was in the summer primaries, the actual elections in Alabama.

The issue of white supremacy was not raised in the Alabama primaries as it was in the neighboring State of Georgia. In Georgia, as the result of court decisions, Negroes registered in large numbers and about 100,000 of them voted for the first time. The poll tax had been repealed the year before, and, under the State's new constitution, there is little restriction on voting. Twice as many people voted in Georgia as ever before.

Invisible Bars

IN Alabama the approach to the problem was altogether different. There was no Talmadge to fan the issue, and the prospect of mass Negro suffrage was of no immediate concern. Of course, in a few parts of Alabama some Negroes who favorably identified themselves with the better element among the white citizenry have long voted in local elections.

But this last summer they voted for the first time in a State-wide primary. There was no court decision, as in Georgia, for the reason that the State Democratic Executive Committee, seeing the handwriting on the wall, decided voluntarily to throw open the primary to qualified Negro voters. But the fact is that voting restrictions in Alabama are such that this did not make a great deal of difference.

The purpose of the Boswell amendment, admittedly, is to tighten voting restrictions even further. It is avowedly aimed at systematically excluding Negroes from voting. This would be in addition to the Alabama poll tax, which is the most drastic levy in the seven States still retaining the poll tax as a requisite to suffrage. The annual poll tax is $1.50 and it is cumulative up to $36. War veterans, white and black, are exempt, as well as persons who have attained the age of 45.

Sparks Behind It

AS for the Boswell amendment endorsed by the State Democratic Executive Committee, it would require applicants for registration to be able to "understand and explain" any section of the United States Constitution to the satisfaction of the county board of registrars. This would leave wide discretionary powers in the hands of the board. At present applicants for registration can be asked only to read and write the Constitution.

The amendment would also limit registration to persons of "good character . . . who understand the duties and obligations of good citizenship under a republican form of government."

The advocates of ratification of the Boswell amendment are led by outgoing Governor Chauncey Sparks himself. They say the amendment is necessary to prevent a flood of Negro registrations in the wake of recent United States Supreme Court decisions that a person shall not be denied the right to vote because of race, creed or color.

The opposition is spearheaded by Folsom, who, at 37, will be the youngest Governor in the United States. The opponents say that the provisions of the amendment are arbitrary and could be used to disfranchise whole groups of voters who might not agree politically with the registrars.

Heflin in There

WITH Governor Sparks in support of the Boswell amendment are such men as his predecessor, former Governor Frank Dixon; Gessner T. McCorvey, chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee; former United States Senator J. Thomas Heflin, and the State Democratic Executive Committee as a group.

Some few members of the committee, however, since have lined up with the opposition. Also leading the fight in opposition to the amendment are United States Senator Lister Hill, Dr. Lyman Ward, Republican nominee for Governor, and a citizens' committee made up of a number of newspaper editors, educators and labor and religious leaders.

Folsom is naturally, taking a large part in the fight against the amendment. He is pledged to a program that includes, among other things, repeal of the poll tax and adoption of a new streamlined constitution. Since his nomination he has also come out in favor of reducing the voting age to 18 as Georgia, alone among the States, has done.

Unique Hillbilly

IT is questionable whether "Big Jim's" liberal platform had much to do with his nomination. He is something new on the Southern scene: a showman with a hillbilly technique who is a liberal and a frank admirer of Georgia's Governor Arnall and his ideology. The Negro voting scare was not raised in the Alabama campaign and in the one-party South personalities count more than issues. "Big Jim" is a political "natural."

It is a strange commentary on Southern politics that about the same kind of people who supported Mr. Talmadge in Georgia supported Folsom in Alabama. However, there is this difference: business interests generally supported Mr. Talmadge; they opposed Mr. Folsom.

"Big Jim," who has been travelling about the country a lot since his nomination, was in Atlanta recently to talk over governmental affairs with Governor Arnall. He and Governor Arnall became friends at the last Democratic National Convention when both of them held out to the end for Henry Wallace for Vice President.

The big Cullman insurance man, who is a widower with two children, had just met a charming young woman, a member of the country club set. A reporter asked him if he knew that she had been a leading supporter of Talmadge.

The young Governor-nominate of Alabama boomed: "Why, you don't say! I thought the same kind of folks voted for me in Alabama. And I didn't get a vote from anybody that had over $500 in the bank!"

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Having Any Trouble With Your Radio?

2 More Days 'Til the Air Clears

By Neil Naden

FOR sheer intellectual enlightenment, give me one of these open forum broadcasts—one of these tube-busting jousts of oracular wisdom. Be you disciple of Claghorn or Kaltenborn, these half-hour harangues hold panacea for all the ills of politics.

Punch the radio button and out cometh racy dialogue on the burning question, propounded by the fluid-drive descendants of the Lincoln-Douglas school. With the elections bearing down on us, these windy zealots have blasted the tympanic membrane to tatters.

There's always a Republican and a Democrat on these broadcasts, and they're primed with statistics, charges, countercharges, haymakers, wisecracks, laments and promises. Of course, there's always a moderator, too, and he is supposed to keep the debaters on the track. But usually his main job is keeping the boys from inadvertently cussing the sponsor.

Soft Soap

THE program starts on a swift singing commercial. Then our Lord Protector, the moderator, steps up to the microphone.

"Tonight, radio listeners, the question is, "Which party promises the most—the Democratic or Republican?" For the Republicans we have Senator X, a self-made man who now owns the tenement house he was born in, along with several hundred others. His famous book, 'Vesey Street to Wall Street'—often called, 'Let the South Secede'—appeared serially in Whizbang. He speaks to you tonight

from a soapbox in Columbus Circle. Come in, Senator X."

Senator X: The Democrats have brought disaster, greed, inflation, taxes, controls and corruption to this great democracy. Democrats are bureaucrats. Bureaucrats are Democrats. The Democrats brought back tyranny. Have you had enough?

Moderator: And now we hear from Senator Y, who has spent 40 years in the Senate. His widely read book, "The Republicans Unmasked," and his famous pamphlet, "Uncle Tom's Cabin Debunked," have made him the toast of the South.

O Promise Me!

SENATOR Y: I'm here to tell you I'm mighty glad to be on this program with my old colleague Senator X. You know, you've got to get used to Senator X. He's just a thick-skulled Wall Street mouthpiece but he's not such a bad guy once you—

Moderator: Yes, yes, Senator, but tell us which party promises us the most.

Senator Y: We'll promise anything. The Democratic Party has never failed to promise anything and everything. And everyone knows the Republican Party is the depression party. Remember 1929, remember 1923—breadlines and soup kitchens, and bootleggers fleecing every dime out of you. Cotton was down to 10 cents a bale. White shirts were a dime a dozen, and—

Senator X: You bet they were, and what are they now? You can't buy 'em for any price. The American people have had enough of this lousy government.

Senator Y: Now, now, Senator. A Southern gentleman would never raise his voice like that. Why, we're schooled in Southern tradition, true descendants of that great leader, General Robert E. Lee, and—

Senator X (interrupting): The Democratic Party is full of Communists and bums.

Senator Y (in a loud voice): Suh, do you dare to imply that Gen. Robert E. Lee, that leader of the Confederacy, was a Communist? Why, suh, I'll rack you and stack you if you so much as repeat a word of that dastardly accusation.

Moderator: Please, please, gentlemen, please——

Fresh Air

BY this time the place is in an uproar. Shouts of "Long live Dred Scott" mingle with cries of "General Lee is a bum." The sound of crashing furniture dies away as a velvet laxynx croons a final commercial into the microphone.

Maybe we should get our foreign policy from Terry and the Pirates, and stick to Barnaby on domestic issues.

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U. N. Budget

As a representative of the most prodigal Nation on the face of the globe, Senator Vandenberg had to exercise great tact in urging the United Nations to practice economy and in opposing the proposed 50 per cent assessment of the United States for administrative expenses. The amounts involved are so small by comparison with the sums we are prepared to spend and have spent for financing various international projects as to dispel any suspicion that the United States wants to follow a penny-pinching policy that might hamstring the work of the U. N. Although appealing for economy in outlays, Senator Vandenberg made it plain that he was not trying to save money for the United States. Rather he was trying "to save the United Nations from an unwholesome fiscal climate in which our united judgments—our sovereign equalities—are not calculated to thrive." Bluntly put, Senator Vandenberg fears that if we were called upon to shoulder half of U. N.'s administrative expenses, we might come to exercise undue control over U. N. operations.

In our opinion, that fear is warranted. Hence it is bad policy to adjust contributions to the United Nations' budget solely with reference to the comparative ability to pay of member states. Incidentally, as Senator Vandenberg notes, we lack reliable data on which to base estimates of ability to pay, or even to question the validity of the experts' computations. That, however, is a side issue; the major objection voiced by Senator Vandenberg is the controlling consideration. Sovereign nations joined together for a common purpose ought not to be constrained by an undue sense of financial obligation to any single member. The feeling of independence is worth paying for, even if it entails a measure of sacrifice for poorer nations exceeding that imposed upon wealthier members.

Senator Vandenberg's strictures apply only to the administrative expenses of U. N. He explained that the United States was prepared to assume the lion's share of the expenses of certain operating projects, such as the proposed international refugee organization. At the same time the United States does not want to lay itself open to suspicion of seeking to dominate the U. N. itself by consenting to carry a disproportinately large share of the organization's administrative expenses. The economy appeal is based upon a well-founded conviction of the Senator from Michigan that the United Nations "would dangerously retrogress if it expanded to the point at which any peace-loving nation could no longer afford to belong to it and also if, as an alternative, it placed too much financial responsibility on one or two large states."

More Wallace Confusion

With every additional speech he makes on foreign policy, Henry A. Wallace deepens the impression that he is a muddle-headed man who either does not know or does not want to know what the score is. Take, for example, the reference in his Madison, Wis., address on Friday to the situation in Romania. There is no mystery regarding that situation. The facts have repeatedly been made available in public documents, the latest being the message sent this week by the Department of State protesting against the violations by the Bucharest government of its pleges to hold a free and fair election. "Certain aspects of the electoral preparations in Romania," said the note, "suggest that these elections may not be of the free and equitable character assured by the Romanian government in its acceptance of the Moscow conference decisions nor result in the choice of a government responsive to the will of the people as envisaged in the Crimean conference agreement."

As a Democrat with a little as well as a big "d," Mr. Wallace certainly ought not to object to our efforts to secure a free election in Romania. As one who has publicly objected to what he considers the departure by the United States from the letter and spirit of the Yalta agreement, he should cheer rather than protest our efforts to get a vital clause in that agreement lived up to. Without the scrupulous adherence to treaty pledges there can be no kind of decent international relations between Russia and the United States or anyone else. Indeed, the Romanian situation offers Mr. Wallace a perfect opportunity to support present American policy, which clearly aims to achieve a democratic objective and the full observance of treaty pledges.

Instead, we find Mr. Wallace saying: "The Russians can't carry an election in Romania against the wealthy grafters backed by the United States." We can only assume from this gratuitously insulting statement that Mr. Wallace prefers a rigged election, if Russia so dictates, to a fair one that might result in the victory of individuals whose social and economic philosophy is opposed to that of the Soviet Union. If that isn't what he means he had better do some explaining. Certainly on the basis of his quoted remarks it is difficult to avoid the impression that Mr. Wallace's belief in democracy stops abruptly at the water's edge and, when it crosses the Danube, begins to resemble the rigged and regimented variety which is Moscow's own particular brand.

War Crimes Law

Some of the legal bases on which the International Military Tribunal took its stand at Nuernberg are coming in for increasing criticism among lawyers. An example is the thoughtful address delivered last Tuesday night at Atlantic City by George A. Finch, chairman of the American Bar Association's committee on the punishment of war criminals. As we understand his view, he does not quarrel with the outcome of the Nuernberg trial, but he does question some of the legal theory on which the tribunal proceeded. And he insists that something more is needed than the Nuernberg precedent to insure the meting out of justice in the future to criminals who plot and carry out aggressive warfare.

There was ample ground for execution of the Nazi brutes for their violations of the laws of war and for their crimes of murder and extermination of peoples during the course of the war. What Mr. Finch questions is the right of the Nuernberg tribunal to prescribe punishments for the new crime defined as "planning, preparation, initiation or waging of a war of aggression." The case for moving against individuals accused of this crime is based largely on the Briand-Kellogg pact, by which nearly all nations renounced war as an instrument of national policy. But Mr. Finch points out that Secretary Kellogg rejected M. Briand's proposal that the pact be expressly worded so as to outlaw wars of aggression.

In 1934 the International Law Association interpreted the pact as modifying the rights and duties of neutral states so as to favor the victim as against an aggressor making war in violation of the pact. This reasoning helped to support the United States' lend-lease policy before we got into the war. But there was never any remote suggestion, says Mr. Finch, that the pact sanctioned criminal action against individuals. This statement seems to be borne out by the action of the various countries in the face of Nazi aggression. Great Britain and France consented to the initial aggression against Czechoslovakia at Munich. Russia participated in the aggression against Poland and divided the spoils with Hitler. The United States responded to these events by declaring its neutrality—scarcely the conduct of a Nation believing that international penalties for aggressive warmakers had been agreed upon.

"It requires an attenuated legal conceptualism," says Mr. Finch, "to . . . deduce *dehors* the written instrument personal criminal liability for nonobservance of the pact never before conceived of in international law as attaching to violations of treaties regulating state conduct." Consequently, he concludes, as we had previously done, that the value of the Nuernberg trial "as a precedent in time of peace is doubtful." Especially is that true, he says, because "there exists no peacetime international court endowed with competence to carry on the work of the Nuernberg tribunal."

Mr. Finch offers two suggestions: (1) amendment of the Charter of the United Nations making the Nuernberg principles applicable to all future aggressors without distinction as to their enemy or friendly character; (2) enactment of national legislation defining and prescribing punishment for crimes against international peace. Because of the international character of this crime, we think that the first suggestion is by far the more important. Let there be international agreement in advance as to how any future war criminals shall be punished. The International Court of Justice, or a special panel of the court, might well be used for this purpose. As a practical matter, however, the actual definition of aggression may have to be left to the Security Council, where the big-power veto operates. Here, as in other instances, the veto would hamper the orderly and impartial application of world law, but the operation of law checked by the veto would be much better than the absence of law or the makeshift creation of rules for the trial of aggressors after some possible future war has taken place.

Charter In Montgomery

While Washingtonians are trooping to the polls on Tuesday to voice their demands for participation in their government, our neighbors in Montgomery County will be passing upon the issue of adopting a modernized form of local government. We have watched the fight in Montgomery County with a great deal of interest to see whether any substantial arguments against this progressive step could be devised. What we have heard has not been impressive. It seems to boil down to self-contradicting claims that the charter movement is revolutionary and that no charter is now necessary because the present regime has adopted some of the reforms urged by the charterites two years ago.

So far as we can see, the election of a charter board in Montgomery County would be about as revolutionary as the modernization of Congress or the streamlining of the executive departments in Washington. The aim is only to give this partly urbanized community the type of government which can most effectively promote the local welfare of the people. It is nonsense to denounce imaginary provisions of the charter; for no charter has been drawn. What the people are asked to decide is whether they would like to put five outstanding citizens to work drawing up a charter which the people of the county would have a chance to accept or reject in 1948. Their work might conceivably be good or bad, but a vote against the idea at this stage would be simply a vote against governmental progress in a rapidly growing community.

The position of the opposition seems to us particularly weak because of the mild reforms it has already taken over from the charter movement. In 1945 a county supervisor was acquired in recognition of the charterites' demand for a county manager. A central purchasing office was set up and a county merit system created in name if not in fact. Having been driven this far by the popular clamor for good government, the existing regime may be expected to institute further reforms if the charter idea is once more approved. So we suspect that the forward-looking people of the county will at least give the proposed charter board a chance to see what it can do. To do otherwise would be equivalent to voting for stagnation.

Mr. Barkley's Error

With forecasts of Republican victories floating in from many States and from many different sources, it is not difficult to understand the agitation experienced by Senator Alben W. Barkley the Democratic leader of the Senate. But we think it is a pity that the Senator permitted himself to be driven by these adverse reports to the extremity of dragging American foreign policy into the campaign. With the exception of Henry Wallace, Senator Barkley and a few others, speakers in the present campaign have exercised a great deal of rational restraint in talking about the principal issues of our foreign policy. Republicans, as well as Democrats, have carried on their assignments at the Paris Peace Conference and in the United Nations without any apparent partisan friction. The policy they are applying is an American policy, and it cannot be taken over as a partisan vote-catching device without inflicting incredible damage upon the cause for which the recent war was fought.

In the circumstances we cannot help thinking that Senator Barkley's shortsighted effort to make partisan capital out of a bipartisan endeavor will hurt rather than help the cause for which he spoke. Such was the experience of President Wilson when he called for the election of a Democratic Congress in 1918. An army of Republicans who had been cooperating loyally in the war naturally resented the implication that they were unfit to cooperate in the making of the peace. The response to that blunder makes it all the more strange that Senator Barkley should now fall into the similar error of saying that a Republican victory in the House would mean the end of our bipartisan foreign policy.

Shrinking OPA

OPA's action in closing local price-control boards and reducing personnel reflects a sensible acceptance of reality. Rightly or wrongly, the fate of OPA has been decided. The decontrol process has been tremendously accelerated. To maintain OPA's staff beyond the strength required for the agency's shrinking functions would be both costly and foolish. Under Administrator Paul Porter's curtailment order, some 1642 local boards will be eliminated effective Monday, and their remaining activities transferred to regional offices. Some 8613 paid workers and 43,000 volunteers will be released. This manifests a wise policy on the part of Mr. Porter in putting OPA affairs in systematic order so as to be ready for any action taken by the new Congress. It also serves as an answer to those critics of price control who have prated that OPA was interested in setting up a permanent bureaucracy.

As public contact with OPA diminishes, a generous vote of appreciation is in order. Not only does this apply to paid OPA employes who stuck loyally to their posts while the agency was being kicked around as a political football, but also to the thousands of volunteers who patriotically gave their time and energies to resist inflation. A measure of their service is to be seen in Mr. Porter's estimate that OPA saved American consumers 85 billion dollars in living costs alone, and that the net saving to the country in the cost of the war approximated 117 billion dollars. Now, as Mr. Porter said, the Government is handing most of the price-control job back to citizens at large. That places a great responsibility on sellers and buyers alike to exercise the utmost prudence and restraint until the distortions in our economy are overcome.

Incidentally—

Talking about White House succession, what is going to happen on Tuesday if the election returns produce an exact party equality in the Senate, 48 to 48? Who, in the absence of a Vice President, is going to organize the Senate, Democrats or Republicans? We can imagine if the Republicans win the House, it will be a case on both sides of "After you, Alphonse" in respect of the Senate. But the fix, in any case, will be not only unique but difficult, and should have been foreseen by forehanded action in tackling the question of the succession to the Presidency.

SPRING COMES TO WASHINGTON LIKE A WAVE

Spring comes to Washington like a wave,
Fast, overwhelming.
First, the flying green foam of the willows,
Then, the white crest of cherry and dogwood,
And suddenly, the green heart of the wave,
The green tunnels of trees
Arching our avenues!
Spring comes to Washington like a wave
Of green glory,
Breaking too swiftly
On the sands of our summer.

WANDA WEBB

East Side, West Side

Letters To The Editor

Communications must be addressed to the editor and must carry the complete name and address of the writer, though pen names will be permitted at the editor's discretion. Letters of less than 200 words will be given preference, and all letters are subject to condensation. Contributors are limited to one letter a month. No communication can be returned.

"Spoilt Soldiers

The editorial of October 31, "Spoilt Soldiers," which deals with the reported conduct of U. S. troops in the Philippines, states that "If the attitude of the soldiers on Philippine duty is shared by their officers, the blame rests wholly upon the command which has tolerated them and to some extent upon the general staff itself," and concludes by saying, "but merely to acknowledge that discipline in such a country is more than normally difficult is not to excuse the commanders there for having failed to maintain it."

I suggest that the real blame rests with those who, during the past year, have done their best, for one reason or another or several, to break down the discipline of the United States Army—with the maladjusted longhairs who screamed about "caste," with the sour-grape artists who resent the former officer's right (conferred by Act of Congress) to use his military title after the war, with those who did their level best to curtail the privileges and perquisites of those responsible for the discipline of the Army, with the members of the Doolittle board who made such a magnificent contribution to the disintegration of military authority, with the columnists who printed every gripe that occurred to every low-point buck private whose sergeant glared at him, and with the editorial writers who encouraged all of the foregoing.

In view of the consistent editorial attitude of *The Post* on this subject, I submit in all fairness that it is hardly sporting on your part, to say the least, to criticize the commissioned personnel of the Army for present deficiencies in Army discipline. Your editorial writers are, of course, entitled to their own views, however much those views differ from those held by some of us; but in the circumstances it hardly seems appropriate that they should cast the first stone.

FREDERICK BERNAYS WIENER.
Washington.

Montgomery Charter

At the last meeting of the Takoma Park-Silver Spring American Veteran's Committee Chapter a resolution was adopted in support of the charter government movement. In view of the article on the Veteran's Local Government Group on the surburban page of *The Post* of October 29, we feel that you will be interested in presenting our views to the people of Montgomery County.

We note that they object to a "new and untried" form of government. Such timorous conduct hardly becomes the gallant heroes of this war, nor is it part of the great tradition of the State which called the first interstate parley on rivers, and participated in that Annapolis meeting which called for the Constitutional Congress in Philadelphia which in turn resulted in the new and untried form of Federal Government which we still have. Aside from all this, it is to be noted that there are over 600 charter governments in counties, townships and cities in the United States. A charter government is not new, therefore, but a present and swiftly growing American institution.

We note also that several detailed "defects and weaknesses" are listed. It would be easy to simply accuse these heroes of yesterday of abject ignorance, but it is entirely possible that they are trying to avoid issues, or even that they are naive as well as sincere. In any case it is to be clearly understood that whatever defects the 1944 charter might have had these are things of the past. The question which every voter must answer today is whether we shall write another charter, and vote on it in 1948. Such a charter would be formed by five candidates put up by the charter board, and they would only write the new charter after many public hearings throughout the county. To oppose that charter now because of specific defects which it cannot have because it does not exist is indeed a silly gesture.

The Maryland constitution, in recognition of the present outdated county organizations throughout the State, provides for the organization of county charter governments. Let us in Montgomery County, through public hearings and a referendum, evolve that government best suited to our needs. Vote for a new charter.

CARL J. BATTER, Jr.
Silver Spring, Md.

Delayed Payments

How would you like to be unemployed, file a proper claim for compensation, endure the one week's "waiting period," and then a week later be told that your benefit will be mailed to you in five or six weeks' time? I have had just such an experience and am wondering what other unemployed people do for money in the interim.

I am starting work next week and probably, after I have been on the new job three weeks and am receiving regular remuneration, a check for part of my unemployment compensation will arrive by mail—when I can still use it—yes, but when the need is no longer acute.

There must be many people in the District who have no one to turn to for funds, whose room rent must be paid, and who must eat at least once a day; and yet, if unemployed they must exist through a period of from six to nine weeks before deriving any real financial help from the District Unemployment Compensation Board. Can't something be done to shorten this period of waiting, which for some may be a desperate one?

ONE WHO NEEDED HELP.
Washington.

Jim Crow Theaters In Washington

We indorse your editorial of October 31 concerning racial discrimination prevalent in the entertainment facilities in Washington.

Lisner Auditorium can be a great addition to the cultural life of Washington. Therefore, we think that this opportunity for the George Washington University and the city to set a liberal precedent must not be underestimated.

ANN MARTIN,
MARY JANE NELSON,
SUZANNE MASSONNEAU.
Washington.

Washington, for reasons quite apparent, should be the world's most democratic city. I sincerely hope the school will recognize the fact that the present attitude of Dr. Marvin is outmoded.

For those who fear the rush of undesirable, uncultured Negroes—remember there are also the folks from Tobacco Road to contend with, too—however, neither of us need worry, for culture is enough.

WILLA C. RANSOM.
Washington.

Ingrid Bergman must be a very egoistic lady. Does she think local people would have—or do—care, whether or not she plays—for pay—in Washington?

As a matter of fact, she is lucky to get the chance. For one, I don't think she should have the opportunity. It should have gone to an American artist.

If she wants to do local people a favor, all she has to do is buy herself a one-way ticket back to Sweden. No one here will cry.

BERNARD L. HENNING.
Washington.

Y. B.'s letter of October 31 was the only anonymous one, and can anyone wonder? Every sentence spoke of bigotry, narrowmindedness, and sheer stupidity.

Anybody with the smallest capacity for straight thinking would know that it was Miss Bergman's very integrity that compelled her to say what she did, bless her heart. It is an insult to Ingrid Bergman's high intelligence, integrity and courage to even hint that she need someone else to do her thinking, or talking, for her.

INGEGARD A. PADDOCK.

It is too bad that Y. B. (whose letter appeared October 31) has "to rub elbows with 'certain' classes of people." Maybe he or she would like to fly off to another planet where these "classes" are eliminated, or better still, if only Nazi Germany could be revived he could sail off to bosom companionship with the Hitlers, Goerings, etc.

And further, it is my opinion that Miss Bergman is more apt to be commended for her stand than otherwise.

ALEXANDER H. ADAMS.
Arlington, Va.

All of this agitation for the Negroes in this city is coming from the riffraff that the New Deal brought in here from the Bronx and elsewhere, and the Negroes themselves. Who cares what they want? EARL SOUDERS.
Washington.

It is hard for reason to make headway against prejudice but expressions of opinion like your editorial may do much for people capable of enlightenment, but who have unthinkingly accepted the "custom that prevails in Washington."

GERTRUDE MacA. SLADE.
Washington.

No one but a person of very bigoted outlook can see any question of intimate social relations involved when persons of different racial extractions view a cinema or drama simultaneously or eat a sandwich in the same restaurant. Matters involving close social contact such as marriage, whom one invites to his or her home for dinner, or with whom one dances at a ball, are personal matters based on the mutual acceptance, one by the other, of the parties concerned. No racial bigot is forced to associate intimately with persons distasteful to him or her whether Jim Crow laws and practices are present in his locality or do not exist.

There is a difference between matters of this type and the question of persons entering places open to the public such as theaters, movies and restaurants. No place open to the public should refuse admittance to any human being for reason of race, otherwise it is one more proof that the practice of democracy here consists of sounding brass and tinkling cymbals.

R. S. RANDALL, M. D.
Washington.

American Approach

By Andre Visson

Austin's Address

WARREN R. AUSTIN, United States delegate to the General Assembly of the United Nations, this week made the speech on American foreign policy which has been expected for a long time. The tone of his speech, as well as its contents, indicated the American approach to the hard and unpleasant realities of today's international affairs. It was a great speech. It was challenging without being provocative. It was firm without being tough. It was conciliatory without being appeasing. It was high-minded without being starry-eyed. And it was constructive without being dogmatic. This is the consensus heard in the Nation's Capital. The only regret one hears expressed, is that Mr. Austin was not given the opportunity to say all he said last Wednesday at Lake Success, before M. Molotov came out with his proposals for disarmament.

The idea of limiting armaments is, in origin, more definitely "American" than "Soviet." Long before M. Litvinov advocated it in Geneva in 1927, the United States practiced it by drastically reducing both its Army and Navy after World War I. And today, the American people are still traditionally more anxious than are any other people in the world to reduce armaments as soon, and as drastically, as possible. But the American people cannot forget the tragic lesson of the last 20 years. And as Mr. Austin has pointed out, will never repeat the tragic mistake of unilateral disarmament.

NOT ONLY every thinking American, but every well-informed and honest foreign observer stationed in this country will recognize that never in the history of modern civilization has a great power had more high-minded and generous objectives in its foreign policy than the United States at this really crucial period in world history. It is, indeed, the only great power in modern times which is working for a just and lasting peace for all the world, without seeking any territorial aggrandizement or any special economic privileges, and is at the same time seriously concerned about the political freedom of peoples even in the remote countries of eastern Europe.

One must therefore regret that the proposal for universal disarmament, with the indispensable clause on international inspection, which has always been a fundamentally American idea, did not come on strictly American initiative, but was put forward as a sort of American answer to the Soviet proposal of disarmament, made by M. Molotov, who significantly omitted the clause on international inspection. One must also regret that the proposal to disclose the strength of armed forces which the great powers maintain both at home and abroad, was made by the American delegate only after the Soviet diplomats came out with their proposal that the great powers disclose the number of their forces stationed in the Allied countries only.

Mr. Austin must, however, be commended for having broadened this issue by his reply to M. Molotov that the United States, which has nothing to hide, is willing to disclose the figures of its armed forces not only in Allied countries, like China, but in former enemy countries, like Germany and Austria, and even at home. But one cannot help regretting that American policy-makers did not take the initiative in making this proposal long before the Soviet representatives in the United Nations Council and Assembly presented it on a very limited scale, and apparently much more for propaganda than for constructive purposes. One finally must regret that American demands for outlying air and naval bases in the Pacific and Atlantic—the number of which has lately been considerably reduced—was presented in such a manner as to have led many people, both at home and abroad, to put a false interpretation on the fundamentally peaceful objectives of American foreign policy.

BUT AS MUCH as one regrets that the United States has so often, during the last 18 months, missed the opportunity of taking the initiative in expressing the fundamentally American ideas, one can't help being gratified by Mr. Austin's speech, which constitutes a noble and intelligent effort to reestablish such American initiative.

No great power can today lay claim to exclusive leadership in world affairs. But the United States should be watchful, and insist that fundamentally American ideas should always be presented at the right time by American delegates, and that no foreign representatives should be allowed to distort them by seizing the initiative from American hands and using American ideas in a limited form for definitely non-American objectives.

Mr. Austin's great address was made before the United Nations Assembly, but it unquestionably constitutes a most significant American prelude for the Council of Foreign Ministers, which will start its work in New York this coming Monday.

Cotton Speculation

I object to Senator Thomas asking the President for help. That would be taxing the wearers of cotton panties, usually worn by the poor.

Chester Bowles proved to be a wiser man than Senator Thomas in trying to stop the ruinous speculating in cotton.

C. BARTEL.
Washington.

The Washington Merry-Go-Round

Lithuanians Given a Rain Check

By Drew Pearson

THE Lithuanian-American group which called on President Truman the other day to protest Russian annexation of Lithuania received a sympathetic hearing. But they had to take a rain check as far as U. S. intervention was concerned.

"I'm just as much interested in the fate of those people in the Baltic states as you are," Truman told the group, led by Dr. Pius Grigaitis, editor of the Lithuanian Daily News, Chicago. "In fact, I plan to seek some change in the immigration laws to enable more displaced persons from Lithuania, Estonia and elsewhere to find haven in the United States."

Dr. Grigaitis did not request specific action on Lithuania, but indicated that an appeal to the United Nations to free the Baltic states from Soviet domination might be in order.

The President replied that the United States might make an appeal (he didn't say whether to the U. N. or to Russia itself), but added that this wasn't the time for it. Our primary job now, he said, was to build a firm foundation for the "peaceful settlement" of all such disputes.

"I sincerely hope that the (Lithuanian) situation will right itself without disturbing world peace," he declared. "If there is no peaceful solution, then there will be a fight, and you and I do not want that."

Dr. Grigaitis charged that thousands of Lithuanians were living in Displaced Persons areas in western Germany, Austria and France. Most of them are afraid that they will be put in concentration camps or "liquidated" by the Russians if they return home, he contended. Some with anti-Soviet leanings who did return were deported to Russia as slave labor, he said.

Truman had some ticklish moments during the interview, especially when one of his callers recalled that, following Russian occupation of Lithuania in 1940, Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles had issued a strong statement criticizing the Soviet action as "predatory."

"Does the United States still take that position, or has the Government changed its policy regarding Lithuania?" the President was asked.

"Our policy has not changed, and it won't change," he replied vigorously.

Starved-Out Diplomats

IF YOUNG Representative Bob Sikes of Florida has his way, the forthcoming report of a House Military Affairs Subcommittee returned from the Orient will fire some hot bursts at the "niggardly" manner in which we are running our diplomatic outposts.

Sikes, who made the trip, has been complaining bitterly in private chats with colleagues about the free spending of Soviet embassies in the Far East compared with the penny-pinching of the United States Foreign Service.

"It's no wonder the Russians are putting over their propaganda," he says. "Why, they have 10 times as many persons assigned to their embassies and they are spending six to eight times as much money in the Orient as the other major powers."

Sikes doesn't criticize the Russians for their extensive propaganda activities.

"My only complaint is that we aren't meeting them dollar-for-dollar," he says. "Where we send out one press release promoting the United States, they send out several hundred."

Note—Sikes' colleagues in Congress, notably Representative Louis Rabaut of Michigan, are largely responsible for the State Department's lack of funds.

Plushy Pilots Strike

SOMETIMES labor gets fed up with its own strikes such as that of the TWA pilots where only 200 four-engine pilots have laid off 15,000 other TWA workers.

Trans World Airline employs 1400 pilots, but only 200 four-engine pilots are involved in the present dispute. They demand an increase from $12,500 to $15,300 annually for flying in the United States. Pilots flying the international schedules are not involved.

The man behind the strike is David L. Behncke, sometimes called the John L. Lewis of the airplane industry. Behncke is a rough-tough gentleman with a flair for the dramatic, and who likes to have his own way.

Several thousand lower-paid clerks, mechanics and others employed by TWA don't have much sympathy for the striking pilots. They point out that between 1931-34 pilots' mortality rate was 23 per 1000, whereas in '45 it dropped to 3 per 1000. The insurance companies have recognized this improved safety. Insurance premiums for pilots were $50 per thousand in 1941, but only $2 per thousand in 1945. In fact the insurance companies figure that the profession of streetcleaner or bartender is more dangerous than flying the airplanes, and as a result their insurance costs more.

Note—TWA pilots draw $500 a month from their union while on strike. Other laid-off TWA workers receive nothing.

Merry-Go-Round

GORDON CLAPP, who succeeds David Lilienthal as head of TVA, has been a thorn in the side of job-hungry Senator McKellar for years. Clapp believes in the revolutionary practice of raising a man from the ranks when he does a good job, rather than handing McKellar political plums . . .

A thrilling story of intrigue and courage in the Near East is told in Ira Hirschman's new book, "Lifeline to a Promised Land." Hirschman, as United States representative in Turkey on the War Refugee Board, played a major part in spiriting Jewish victims out of Axis territories . . . President Truman is taking no more chances with the Supreme Court. Invitations have gone out to an official Supreme Court dinner at the White House—and on the bottom of the card justices are warned they must wear white tie and tails . . . Last time the Supreme Court called on Truman he was tipped off by Secretary Charlie Ross that they would arrive in cutaways. Truman rushed up and put on his cutaway only to have the justices arrive in sack suits.

ONLY A COUPLE OF MINUTES LEFT TO PLAY
. . . Ding, in the Des Moines Register and Tribune

Leo Wolman

The Yen to Litigate

NO SYSTEM of labor relations can thrive on litigation, whether the litigation is carried on in the traditional courts or in the special courts created by our Federal labor laws.

Any public policy or legislation which promotes or encourages litigation in this sensitive and difficult area of human relations is bound to create more difficulties than it removes. It inspires the parties to labor relations to seek trouble rather than avoid it, to substitute legalisms for the realities of the situation, and to take refuge in verbal debates.

Such habits of mind and conduct are anyhow a feature of organized labor relations and much that we have done by means of our public policies has tended to fortify and perpetuate these habits. It is, consequently, a mistake to look for large improvements in the relations between employers and unions until the incentives to litigate have been reduced or removed by alterations in existing policies and statutes.

We Hunt for Trouble

THE labor law of this country and the policy which animates it run the whole gamut of labor problems. No problem is immune, nor is any business. The goal is to ferret out trouble, to nurse grievances along until they become formidable, to magnify issues until peaceful adjustment of them becomes impossible.

It is in the application of the Wagner Act that these methods have reached their highest state of perfection and it is the Wagner Act which must assume the greatest responsibility for determining the direction which the practices of labor relations have taken.

It is unfortunate that the records of the National Labor Relations Board are so voluminous that only a select few can dip into them and sample their flavor. But wherever the board's decisions are looked into, it is easy to see how they add to existing confusion and instigate troublemaking.

Blow Hot, Blow Cold

A DECISION of June 15, 1946 (Wells, Inc., and the International Association of Machinists) covers a collection of familiar questions—improper discharge, the choice of a union as the representative for the majority of the employes, the rights of a foreman under the act are the leading questions. The trial examiner, a veteran at this service, accepted those of the facts that appealed to him and rejected those which did not.

The board sustained the trial examiner in one vital finding but repudiated him in another equally vital and related one. Both the trial examiner and the board seemed unwilling to come to grips with the really basic question—whether an employer had the right, or indeed was obligated, to discharge a foreman who had used the influence of his position to cause the employes he supervised to join a specified union.

The board found that the foreman was "actively engaged in union activities . . . and influenced some of his subordinates to become members of the union." Therefore, the board refused to recognize the union as the employes' bargaining agent. At the same time the board was unwilling to sustain the employer's right to discharge a foreman who by its own admission had been violating the law.

Mark Sullivan

No Third Party Representation

IN THE result next Tuesday will be a striking fact. In the next Congress every member will be either a Republican or a Democrat. For the first time in 36 years, since the Presidency of Taft, there will be no representation of any third party in either branch of Congress.

The only possible exception to this would result from victory next week by a candidate in New York, Vito Marcantonio, who is running as the candidate of both the Democratic and the American Labor Parties. Mr. Marcantonio may not win, and even if he should win he will be officially a Democrat as well as an American Laborite. In the Senate there will be no representative of any third party whatever.

What this shows is the extraordinary vitality of the two-party system in America; our people like it and find they can achieve their political purposes with it. The present condition is the more remarkable because it would have been said that the last 16 years or so, covering a calamitous depression and a foreign war, would put the greatest possible strain on the two-party system and offer the largest opportunity for a third party to arise.

Prophets Confounded

ACTUALLY, at the time of defeat of President Hoover and for several years following, there were many predictions that one of the old parties, the Republican, was dead or doomed. Its survival through 16 years of adverse conditions, until there is possibility that it may become the majority in Congress, is convincing evidence of both the vitality of the two-party system and the presumption that the Republican Party represents a large portion of the American public with sustained and consistent political views.

The decline of the Republicans began in 1930 in the congressional elections in the middle of President Hoover's term, analogous to the election next week in the middle of a Democratic term.

Defeat of President Hoover by Franklin D. Roosevelt bore out the historic precedent that loss of a presidential term forecasts loss of the Presidency. It is this precedent that makes the election next week so important to the Democrats.

PAC's Quandary

I HAVE said that this return of one of the two great parties from an extremely low condition shows the vitality of our two-party system. Yet at this very moment there is a condition which makes for a third party.

For two years, coming to a peak in the present campaign, control of the Democratic Party has been sought by leaders of whom the most conspicuous is Henry A. Wallace and by a school of thought of which the CIO-Political Action Committee is the spearhead. Their likelihood of control will be affected by the outcome next week, though just in what ways is difficult to forecast.

But, whatever the outcome, the school of thought symbolized by Mr. Wallace is at this moment in extremely low estate as respects hope of controlling the Democratic Party. If Mr. Wallace and his following are to have standing and power—and they show every evidence of determination to—their only course would seem to lie in a third party.

They do not like this. They have insisted that their course would be to work within both the old parties. However, since the ejection of Mr. Wallace from Mr. Truman's Cabinet, several leaders of this school of thought have given consideration to setting up a third party.

Ernest Lindley

'Divided We Stand . . .'

DESPITE what they may say publicly, very few, if any, of the President's advisers expect the Democrats to retain control of the House. The signs of a strong Republican trend are unmistakable.

An overwhelming majority of political observers and analysts believe that it will be powerful enough to put the Republicans in control of the House and, possibly, of the Senate.

A politically divided government—in which one party holds the Presidency and the other holds at least one-half of Congress—usually has been a deadlocked government. In this case, the government became divided while the Democrats still had a majority in both houses. Effective control has been exercised by a loose coalition of Republicans and conservative Democrats.

This coalition began to take form during Roosevelt's second term, and, after the large Republican gains in 1938, it became increasingly effective on domestic questions. Its existence was obscured somewhat during the war. Most of the problems that were put up to Congress did not lend themselves to a New Deal-conservative split. Even in the domestic field, the war clearly required rather strenuous temporary legislation.

As soon as the war ended, however, the old conservative-New Deal schisms reopened.

Taft Plays Center

SO, while the Democratic Party controlled the Seventy-ninth Congress, the national Democratic leadership did not. The opposition to many of Mr. Truman's recommendations—as to Mr. Roosevelt's—was led by Democrats. On some issues, opposition in the conservative Democratic camp was even more extreme than much of the Republican opposition. At times, Senator Taft, for example, appeared in the role of a middle-of-the-road harmonizer. At other times, the Republicans were able to hide behind the Democratic opposition, leaving the open quarreling almost entirely to members of the Democratic Party.

Outright Republican control of at least one House would shift the spotlight from the conservative Democrats to the Republicans. They would have to take direct and open responsibility on every major question.

Strong and resourceful executives have often made political capital out of opposition control of the legislative body. During most of his years as Governor of New York, Al Smith was up against a Republican Legislature. He made a lot of votes out of this arrangement. The Republicans got the blame for stopping or butchering many pieces of legislation which were popular or at least had strong appeals to particular groups.

Franklin D. Roosevelt, as Governor of New York, also faced a Republican Legislature. By then, the Republicans in New York had begun to realize that the obstructionist label plastered on them by Smith and Roosevelt was a handicap. They gave Roosevelt much that he asked. When they did, Roosevelt usually got the credit for a "victory."

Focus on Rivalry

MR. TRUMAN may lack the force and political skill to capitalize on Republican control of the House or of both houses of Congress. But as a majority the Republicans will be exposed to risks which they could avoid as a minority. A divided government can be uncomfortable and hazardous politically for the party which controls the legislative branch as well as for the President.

Republican control, and the open responsibility which goes with it, are likely to bring out more clearly also the schisms within the Republican Party. There is not much in common except the Republican label, between Senator Morse of Oregon and Senator Wherry of Nebraska. A lively hope of winning the Presidency in 1948 may cause Republicans to soft-pedal their differences. But the differences are there and on some major questions they are serious.

Republican control of Congress probably would not materially affect our foreign policy. The bipartisan front has not extended to all major international issues. But the Republicans probably will be too smart to take any overt steps toward making foreign policy an issue.

On the domestic front, a deadlock already exists. It may be widened a little under Republican control.

Matter of Fact

Confident GOP Jumps Gun on '48

By Joseph and Stewart Alsop

THE NOISE of Republicans counting their chickens before they are hatched is becoming almost deafening. With the new Congress not even elected the lines are already forming for a struggle over the Republican floor leadership, on the assumption that the next Speaker will be the somewhat bewildered Representative Joseph Martin of Massachusetts.

But the Republican chieftains not only assume that they will win the House next Tuesday; they also assume they will win the presidency in 1948. And the jockeying for position for the Republican nomination is influencing the struggle in the House. This is entirely natural, for the man who is challenging the previously accepted claims of Representative Charles Halleck is none other than Representative Clarence Brown of Ohio.

There is little doubt that Brown would make a more capable floor leader than Halleck, for where Halleck is impulsive and oratorical, Brown is large, solid, extremely shrewd and in the highest degree professionally competent. But as Ohio's National Committeeman and the political godfather of both Governor Bricker and Senator Taft, Brown is the key figure in the Ohio crowd, who are seeking the 1948 nomination for one of their boys. If Brown becomes floor leader of the House, while Taft remains the most powerful man in the Senate, the Ohio crowd will control the Republican leadership of Congress.

A Taft Platform

THAT in itself will be a powerful potential asset in the struggle for the 1948 nomination, since the leadership can shape legislation in a way to influence the dispositions of State organizations. It will also mean, in effect, that basic Republican Party policy in Congress will be made by Taft, whose advice on legislative questions Brown will be strongly inclined to take. And this in turn will tend to commit the Republican Party to the Taft viewpoint, since the party will have to go before the voters in 1948 with a Taftian record to defend.

These considerations are certain to prevent the candidacies of Brown and Halleck from being judged on the respective merits of the individuals. If Brown and his friends decide to press the fight to a finish, the outcome will be a very interesting initial test of the Ohio crowd's national strength.

All of this underlines the importance of the division of the Republicans everywhere into pro-Ohio and pro-New York factions. The strength of the Ohioans is already so great that they can hardly be challenged except by the New Yorkers. Thus those who do not want Taft or Bricker must go to Governor Dewey.

Stassen Fifth Wheel

GOVERNOR STASSEN of Minnesota, whom the Republican rank and file might well choose for their nominee if the organizations would let them, is left uncomfortably out in the cold by the Ohio-New York rivalry. There can be little question that his political strength has declined in the past months.

He is still indefatigably touring the country to speak to any audience which will listen. He is actively backing such Republicans as Harry Cain of Washington, Tom Sweeney of West Virginia, Abe Goff of Idaho and Thruston Morton of Kentucky. He hopes that in the conservative dough of the Republican Party in the House there will be a leaven of about 20 members of this more enlightened type.

But these members will not be committed to him. And even if the Ohio and New York candidates kill each other off, neither faction would be likely to plump for Stassen as a compromise.

In fact, the outline of the future is already growing clear. One can almost predict now that the next Republican candidate will come either from Ohio, or from New York, or from one of the pastures of gray horses.

But it is more important now to record a fact which is already obvious. Appalling confusion will be produced by Republican control of Congress with a Democrat in the White House. Yet the country will also have to suffer from the further confusion arising from the hungry rivalries within the Republican Party itself.

A Microcosm of the World Tragedy

Palestine—From Genesis to '46

By John Chabot Smith

LONDON, Nov. 2.—While the Palestine conference is in recess and the Jews and Arabs in their different ways press their different views upon the British government, it is worth looking at the background of the Palestine problem to see how it got into such a miserable and apparently insoluble mess.

Few of the problems afflicting the world are built around such deep-seated and long-standing emotions as the struggle for the Holy Land, but all of the worst elements of modern statecraft can be seen at work in the Palestine affair, which is an almost symbolic microcosm of the whole tragedy of the modern world.

Like all insoluble international problems, its roots go back beyond the beginnings of authentic history, into the shadowland of tradition. Probably all Americans have at least a nodding familiarity with the Old Testament story of how Moses led the children of Israel out of bondage in Egypt and Jehovah promised to give them a land of milk and honey if they would be faithful and worship Him only.

Then followed generations of warfare between the Jews and the other peoples who inhabited the Promised Land and neighboring territories and sometimes civil wars between different branches of Israel's ever-growing family.

Divine Right

A cynical historian has said that the Jews' misfortune was that whenever they lost a battle or a war they thought it was because they had deserted Jehovah and gone after false gods, instead of realizing that questions of economics, politics and military strength were also involved. As a result, they were finally driven out of Palestine, but they never gave up the idea that they were God's chosen people and that this gave them a special position in the world.

Nor did they give up the idea that because Jehovah had given them the Promised Land it was theirs by right. Other nations which occupied Palestine at various times claimed it by right of conquest, a type of claim which in all other cases and places was universally recognized as valid until President Wilson propounded the idea of self-determination.

Since then the right of conquest has been recognized in practice but not in theory wherever the conqueror is strong enough to get away with it, and a complicated body of international law has grown up around the efforts of statesmen to make the principle of self-determination accord with the practice of conquest.

Pawn of War

BUT in 1918 the Arabs were able to claim Palestine by the right of self-determination as well. They constituted 91 per cent of its population, and they claimed to be descended not only from the people who drove out the Jews but even from the people whom the Jews had driven out during the early days of the Old Testament.

The modern phase of the Palestine problem opened in 1916 when Sherif Hussein, the Emir of Mecca, offered to bring the Arabs into the war on Britain's side if Britain would help create and guarantee an independent Arab state east of the Mediterranean and Red Seas.

At about the same time Britain was seeking the support of Jews all over the world and Zionist leaders were demanding recognition of their right to occupy Palestine, which was part of the territory claimed by Sherif Hussein.

The British Cabinet then did the sort of incredibly foolish thing which responsible statesmen are often driven to doing in the stress of war when the danger of the moment appears so much more important than the dangers of the future.

The authorized Sir Henry MacMahon, then high commissioner in Egypt, to grant Sherif Hussein's demands in 1916 with certain reservations, which later proved to be ambiguous; and in 1917 they authorized A. J. Balfour, then foreign secretary, to issue the famous "Balfour Declaration." This also proved to be highly ambiguous. The effect of these two moves was to promise the same piece of land to two people, thus giving them a good excuse to start fighting about it.

Worked Three Ways

NATURALLY, the Jews and Arabs each interpreted the ambiguities in their own favor, and each side maintained that the British had recognized and promised to support its own claim to Palestine. The British government was able to say that it had done no such thing and to assert that if both the Jews and Arabs behaved the way the British wanted them to their rival claims could be compromised without harming either party. But both the Jews and Arabs refused, and have always refused, to consider the problem in that light.

After the MacMahon letter and the Balfour Declaration the next step was to set up a British mandate over the disputed Holy Land under the League of Nations. The Arabs refused to accept the validity of the mandate, saying that it violated the principle of self-determination and that the independence of Palestine as an Arab state should have been given the same "provisional recognition" that was accorded to the rest of the Arab world under Article 22 of the League Covenant.

The mandate made Britain responsible for "facilitating Jewish immigration under suitable conditions" and contained more ambiguities, which the Zionists interpreted in their own favor and pushed beyond the limits admitted by the British government.

The result of these additions to the body of international law regarding Palestine was to exacerbate an already difficult and ancient quarrel and aggravate the problem by bringing more Jews into Palestine over the opposition of the Arabs. The Arabs claim that the whole procedure was illegal because it was done without the "consent of the governed" as required by the League Covenant.

Jewish Museum

SINCE the mandate began operating Britain has made several attempts to interpret the various ambiguities in such a way as to satisfy both Jews and Arabs, but has only succeeded in getting the affair more deeply involved in big-power politics.

First, Britain tried to prove that the reservations in the MacMahon letter excluded Palestine from the area promised to Sherif Hussein, but the argument was on very weak ground and the Arabs simply refused to accept it.

Then Britain issued the 1922 White Paper defining what was meant by the first phrase of the Balfour Declaration: "His Majesty's government view with favor the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people."

The White Paper said this did not mean that the whole of Palestine should be turned into a Jewish state but that a Jewish community should be established somewhere in Palestine as "a center in which the Jewish people as a whole may take on grounds of religion and race an interest and a pride." It was to be a sort of museum piece of Jewish culture.

This was not enough for the Jews; but it was too much for the Arabs, because it said the Jews should be in Palestine "as a right and not on sufferance." The Arabs were willing to suffer the Jews but not to recognize their right to be in Palestine.

In 1930 another British White Paper analyzed the terms of the mandate and concluded that it imposed two obligations of equal weight on Britain; to establish the Jewish national home and to safeguard the "civil and religious rights" of the non-Jewish population, including the development of self-governing institutions. The Jews insisted that their national home was the all-important, overriding obligation; the Arabs insisted that the development of Arab self-government was the only thing that mattered. The White Paper said that the two obligations were not irreconcilable; the Arabs said they were.

Five-Year Limit

THE 1939 White Paper, issued after the Arabs had maintained armed resistance against the Jews and British for three years, said that the Jewish national home had now been established within the meaning of the 1922 White Paper; that Jewish immigration would be brought to an end within five years, and that the time had come to develop self-governing institutions.

By that time the number of Jews in Palestine had increased from 50,000 to 450,000, or one-third of the entire population. The Arabs recognized the 1939 White Paper as the best they could get and accepted it as a basis on which a permanent solution might be reached.

The Zionists were furious, since they adhered to their original aim of making the whole of Palestine into a Jewish state. The fantastic persecutions and miseries the Jews suffered during the war earned them a greater measure of non-Jewish sympathy than ever before and provided a new reason for reopening the Palestine question. The United States entered the argument by demanding the immediate admission of 100,000 refugees to Palestine; and Russia entered the argument as a menace to free dominion in the East which both the Jews and Arabs knew how to magnify for bargaining purposes.

Moot Corridor

AT THE present Palestine conference the Arabs adhere to the 1939 White Paper and the Jews have receded from their position to the extent of offering to take only part of Palestine, instead of the whole of it, for their Jewish state. But the boundaries they have proposed for their state would give the Arabs a corridor to the sea, splitting the Jewish state in two, and would divide control over water resources needed for the Jewish irrigation schemes.

It is easy to understand why the Arabs fear that the proposed Jewish state, swelling its population by unrestricted immigration, would soon embark on an expansionist campaign and start the whole business over again.

Both the Jews and Arabs think they have rights worth fighting for, and neither group is interested in the question of expediency, which motivates the British government. Both extorted a kind of recognition of their conflicting claims by taking advantage of the difficulties that the big powers got into during the First World War, and the Zionists drew strength to their cause from their sufferings in the Second World War. Now both groups are lending themselves as pawns in another great and dangerous game of big-power politics.

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Style Tip

London (AP).—Small tip-of-the chin beards are becoming popular in London again, especially among men between 20 and 30.

Poems about people you know

This is my America

Selected and arranged by
KENTON KILMER
Poetry Editor of The Washington Post

Maybe you recall a brilliant and moving poem which The Washington Post printed in two full columns on the front page. It was THIS IS MY AMERICA by Col. William A. Brewer. Immediately, requests poured in for additional copies, for permission to quote and reprint. Today, this living expression of one man's love for his country, his people, is the theme of a new anthology of modern poetry—142 selections from the pages of The Post. It's a book to own and treasure, to read and reread again and again.

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U. N. Budget

As a representative of the most prodigal Nation on the face of the globe, Senator Vandenberg had to exercise great tact in urging the United Nations to practice economy and in opposing the proposed 50 per cent assessment of the United States for administrative expenses. The amounts involved are so small by comparison with the sums we are prepared to spend and have spent for financing various international projects as to dispel any suspicion that the United States wants to follow a penny-pinching policy that might hamstring the work of the U. N. Although appealing for economy in outlays, Senator Vandenberg made it plain that he was not trying to save money for the United States. Rather he was trying "to save the United Nations from an unwholesome fiscal climate in which our united judgments—our sovereign equalities—are not calculated to thrive." Bluntly put, Senator Vandenberg fears that if we were called upon to shoulder half of U. N.'s administrative expenses, we might come to exercise undue control over U. N. operations.

In our opinion, that fear is warranted. Hence it is bad policy to adjust contributions to the United Nations' budget solely with reference to the comparative ability to pay of member states. Incidentally, as Senator Vandenberg notes, we lack reliable data on which to base estimates of ability to pay, or even to question the validity of the experts' computations. That, however, is a side issue; the major objection voiced by Senator Vandenberg is the controlling consideration. Sovereign nations joined together for a common purpose ought not to be constrained by an undue sense of financial obligation to any single member. The feeling of independence is worth paying for, even if it entails a measure of sacrifice for poorer nations exceeding that imposed upon wealthier members.

Senator Vandenberg's strictures apply only to the administrative expenses of U. N. He explained that the United States was prepared to assume the lion's share of the expenses of certain operating projects, such as the proposed international refugee organization. At the same time the United States does not want to lay itself open to suspicion of seeking to dominate the U. N. itself by consenting to carry a disproportionately large share of the organization's administrative expenses. The economy appeal is based upon a well-founded conviction of the Senator from Michigan that the United Nations "would dangerously retrogress if it expanded to the point at which any peace-loving nation could no longer afford to belong to it and also if, as an alternative, it placed too much financial responsibility on one or two large states."

More Wallace Confusion

With every additional speech he makes on foreign policy, Henry A. Wallace deepens the impression that he is a muddle-headed man who either does not know or does not want to know what the score is. Take, for example, the reference in his Madison, Wis., address on Friday to the situation in Romania. There is no mystery regarding that situation. The facts have repeatedly been made available in public documents, the latest being the message sent this week by the Department of State protesting against the violations by the Bucharest government of its pleges to hold a free and fair election. "Certain aspects of the electoral preparations in Romania," said the note, "suggest that these elections may not be of the free and equitable character assured by the Romanian government in its acceptance of the Moscow conference decisions nor result in the choice of a government responsive to the will of the people as envisaged in the Crimean conference agreement."

As a Democrat with a little as well as a big "d," Mr. Wallace certainly ought not to object to our efforts to secure a free election in Romania. As one who has publicly objected to what he considers the departure by the United States from the letter and spirit of the Yalta agreement, he should cheer rather than protest our efforts to get a vital clause in that agreement lived up to. Without the scrupulous adherence to treaty pledges there can be no kind of decent international relations between Russia and the United States or anyone else. Indeed, the Romanian situation offers Mr. Wallace a perfect opportunity to support present American policy, which clearly aims to achieve a democratic objective and the full observance of treaty pledges.

Instead, we find Mr. Wallace saying: "The Russians can't carry an election in Romania against the wealthy grafters backed by the United States." We can only assume from this gratuitously insulting statement that Mr. Wallace prefers a rigged election, if Russia so dictates, to a fair one that might result in the victory of individuals whose social and economic philosophy is opposed to that of the Soviet Union. If that isn't what he means he had better do some explaining. Certainly on the basis of his quoted remarks it is difficult to avoid the impression that Mr. Wallace's belief in democracy stops abruptly at the water's edge and, when it crosses the Danube, begins to resemble the rigged and regimented variety which is Moscow's own particular brand.

War Crimes Law

Some of the legal bases on which the International Military Tribunal took its stand at Nuernberg are coming in for increasing criticism among lawyers. An example is the thoughtful address delivered last Tuesday night at Atlantic City by George A. Finch, chairman of the American Bar Association's committee on the punishment of war criminals. As we understand his view, he does not quarrel with the outcome of the Nuernberg trial, but he does question some of the legal theory on which the tribunal proceeded. And he insists that something more is needed than the Nuernberg precedent to insure the meting out of justice in the future to criminals who plot and carry out aggressive warfare.

There was ample ground for execution of the Nazi brutes for their violations of the laws of war and for their crimes of murder and extermination of peoples during the course of the war. What Mr. Finch questions is the right of the Nuernberg tribunal to prescribe punishments for the new crime defined as "planning, preparation, initiation or waging of a war of aggression." The case for moving against individuals accused of this crime is based largely on the Briand-Kellogg pact, by which nearly all nations renounced war as an instrument of national policy. But Mr. Finch points out that Secretary Kellogg rejected M. Briand's proposal that the pact be expressly worded so as to outlaw wars of aggression.

In 1934 the International Law Association interpreted the pact as modifying the rights and duties of neutral states so as to favor the victim as against an aggressor making war in violation of the pact. This reasoning helped to support the United States' lend-lease policy before we got into the war. But there was never any remote suggestion, says Mr. Finch, that the pact sanctioned criminal action against individuals. This statement seems to be borne out by the action of the various countries in the face of Nazi aggression. Great Britain and France consented to the initial aggression against Czechoslovakia at Munich. Russia participated in the aggression against Poland and divided the spoils with Hitler. The United States responded to these events by declaring its neutrality—scarcely the conduct of a Nation believing that international penalties for aggressive warmakers had been agreed upon.

"It requires an attenuated legal conceptualism," says Mr. Finch, "to . . . deduce *dehors* the written instrument personal criminal liability for nonobservance of the pact never before conceived of in international law as attaching to violations of treaties regulating state conduct." Consequently, he concludes, as we had previously done, that the value of the Nuernberg trial "as a precedent in time of peace is doubtful." Especially is that true, he says, because "there exists no peacetime international court endowed with competence to carry on the work of the Nuernberg tribunal."

Mr. Finch offers two suggestions: (1) amendment of the Charter of the United Nations making the Nuernberg principles applicable to all future aggressors without distinction as to their enemy or friendly character; (2) enactment of national legislation defining and prescribing punishment for crimes against international peace. Because of the international character of this crime, we think that the first suggestion is by far the more important. Let there be international agreement in advance as to how any future war criminals shall be punished. The International Court of Justice, or a special panel of the court, might well be used for this purpose. As a practical matter, however, the actual definition of aggression may have to be left to the Security Council, where the big-power veto operates. Here, as in other instances, the veto would hamper the orderly and impartial application of world law, but the operation of law checked by the veto would be much better than the absence of law or the makeshift creation of rules for the trial of aggressors after some possible future war has taken place.

Charter In Montgomery

While Washingtonians are trooping to the polls on Tuesday to voice their demands for participation in their government, our neighbors in Montgomery County will be passing upon the issue of adopting a modernized form of local government. We have watched the fight in Montgomery County with a great deal of interest to see whether any substantial arguments against this progressive step could be devised. What we have heard has not been impressive. It seems to boil down to self-contradicting claims that the charter movement is revolutionary and that no charter is now necessary because the present regime has adopted some of the reforms urged by the charterites two years ago.

So far as we can see, the election of a charter board in Montgomery County would be about as revolutionary as the modernization of Congress or the streamlining of the executive departments in Washington. The aim is only to give this partly urbanized community the type of government which can most effectively promote the local welfare of the people. It is nonsense to denounce imaginary provisions of the charter; for no charter has been drawn. What the people are asked to decide is whether they would like to put five outstanding citizens to work drawing up a charter which the people of the county would have a chance to accept or reject in 1948. Their work might conceivably be good or bad, but a vote against the idea at this stage would be simply a vote against governmental progress in a rapidly growing community.

The position of the opposition seems to us particularly weak because of the mild reforms it has already taken over from the charter movement. In 1945 a county supervisor was acquired in recognition of the charterites' demand for a county manager. A central purchasing office was set up and a county merit system created in name if not in fact. Having been driven this far by the popular clamor for good government, the existing regime may be expected to institute further reforms if the charter idea is once more approved. So we suspect that the forward-looking people of the county will at least give the proposed charter board a chance to see what it can do. To do otherwise would be equivalent to voting for stagnation.

Mr. Barkley's Error

With forecasts of Republican victories floating in from many States and from many different sources, it is not difficult to understand the agitation experienced by Senator Alben W. Barkley the Democratic leader of the Senate. But we think it is a pity that the Senator permitted himself to be driven by these adverse reports to the extremity of dragging American foreign policy into the campaign. With the exception of Henry Wallace, Senator Barkley and a few others, speakers in the present campaign have exercised a great deal of rational restraint in talking about the principal issues of our foreign policy. Republicans, as well as Democrats, have carried on their assignments at the Paris Peace Conference and in the United Nations without any apparent partisan friction. The policy they are applying is an American policy, and it cannot be taken over as a partisan vote-catching device without inflicting incredible damage upon the cause for which the recent war was fought.

In the circumstances we cannot help thinking that Senator Barkley's shortsighted effort to make partisan capital out of a bipartisan endeavor will hurt rather than help the cause for which he spoke. Such was the experience of President Wilson when he called for the election of a Democratic Congress in 1918. An army of Republicans who had been cooperating loyally in the war naturally resented the implication that they were unfit to cooperate in the making of the peace. The response to that blunder makes it all the more strange that Senator Barkley should now fall into the similar error of saying that a Republican victory in the House would mean the end of our bipartisan foreign policy.

Shrinking OPA

OPA's action in closing local price-control boards and reducing personnel reflects a sensible acceptance of reality. Rightly or wrongly, the fate of OPA has been decided. The decontrol process has been tremendously accelerated. To maintain OPA's staff beyond the strength required for the agency's shrinking functions would be both costly and foolish. Under Administrator Paul Porter's curtailment order, some 1642 local boards will be eliminated effective Monday, and their remaining activities transferred to regional offices. Some 8613 paid workers and 43,000 volunteers will be released. This manifests a wise policy on the part of Mr. Porter in putting OPA affairs in systematic order so as to be ready for any action taken by the new Congress. It also serves as an answer to those critics of price control who have prated that OPA was interested in setting up a permanent bureaucracy.

As public contact with OPA diminishes, a generous vote of appreciation is in order. Not only does this apply to paid OPA employes who stuck loyally to their posts while the agency was being kicked around as a political football, but also to the thousands of volunteers who patriotically gave their time and energies to resist inflation. A measure of their service is to be seen in Mr. Porter's estimate that OPA saved American consumers 85 billion dollars in living costs alone, and that the net saving to the country in the cost of the war approximated 117 billion dollars. Now, as Mr. Porter said, the Government is handing most of the price-control job back to citizens at large. That places a great responsibility on sellers and buyers alike to exercise the utmost prudence and restraint until the distortions in our economy are overcome.

Incidentally—

Talking about White House succession, what is going to happen on Tuesday if the election returns produce an exact party equality in the Senate, 48 to 48? Who, in the absence of a Vice President, is going to organize the Senate, Democrats or Republicans? We can imagine if the Republicans win the House, it will be a case on both sides of "After you, Alphonse" in respect of the Senate. But the fix, in any case, will be not only unique but difficult, and should have been foreseen by forehanded action in tackling the question of the succession to the Presidency.

SPRING COMES TO WASHINGTON LIKE A WAVE

Spring comes to Washington like a wave,
Fast, overwhelming.
First, the flying green foam of the willows,
Then, the white crest of cherry and dogwood,
And suddenly, the green heart of the wave,
The green tunnels of trees
Arching our avenues!
Spring comes to Washington like a wave
Of green glory,
Breaking too swiftly
On the sands of our summer.

WANDA WEBB

East Side, West Side

Letters To The Editor

Communications must be addressed to the editor and must carry the complete name and address of the writer, though pen names will be permitted at the editor's discretion. Letters of less than 200 words will be given preference, and all letters are subject to condensation. Contributors are limited to one letter a month. No communication can be returned.

"Spoilt Soldiers"

The editorial of October 31, "Spoilt Soldiers," which deals with the reported conduct of U. S. troops in the Philippines, states that "If the attitude of the soldiers on Philippine duty is shared by their officers, the blame rests wholly upon the command which has tolerated them and to some extent upon the general staff itself," and concludes by saying, "but merely to acknowledge that discipline in such a country is more than normally difficult is not to excuse the commanders there for having failed to maintain it."

I suggest that the real blame rests with those who, during the past year, have done their best, for one reason or another or several, to break down the discipline of the United States Army—with the maladjusted longhairs who screamed about "caste," with the sour-grape artists who resent the former officer's right (conferred by Act of Congress) to use his military title after the war, with those who did their level best to curtail the privileges and perquisites of those responsible for the discipline of the Army, with the members of the Doolittle board who made such a magnificent contribution to the disintegration of military authority, with the columnists who printed every gripe that occurred to every low-point buck private whose sergeant glared at him, and with the editorial writers who encouraged all of the foregoing.

In view of the consistent editorial attitude of *The Post* on this subject, I submit in all fairness that it is hardly sporting on your part, to say the least, to criticize the commissioned personnel of the Army for present deficiencies in Army discipline. Your editorial writers are, of course, entitled to their own views, however much those views differ from those held by some of us; but in the circumstances it hardly seems appropriate that they should cast the first stone.

FREDERICK BERNAYS WIENER.
Washington.

Montgomery Charter

At the last meeting of the Takoma Park-Silver Spring American Veteran's Committee Chapter a resolution was adopted in support of the charter government movement. In view of the article on the Veteran's Local Government Group on the surburban page of *The Post* of October 29, we feel that you will be interested in presenting our views to the people of Montgomery County.

We note that they object to a "new and untried" form of government. Such timorous conduct hardly becomes the gallant heroes of this war, nor is it part of the great tradition of the State which called the first interstate parley on rivers, and participated in that Annapolis meeting which called for the Constitutional Congress in Philadelphia which in turn resulted in the new and untried form of Federal Government which we still have. Aside from all this, it is to be noted that there are over 600 charter governments in counties, townships and cities in the United States. A charter government is not new, therefore, but a present and swiftly growing American institution.

We note also that several detailed "defects and weaknesses" are listed. It would be easy to simply accuse these heroes of yesterday of abject ignorance, but it is entirely possible that they are trying to avoid issues, or even that they are naive as well as sincere. In any case it is to be clearly understood that whatever defects the 1944 charter might have had these are things of the past. The question which every voter must answer today is whether we shall write another charter, and vote on it in 1948. Such a charter would be formed by five candidates put up by the charter board, and they would only write the new charter after many public hearings throughout the county. To oppose that charter now because of specific defects which it cannot have because it does not exist is indeed a silly gesture.

The Maryland constitution, in recognition of the present outdated county organizations throughout the State, provides for the organization of county charter governments. Let us in Montgomery County, through public hearings and a referendum, evolve that government best suited to our needs. Vote for a new charter.

CARL J. BATTER, Jr.
Silver Spring, Md.

Delayed Payments

How would you like to be unemployed, file a proper claim for compensation, endure the one week's "waiting period," and then a week later be told that your benefit will be mailed to you in five or six weeks' time? I have had just such an experience and am wondering what other unemployed people do for money in the interim.

I am starting work next week and probably, after I have been on the new job three weeks and am receiving regular remuneration, a check for part of my unemployment compensation will arrive by mail—when I can still use it—yes, but when the need is no longer acute.

There must be many people in the District who have no one to turn to for funds, whose room rent must be paid, and who must eat at least once a day; and yet, if unemployed they must exist through a period of from six to nine weeks before deriving any real financial help from the District Unemployment Compensation Board. Can't something be done to shorten this period of waiting, which for some may be a desperate one?

ONE WHO NEEDED HELP.
Washington.

Jim Crow Theaters In Washington

We indorse your editorial of October 31 concerning racial discrimination prevalent in the entertainment facilities in Washington.

Lisner Auditorium can be a great addition to the cultural life of Washington. Therefore, we think that this opportunity for the George Washington University and the city to set a liberal precedent must not be underestimated.

ANN MARTIN,
MARY JANE NELSON,
SUZANNE MASSONNEAU.
Washington.

Washington, for reasons quite apparent, should be the world's most democratic city. I sincerely hope the school will recognize the fact that the present attitude of Dr. Marvin is outmoded.

For those who fear the rush of undesirable, uncultured Negroes—remember there are also the folks from Tobacco Road to contend with, too—however, neither of us need worry, for culture is enough.

WILLA C. RANSOM.
Washington.

Ingrid Bergman must be a very egoistic lady. Does she think local people would have—or do—care, whether or not she plays—for pay—in Washington?

As a matter of fact, she is lucky to get the chance. For one, I don't think she should have the opportunity. It should have gone to an American artist.

If she wants to do local people a favor, all she has to do is buy herself a one-way ticket back to Sweden. No one here will cry.

BERNARD L. HENNING.
Washington.

Y. B.'s letter of October 31 was the only anonymous one, and can anyone wonder? Every sentence spoke of bigotry, narrowmindedness, and sheer stupidity.

Anybody with the smallest capacity for straight thinking would know that it was Miss Bergman's very integrity that compelled her to say what she did, bless her heart. It is an insult to Ingrid Bergman's high intelligence, integrity and courage to even hint that she need someone else to do her thinking, or talking, for her.

INGEGARD A. PADDOCK.

It is too bad that Y. B. (whose letter appeared October 31) has "to rub elbows with 'certain' classes of people." Maybe he or she would like to fly off to another planet where these "classes" are eliminated, or better still, if only Nazi Germany could be revived he could sail off to bosom companionship with the Hitlers, Goerings, etc.

And further, it is my opinion that Miss Bergman is more apt to be commended for her stand than otherwise.

ALEXANDER H. ADAMS.
Arlington, Va.

All of this agitation for the Negroes in this city is coming from the riffraff that the New Deal brought in here from the Bronx and elsewhere, and the Negroes themselves. Who cares what they want?

EARL SOUDERS.
Washington.

It is hard for reason to make headway against prejudice but expressions of opinion like your editorial may do much for people capable of enlightenment, but who have unthinkingly accepted the "custom that prevails in Washington."

GERTRUDE MacA. SLADE.
Washington.

No one but a person of very bigoted outlook can see any question of intimate social relations involved when persons of different racial extractions view a cinema or drama simultaneously or eat a sandwich in the same restaurant. Matters involving close social contact such as marriage, whom one invites to his or her home for dinner, or with whom one dances at a ball, are personal matters based on the mutual acceptance, one by the other, of the parties concerned. No racial bigot is forced to associate intimately with persons distasteful to him or her whether Jim Crow laws and practices are present in his locality or do not exist.

There is a difference between matters of this type and the question of persons entering places open to the public such as theaters, movies and restaurants. No place open to the public should refuse admittance to any human being for reason of race, otherwise it is one more proof that the practice of democracy here consists of sounding brass and tinkling cymbals.

R. S. RANDALL, M. D.
Washington.

American Approach

By Andre Visson

Austin's Address

WARREN R. AUSTIN, United States delegate to the General Assembly of the United Nations, this week made the speech on American foreign policy which has been expected for a long time. The tone of his speech, as well as its contents, indicated the American approach to the hard and unpleasant realities of today's international affairs. It was a great speech. It was challenging without being provocative. It was firm without being tough. It was conciliatory without being appeasing. It was high-minded without being starry-eyed. And it was constructive without being dogmatic. This is the consensus heard in the Nation's Capital. The only regret one hears expressed, is that Mr. Austin was not given the opportunity to say all he said last Wednesday at Lake Success, before M. Molotov came out with his proposals for disarmament.

The idea of limiting armaments is, in origin, more definitely "American" than "Soviet." Long before M. Litvinov advocated it in Geneva in 1927, the United States practiced it by drastically reducing both its Army and Navy after World War I. And today, the American people are still traditionally more anxious than are any other people in the world to reduce armaments as soon, and as drastically, as possible. But the American people cannot forget the tragic lesson of the last 20 years. And as Mr. Austin has pointed out, will never repeat the tragic mistake of unilateral disarmament.

NOT ONLY every thinking American, but every well-informed and honest foreign observer stationed in this country will recognize that never in the history of modern civilization has a great power had more high-minded and generous objectives in its foreign policy than the United States at this really crucial period in world history. It is, indeed, the only great power in modern times which is working for a just and lasting peace for all the world, without seeking any territorial aggrandizement or any special economic privileges, and is at the same time seriously concerned about the political freedom of peoples even in the remote countries of eastern Europe.

One must therefore regret that the proposal for universal disarmament, with the indispensable clause on international inspection, which has always been a fundamentally American idea, did not come on strictly American initiative, but was put forward as a sort of American answer to the Soviet proposal of disarmament, made by M. Molotov, who significantly omitted the clause on international inspection. One must also regret that the proposal to disclose the strength of armed forces which the great powers maintain both at home and abroad, was made by the American delegate only after the Soviet diplomats came out with their proposal that the great powers disclose the number of their forces stationed in the Allied countries only.

Mr. Austin must, however, be commended for having broadened this issue by his reply to M. Molotov that the United States, which has nothing to hide, is willing to disclose the figures of its armed forces not only in Allied countries, like China, but in former enemy countries, like Germany and Austria, and even at home. But one cannot help regretting that American policy-makers did not take the initiative in making this proposal long before the Soviet representatives in the United Nations Council and Assembly presented it on a very limited scale, and apparently much more for propaganda than for constructive purposes. One finally must regret that American demands for outlying air and naval bases in the Pacific and Atlantic—the number of which has lately been considerably reduced—was presented in such a manner as to have led many people, both at home and abroad, to put a false interpretation on the fundamentally peaceful objectives of American foreign policy.

BUT AS MUCH as one regrets that the United States has so often, during the last 18 months, missed the opportunity of taking the initiative in expressing the fundamentally American ideas, one can't help being gratified by Mr. Austin's speech, which constitutes a noble and intelligent effort to reestablish such American initiative.

No great power can today lay claim to exclusive leadership in world affairs. But the United States should be watchful, and insist that fundamentally American ideas should always be presented at the right time by American delegates, and that no foreign representatives should be allowed to distort them by seizing the initiative from American hands and using American ideas in a limited form for definitely non-American objectives.

Mr. Austin's great address was made before the United Nations Assembly, but it unquestionably constitutes a most significant American prelude for the Council of Foreign Ministers, which will start its work in New York this coming Monday.

Cotton Speculation

I object to Senator Thomas asking the President for help. That would be taxing the wearers of cotton panties, usually worn by the poor.

Chester Bowles proved to be a wiser man than Senator Thomas in trying to stop the ruinous speculating in cotton.

C. BARTEL.
Washington.

Lithuanians Given a Rain Check

By Drew Pearson

THE Lithuanian-American group which called on President Truman the other day to protest Russian annexation of Lithuania received a sympathetic hearing. But they had to take a rain check as far as U. S. intervention was concerned.

"I'm just as much interested in the fate of those people in the Baltic states as you are," Truman told the group, led by Dr. Pius Grigaitis, editor of the Lithuanian Daily News, Chicago. "In fact, I plan to seek some change in the immigration laws to enable more displaced persons from Lithuania, Estonia and elsewhere to find haven in the United States."

Dr. Grigaitis did not request specific action on Lithuania, but indicated that an appeal to the United Nations to free the Baltic states from Soviet domination might be in order.

The President replied that the United States might make an appeal (he didn't say whether to the U. N. or to Russia itself), but added that this wasn't the time for it. Our primary job now, he said, was to build a firm foundation for the "peaceful settlement" of all such disputes.

"I sincerely hope that the (Lithuanian) situation will right itself without disturbing world peace," he declared. "If there is no peaceful solution, then there will be a fight, and you and I do not want that."

Dr. Grigaitis charged that thousands of Lithuanians were living in Displaced Persons areas in western Germany, Austria and France. Most of them are afraid that they will be put in concentration camps or "liquidated" by the Russians if they return home, he contended. Some with anti-Soviet leanings who did return were deported to Russia as slave labor, he said.

Truman had some ticklish moments during the interview, especially when one of his callers recalled that, following Russian occupation of Lithuania in 1940, Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles had issued a strong statement criticizing the Soviet action as "predatory."

"Does the United States still take that position, or has the Government changed its policy regarding Lithuania?" the President was asked.

"Our policy has not changed, and it won't change," he replied vigorously.

Starved-Out Diplomats

IF YOUNG Representative Bob Sikes of Florida has his way, the forthcoming report of a House Military Affairs Subcommittee returned from the Orient will fire some hot bursts at the "niggardly" manner in which we are running our diplomatic outposts.

Sikes, who made the trip, has been complaining bitterly in private chats with colleagues about the free spending of Soviet embassies in the Far East compared with the penny-pinching of the United States Foreign Service.

"It's no wonder the Russians are putting over their propaganda," he says. "Why, they have 10 times as many persons assigned to their embassies and they are spending six to eight times as much money in the Orient as the other major powers."

Sikes doesn't criticize the Russians for their extensive propaganda activities.

"My only complaint is that we aren't meeting them dollar-for-dollar," he says. "Where we send out one press release promoting the United States, they send out several hundred."

Note—Sikes' colleagues in Congress, notably Representative Louis Rabaut of Michigan, are largely responsible for the State Department's lack of funds.

Plushy Pilots Strike

SOMETIMES labor gets fed up with its own strikes such as that of the TWA pilots where only 200 four-engine pilots have laid off 15,000 other TWA workers.

Trans World Airline employs 1400 pilots, but only 200 four-engine pilots are involved in the present dispute. They demand an increase from $12,500 to $15,300 annually for flying in the United States. Pilots flying the international schedules are not involved.

The man behind the strike is David L. Behncke, sometimes called the John L. Lewis of the airplane industry. Behncke is a rough-tough gentleman with a flair for the dramatic, and who likes to have his own way.

Several thousand lower-paid clerks, mechanics and others employed by TWA don't have much sympathy for the striking pilots. They point out that between 1931-34 pilots' mortality rate was 23 per 1000, whereas in '45 it dropped to 3 per 1000. The insurance companies have recognized this improved safety. Insurance premiums for pilots were $50 per thousand in 1941, but only $2 per thousand in 1945. In fact the insurance companies figure that the profession of streetcleaner or bartender is more dangerous than flying the airplanes, and as a result their insurance costs more.

Note—TWA pilots draw $500 a month from their union while on strike. Other laid-off TWA workers receive nothing.

Merry-Go-Round

GORDON CLAPP, who succeeds David Lilienthal as head of TVA, has been a thorn in the side of job-hungry Senator McKellar for years. Clapp believes in the revolutionary practice of raising a man from the ranks when he does a good job, rather than handing McKellar political plums . . . A thrilling story of intrigue and courage in the Near East is told in Ira Hirschman's new book, "Lifeline to a Promised Land." Hirschman, as United States representative in Turkey on the War Refugee Board, played a major part in spiriting Jewish victims out of Axis territories . . . President Truman is taking no more chances with the Supreme Court. Invitations have gone out to an official Supreme Court dinner at the White House—and on the bottom of the card justices are warned they must wear white tie and tails . . . Last time the Supreme Court called on Truman he was tipped off by Secretary Charlie Ross that they would arrive in cutaways. Truman rushed up and put on his cutaway only to have the justices arrive in sack suits.

ONLY A COUPLE OF MINUTES LEFT TO PLAY
. . . Ding, in the Des Moines Register and Tribune

Leo Wolman

The Yen to Litigate

NO SYSTEM of labor relations can thrive on litigation, whether the litigation is carried on in the traditional courts or in the special courts created by our Federal labor laws.

Any public policy or legislation which promotes or encourages litigation in this sensitive and difficult area of human relations is bound to create more difficulties than it removes. It inspires the parties to labor relations to seek trouble rather than avoid it, to substitute legalisms for the realities of the situation, and to take refuge in verbal debates.

Such habits of mind and conduct are anyhow a feature of organized labor relations and much that we have done by means of our public policies has tended to fortify and perpetuate these habits. It is, consequently, a mistake to look for large improvements in the relations between employers and unions until the incentives to litigate have been reduced or removed by alterations in existing policies and statutes.

We Hunt for Trouble

THE labor law of this country and the policy which animates it run the whole gamut of labor problems. No problem is immune, nor is any business. The goal is to ferret out trouble, to nurse grievances along until they become formidable, to magnify issues until peaceful adjustment of them becomes impossible.

It is in the application of the Wagner Act that these methods have reached their highest state of perfection and it is the Wagner Act which must assume the greatest responsibility for determining the direction which the practices of labor relations have taken.

It is unfortunate that the records of the National Labor Relations Board are so voluminous that only a select few can dip into them and sample their flavor. But wherever the board's decisions are looked into, it is easy to see how they add to existing confusion and instigate troublemaking.

Blow Hot, Blow Cold

A DECISION of June 15, 1946 (Wells, Inc., and the International Association of Machinists) covers a collection of familiar questions—improper discharge, the choice of a union as the representative for the majority of the employes, the rights of a foreman under the act are the leading questions. The trial examiner, a veteran at this service, accepted those of the facts that appealed to him and rejected those which did not.

The board sustained the trial examiner in one vital finding but repudiated him in another equally vital and related one. Both the trial examiner and the board seemed unwilling to come to grips with the really basic question—whether an employer had the right, or indeed was obligated, to discharge a foreman who had used the influence of his position to cause the employes he supervised to join a specified union.

The board found that the foreman was "actively engaged in union activities . . . and influenced some of his subordinates to become members of the union." Therefore, the board refused to recognize the union as the employes' bargaining agent. At the same time the board was unwilling to sustain the employer's right to discharge a foreman who by its own admission had been violating the law.

Confident GOP Jumps Gun on '48

By Joseph and Stewart Alsop

THE NOISE of Republicans counting their chickens before they are hatched is becoming almost deafening. With the new Congress not even elected the lines are already forming for a struggle over the Republican floor leadership, on the assumption that the next Speaker will be the somewhat bewildered Representative Joseph Martin of Massachusetts.

But the Republican chieftains not only assume that they will win the House next Tuesday; they also assume they will win the presidency in 1948. And the jockeying for position for the Republican nomination is influencing the struggle in the House. This is entirely natural, for the man who is challenging the previously accepted claims of Representative Charles Halleck is none other than Representative Clarence Brown of Ohio.

There is little doubt that Brown would make a more capable floor leader than Halleck, for where Halleck is impulsive and oratorical, Brown is large, solid, extremely shrewd and in the highest degree professionally competent. But as Ohio's National Committeeman and the political godfather of both Governor Bricker and Senator Taft, Brown is the key figure in the Ohio crowd, who are seeking the 1948 nomination for one of their boys. If Brown becomes floor leader of the House, while Taft remains the most powerful man in the Senate, the Ohio crowd will control the Republican leadership of Congress.

A Taft Platform

THAT in itself will be a powerful potential asset in the struggle for the 1948 nomination, since the leadership can shape legislation in a way to influence the dispositions of State organizations. It will also mean, in effect, that basic Republican Party policy in Congress will be made by Taft, whose advice on legislative questions Brown will be strongly inclined to take. And this in turn will tend to commit the Republican Party to the Taft viewpoint, since the party will have to go before the voters in 1948 with a Taftian record to defend.

These considerations are certain to prevent the candidacies of Brown and Halleck from being judged on the respective merits of the individuals. If Brown and his friends decide to press the fight to a finish, the outcome will be a very interesting initial test of the Ohio crowd's national strength.

All of this underlines the importance of the division of the Republicans everywhere into pro-Ohio and pro-New York factions. The strength of the Ohioans is already so great that they can hardly be challenged except by the New Yorkers. Thus those who do not want Taft or Bricker must go to Governor Dewey.

Stassen Fifth Wheel

GOVERNOR STASSEN of Minnesota, whom the Republican rank and file might well choose for their nominee if the organizations would let them, is left uncomfortably out in the cold by the Ohio-New York rivalry. There can be little question that his political strength has declined in the past months.

He is still indefatigably touring the country to speak to any audience which will listen. He is actively backing such Republicans as Harry Cain of Washington, Tom Sweeney of West Virginia, Abe Goff of Idaho and Thruston Morton of Kentucky. He hopes that in the conservative dough of the Republican Party in the House there will be a leaven of about 20 members of this more enlightened type.

But these members will not be committed to him. And even if the Ohio and New York candidates kill each other off, neither faction would be likely to plump for Stassen as a compromise.

In fact, the outline of the future is already growing clear. One can almost predict now that the next Republican candidate will come either from Ohio, or from New York, or from one of the pastures of gray horses.

But it is more important now to record a fact which is already obvious. Appalling confusion will be produced by Republican control of Congress with a Democrat in the White House. Yet the country will also have to suffer from the further confusion arising from the hungry rivalries within the Republican Party itself.

Mark Sullivan

No Third Party Representation

IN THE result next Tuesday will be a striking fact. In the next Congress every member will be either a Republican or a Democrat. For the first time in 36 years, since the Presidency of Taft, there will be no representation of any third party in either branch of Congress.

The only possible exception to this would result from victory next week by a candidate in New York, Vito Marcantonio, who is running as the candidate of both the Democratic and the American Labor Parties. Mr. Marcantonio may not win, and even if he should win he will be officially a Democrat as well as an American Laborite. In the Senate there will be no representative of any third party whatever.

What this shows is the extraordinary vitality of the two-party system in America; our people like it and find they can achieve their political purposes with it. The present condition is the more remarkable because it would have been said that the last 16 years or so, covering a calamitous depression and a foreign war, would put the greatest possible strain on the two-party system and offer the largest opportunity for a third party to arise.

Prophets Confounded

ACTUALLY, at the time of defeat of President Hoover and for several years following, there were many predictions that one of the old parties, the Republican, was dead or doomed. Its survival through 16 years of adverse conditions, until there is possibility that it may become the majority in Congress, is convincing evidence of both the vitality of the two-party system and the presumption that the Republican Party represents a large portion of the American public with sustained and consistent political views.

The decline of the Republicans began in 1930 in the congressional elections in the middle of President Hoover's term, analogous to the election next week in the middle of a Democratic term.

Defeat of President Hoover by Franklin D. Roosevelt bore out the historic precedent that loss of a presidential term forecasts loss of the Presidency. It is this precedent that makes the election next week so important to the Democrats.

PAC's Quandary

I HAVE said that this return of one of the two great parties from an extremely low condition shows the vitality of our two-party system. Yet at this very moment there is a condition which makes for a third party.

For two years, coming to a peak in the present campaign, control of the Democratic Party has been sought by leaders of whom the most conspicuous is Henry A. Wallace and by a school of thought of which the CIO-Political Action Committee is the spearhead. Their likelihood of control will be affected by the outcome next week, though just in what ways is difficult to forecast.

But, whatever the outcome, the school of thought symbolized by Mr. Wallace is at this moment in extremely low estate as respects hope of controlling the Democratic Party. If Mr. Wallace and his following are to have standing and power—and they show every evidence of determination to—their only course would seem to lie in a third party.

They do not like this. They have insisted that their course would be to work within both the old parties. However, since the ejection of Mr. Wallace from Mr. Truman's Cabinet, several leaders of this school of thought have given consideration to setting up a third party.

Ernest Lindley

'Divided We Stand . . .'

DESPITE what they may say publicly, very few, if any, of the President's advisers expect the Democrats to retain control of the House. The signs of a strong Republican trend are unmistakable.

An overwhelming majority of political observers and analysts believe that it will be powerful enough to put the Republicans in control of the House and, possibly, of the Senate.

A politically divided government—in which one party holds the Presidency and the other holds at least one half of Congress—usually has been a deadlocked government. In this case, the government became divided while the Democrats still had a majority in both houses. Effective control has been exercised by a loose coalition of Republicans and conservative Democrats.

This coalition began to take form during Roosevelt's second term, and, after the large Republican gains in 1938, it became increasingly effective on domestic questions. Its existence was obscured somewhat during the war. Most of the problems that were put up to Congress did not lend themselves to a New Deal-conservative split. Even in the domestic field, the war clearly required rather strenuous temporary legislation.

As soon as the war ended, however, the old conservative-New Deal schisms reopened.

Taft Plays Center

SO, while the Democratic Party controlled the Seventy-ninth Congress, the national Democratic leadership did not. The opposition to many of Mr. Truman's recommendations—as to Mr. Roosevelt's—was led by Democrats. On some issues, opposition in the conservative Democratic camp was even more extreme than much of the Republican opposition. At times, Senator Taft, for example, appeared in the role of a middle-of-the-road harmonizer. At other times, the Republicans were able to hide behind the Democratic opposition, leaving the open quarreling almost entirely to members of the Democratic Party.

Outright Republican control of at least one House would shift the spotlight from the conservative Democrats to the Republicans. They would have to take direct and open responsibility on every major question.

Strong and resourceful executives have often made political capital out of opposition control of the legislative body. During most of his years as Governor of New York, Al Smith was up against a Republican Legislature. He made a lot of votes out of this arrangement. The Republicans got the blame for stopping or butchering many pieces of legislation which were popular or at least had strong appeals to particular groups.

Franklin D. Roosevelt, as Governor of New York, also faced a Republican Legislature. By then, the Republicans in New York had begun to realize that the obstructionist label plastered on them by Smith and Roosevelt was a handicap. They gave Roosevelt much that he asked. When they did, Roosevelt usually got the credit for a "victory."

Focus on Rivalry

MR. TRUMAN may lack the force and political skill to capitalize on Republican control of the House or of both houses of Congress. But as a majority the Republicans will be exposed to risks which they could avoid as a minority. A divided government can be uncomfortable and hazardous politically for the party which controls the legislative branch as well as for the President.

Republican control, and the open responsibility which goes with it, are likely to bring out more clearly also the schisms within the Republican Party. There is not much in common, except the Republican label, between Senator Morse of Oregon and Senator Wherry of Nebraska. A lively hope of winning the Presidency in 1948 may cause Republicans to soft-pedal their differences. But the differences are there and on some major questions they are serious.

Republican control of Congress probably would not materially affect our foreign policy. The bipartisan front has not extended to all major international issues. But the Republicans probably will be too smart to take any overt steps toward making foreign policy an issue.

On the domestic front, a deadlock already exists. It may be widened a little under Republican control.

A Microcosm of the World Tragedy

Palestine—From Genesis to '46

By John Chabot Smith

LONDON, Nov. 2.—While the Palestine conference is in recess and the Jews and Arabs in their different ways press their different views upon the British government, it is worth looking at the background of the Palestine problem to see how it got into such a miserable and apparently insoluble mess.

Few of the problems afflicting the world are built around such deep-seated and long-standing emotions as the struggle for the Holy Land, but all of the worst elements of modern statecraft can be seen at work in the Palestine affair, which is an almost symbolic microcosm of the whole tragedy of the modern world.

Like all insoluble international problems, its roots go back beyond the beginnings of authentic history, into the shadowland of tradition. Probably all Americans have at least a nodding familiarity with the Old Testament story of how Moses led the children of Israel out of bondage in Egypt and Jehovah promised to give them a land of milk and honey if they would be faithful and worship Him only.

Then followed generations of warfare between the Jews and the other peoples who inhabited the Promised Land and neighboring territories and sometimes civil wars between different branches of Israel's ever-growing family.

Divine Right

A cynical historian has said that the Jews' misfortune was that whenever they lost a battle or a war they thought it was because they had deserted Jehovah and gone after false gods, instead of realizing that questions of economics, politics and military strength were also involved. As a result, they were finally driven out of Palestine, but they never gave up the idea that they were God's chosen people and that this gave them a special position in the world.

Nor did they give up the idea that because Jehovah had given them the Promised Land it was theirs by right. Other nations which occupied Palestine at various times claimed it by right of conquest, a type of claim which in all other cases and places was universally recognized as valid until President Wilson propounded the idea of self-determination.

Since then the right of conquest has been recognized in practice but not in theory wherever the conqueror is strong enough to get away with it, and a complicated body of international law has grown up around the efforts of statesmen to make the principle of self-determination accord with the practice of conquest.

Pawn of War

BUT in 1918 the Arabs were able to claim Palestine by the right of self-determination as well. They constituted 91 per cent of its population, and they claimed to be descended not only from the people who drove out the Jews but even from the people whom the Jews had driven out during the early days of the Old Testament.

The modern phase of the Palestine problem opened in 1916 when Sherif Hussein, the Emir of Mecca, offered to bring the Arabs into the war on Britain's side if Britain would help create and guarantee an independent Arab state east of the Mediterranean and Red Seas.

At about the same time Britain was seeking the support of Jews all over the world and Zionist leaders were demanding recognition of their right to occupy Palestine, which was part of the territory claimed by Sherif Hussein.

The British Cabinet then did the sort of incredibly foolish thing which responsible statesmen are often driven to doing in the stress of war when the danger of the moment appears so much more important than the dangers of the future.

The authorized Sir Henry MacMahon, then high commissioner in Egypt, to grant Sherif Hussein's demands in 1916 with certain reservations, which later proved to be ambiguous; and in 1917 they authorized A. J. Balfour, then foreign secretary, to issue the famous "Balfour Declaration." This also proved to be highly ambiguous. The effect of these two moves was to promise the same piece of land to two people, thus giving them a good excuse to start fighting about it.

Worked Three Ways

NATURALLY, the Jews and Arabs each interpreted the ambiguities in their own favor, and each side maintained that the British had recognized and promised to support its own claim to Palestine. The British government was able to say that it had done no such thing and to assert that if both the Jews and Arabs behaved the way the British wanted them to their rival claims could be compromised without harming either party. But both the Jews and Arabs refused, and have always refused, to consider the problem in that light.

After the MacMahon letter and the Balfour Declaration the next step was to set up a British mandate over the disputed Holy Land under the League of Nations. The Arabs refused to accept the validity of the mandate, saying that it violated the principle of self-determination and that the independence of Palestine as an Arab state should have been given the same "provisional recognition" that was accorded to the rest of the Arab world under Article 22 of the League Covenant.

The mandate made Britain responsible for "facilitating Jewish immigration under suitable conditions" and contained more ambiguities, which the Zionists interpreted in their own favor and pushed beyond the limits admitted by the British government.

The result of these additions to the body of international law regarding Palestine was to exacerbate an already difficult and ancient quarrel and aggravate the problem by bringing more Jews into Palestine over the opposition of the Arabs. The Arabs claim that the whole procedure was illegal because it was done without the "consent of the governed" as required by the League Covenant.

Jewish Museum

SINCE the mandate began operating Britain has made several attempts to interpret the various ambiguities in such a way as to satisfy both Jews and Arabs, but has only succeeded in getting the affair more deeply involved in big-power politics.

First, Britain tried to prove that the reservations in the MacMahon letter excluded Palestine from the area promised to Sherif Hussein, but the argument was on very weak ground and the Arabs simply refused to accept it.

Then Britain issued the 1922 White Paper defining what was meant by the first phrase of the Balfour Declaration: "His Majesty's government view with favor the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people."

The White Paper said this did not mean that the whole of Palestine should be turned into a Jewish state but that a Jewish community should be established somewhere in Palestine as "a center in which the Jewish people as a whole may take on grounds of religion and race an interest and a pride." It was to be a sort of museum piece of Jewish culture.

This was not enough for the Jews; but it was too much for the Arabs, because it said the Jews should be in Palestine "as a right and not on sufferance." The Arabs were willing to suffer the Jews but not to recognize their right to be in Palestine.

In 1930 another British White Paper analyzed the terms of the mandate and concluded that it imposed two obligations of equal weight on Britain; to establish the Jewish national home and to safeguard the "civil and religious rights" of the non-Jewish population, including the development of self-governing institutions. The Jews insisted that their national home was the all-important, overriding obligation; the Arabs insisted that the development of Arab self-government was the only thing that mattered. The White Paper said that the two obligations were not irreconcilable; the Arabs said they were.

Five-Year Limit

THE 1939 White Paper, issued after the Arabs had maintained armed resistance against the Jews and British for three years, said that the Jewish national home had now been established within the meaning of the 1922 White Paper; that Jewish immigration would be brought to an end within five years, and that the time had come to develop self-governing institutions.

By that time the number of Jews in Palestine had increased from 50,000 to 450,000, or one-third of the entire population. The Arabs recognized the 1939 White Paper as the best they could get and accepted it as a basis on which a permanent solution might be reached.

The Zionists were furious, since they adhered to their original aim of making the whole of Palestine into a Jewish state. The fantastic persecutions and miseries the Jews suffered during the war earned them a greater measure of non-Jewish sympathy than ever before and provided a new reason for reopening the Palestine question. The United States entered the argument by demanding the immediate admission of 100,000 refugees to Palestine; and Russia entered the argument as a menace to free dominion in the East which both the Jews and Arabs knew how to magnify for bargaining purposes.

Moot Corridor

AT THE present Palestine conference the Arabs adhere to the 1939 White Paper and the Jews have receded from their position to the extent of offering to take only part of Palestine, instead of the whole of it, for their Jewish state. But the boundaries they have proposed for their state would give the Arabs a corridor to the sea, splitting the Jewish state in two, and would divide control over water resources needed for the Jewish irrigation schemes.

It is easy to understand why the Arabs fear that the proposed Jewish state, swelling its population by unrestricted immigration, would soon embark on an expansionist campaign and start the whole business over again.

Both the Jews and Arabs think they have rights worth fighting for, and neither group is interested in the question of expediency, which motivates the British government. Both extorted a kind of recognition of their conflicting claims by taking advantage of the difficulties that the big powers got into during the First World War, and the Zionists drew strength to their cause from their sufferings in the Second World War. Now both groups are lending themselves as pawns in another great and dangerous game of big-power politics.

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Style Tip

London (AP).—Small tip-of-the chin beards are becoming popular in London again, especially among men between 20 and 30.

Poems about people you know

This is my America

Selected and arranged by

KENTON KILMER

Poetry Editor of The Washington Post

Maybe you recall a brilliant and moving poem which The Washington Post printed in two full columns on the front page. It was THIS IS MY AMERICA by Col. William A. Brewer. Immediately, requests poured in for additional copies, for permission to quote and reprint. Today, this living expression of one man's love for his country, his people, is the theme of a new anthology of modern poetry—142 selections from the pages of The Post. It's a book to own and treasure, to read and reread again and again.

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Dachshund With Diction

Can You Folks Stand Another Talking Dog?

SABINE, THE DISCURSIVE DACHSHUND, is shown in animated conversation, or less, with Mrs. Revner's daughter, Katherine. Sabine's remarks on this particular occasion were not recorded, and it's possible she's simply yawning Wide World Photo

By Jean Meegan

NEW York, Nov. 2 (AP).—An elevator man in a Bronx apartment came close to collapse when a Dachshund waddled into the car and growled: "Come on!"

The dog's mistress never batted an eye. It was an old story to her. Sabine, the Dachshund, has been badgering the family for nearly 12 years with guttural growls interpreted as: "I want a bath" and "I want one" or "I'm hungry," among others.

Mrs. Elsie Revner kept quiet about her canine wonder for a long time. "People think we're strange when they hear about Sabine," the owner says. "Some of our friends don't want to hear her talk. They think it's frightening."

Pardonable Reaction

SABINE came from a kennel in Denver as a pup. When the family tried to teach her "to speak," she outdid herself with a sound like "I want to go out," at the end of the first lesson. Mrs. Revner wrote a friend, "We had not heard of talking dogs," and in a triumph of understatement added, "We were most surprised."

The family has had a lot of funny experiences with the dog. Once she became restive in a parked car while the family was visiting with a friend on the sidewalk. She stood up in the back seat, opened her mouth as though to yawn and plainly intoned, "I want to go home." The visiting friend fled.

Mrs. Revner says the dog "only talks when she wants something for some reason." That has serious commercial drawbacks. They decided "not to train her like a parrot" in the early days of the phenomenon, and now Sabine won't talk on cue.

"If she would talk when we told her to we'd have had her in Hollywood long ago," Mrs. Revner comments wryly.

A Water Sprite

SABINE'S conversational strength is in her inflection—not in vowels or consonants. Sometimes it's difficult to understand her.

One day Mrs. Revner was washing some blankets, with the dog playing around her feet. "The water was running and I didn't hear her right away," Mrs. Revner recalls, "but she kept saying, 'I want a bath. I want a bath,' until I understood."

Until lately she wouldn't repeat anything after an instructor. However, the other day after dinner her mistress said: "Who's a good girl? You should say: 'I am' ". Contrary to all precedent, she obliged. Later, when a neighbor brought a fox terrier to call, they urged her to say: "I love you." She has said it twice since.

The pup has a sweet tooth. After dinner she gets a caramel and it's about the only time she can be counted upon to say something. Nightly she growls: "Caramel" or "candy." After one of these performances in a restaurant, a man at the next table jumped up and yelled: "I heard that dog talk."

He certainly did. So did I.

Favored Over Synthetics

Spare American Wells Through Imports, Oil Geologist Recommends

By Ben H. Pearse

A NATIONAL oil policy sufficiently flexible to adjust an uncertain discovery rate to greatly increased demand is necessary to our future prosperity and security, according to E. DeGolyer, one of the Nation's foremost petroleum geologists.

Unless the recent downward trend of new oil discoveries is unexpectedly reversed, we will have to depend more and more on imports or turn to synthetic sources, the former head and one of the founders of Amerada Petroleum Corp., largest producing company in the United States, contends.

Himself an independent producer who, the industry will agree, knows as much about finding oil as anybody, DeGolyer believes foreign imports are preferable to synthetics as a practical policy.

Million to One

POINTING out that a lot more oil is still to be discovered in this country and decrying talk of any imminent shortage, he says our reserves are adequate for the present but "we ought to look ahead a decade or two while we have time to plan intelligently."

"We've drilled more than one million wells in this country and found one East Texas field, with its five billion barrels of oil," he said in an interview while visiting his son-in-law and daughter, Lieut. and Mrs. George C. McGhee, 2406 Kalorama rd. nw.

"In providing for an adequate oil supply for our national economy and security in the years to come, we can't count on million-to-one shots.

"If another East Texas field is found, and I would like nothing better than to find one myself, we can change our plans accordingly."

Dangerous Extremes

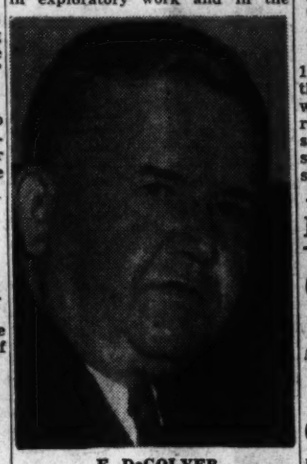
THE establishment of a policy to gauge our imports is complicated by many factors, DeGolyer believes. For example, it would be physically possible to shut down all our wells and import all our oil in order to save our own for an emergency, but such a policy would defeat its own end.

Pipes would corrode so that most wells would practically have to be redrilled. The men in the industry would go into other lines of work. It would take years to bring our fields into working order.

On the other hand, restricting imports too much could also have harmful effects. There would be a tendency to produce some of our fields at rates beyond their maximum efficiency as we had to during the war. Such production would ultimately have reduced the total amount of oil that could be recovered from them.

We Tried Hard

THE downward trend in new discoveries since 1938, DeGolyer pointed out, has not been due to lack of effort. There were simultaneous increases both in the number of geophysical crews engaged in exploratory work and in the number of wildcat wells drilled in unproved territory.



E. DeGOLYER
. . . odds are too long

The question of synthetic oil from shale or coal raises several points that would have to be settled before that alternative could provide a solution.

"Oil is getting harder and more expensive to find each year," DeGolyer explained. "When its present price, about $1.50 a barrel (it went to $3.75 in the early '20's) goes up to $2 or $2.25 a barrel, it will be in a competitive class with synthetic oil from shale, according to the best estimates now.

"Supposing the price does go to $2.25 and we decide to build enough plants to produce, say, one million barrels a day, about 20 per cent of our increased demand. We have enough shale to last 50 years at our prewar rate of consumption and the cost would be a small item from the security viewpoint, $1,500,000,000 or two billion dollars.

Everybody Shy

"BUT who would build them? The optimistic companies that expect to find another East Texas field any day would not invest that sum in synthetic plants that would be useless if they did find one. Nor would companies with foreign holdings while they could import oil from abroad for much less.

"The Government might, of course, but the Government is trying to foster foreign trade as a base for peaceful relations among nations, and to break down, not to build up, trade barriers designed to achieve national self-sufficiency."

The United States could, for example, make itself self-sufficient in rubber over a period of years but that would adversely affect large populations in the Far East and automatically reduce our potential exports.

Hemisphere Sources

AS TO the source of our oil imports, DeGolyer believes the Near East fields might be of doubtful value in an emergency but points out that there are many closer fields in South America and the Caribbean area which proved invaluable in the last war.

"Whatever we do, we had better lay our plans now," he declared. "We can't build synthetic plants after an emergency arrives. There won't be enough steel, or men, either.

"It took Hitler 10 years to build up a synthetic industry that proved inadequate to win the war. And we were using more than 10 times as much oil as the Germans were."

THREE YOUNG WOMEN of Japanese ancestry joyfully register for next Tuesday's election at the Election Commissioner's office in Chicago Wide World Photo

'Exiles' Concentrating in Chicago

Nisei Swap Pacific for a Lake

By William J. Conway

CHICAGO, Nov. 2 (AP).—This big Midwestern melting pot now contains one of the greatest concentrations of people of Japanese ancestry in the United States.

Leaders of the city's newest minority report the Nisei population has snowballed since Pearl Harbor from 300 to 20,000—a number they believe is exceeded only in Los Angeles.

Spokesmen figure that at least 15,000 of these former residents of the Pacific Coast, moved inland by wartime relocation operations, will remain in Chicago. Corky Kawasaki, director of the Chicago Resettlers Committee, says one reason is a "sound economic assimilation"—opportunities to make money in industry, business and the professions.

Many went back to the Far West. But some of these have returned and others have come here from other parts of the country.

Filling Labor Gaps

THOMAS MATSUDA, an attorney from Seattle, cited another indication of continued residence here. He estimated that Japanese-Americans have invested more than two million dollars in commercial and residential property.

"The shortage of manpower gave the people a chance to show what they could do," says Dr. Thomas Yatabe, a dentist from Fresno, Calif. "Every day we have offers of employment. A great many have been able to get jobs for which they were trained."

Among the settlers are doctors, dentists, lawyers, restaurateurs, merchants, tailors, mechanics, cooks, servants and, as one of them put it, "almost everything but an undertaker."

Like all migrants these days, they live wherever they can find living space. But the majority reside in three areas—the South Side, east of the Negro district; a near North Side section bisected by Clark st., and farther north in a region west of Lincoln Park. These are not isolated colonies. They are neighborhoods shared by people of varied national lineage.

Political Plum

SPOKESMEN concede that there have been instances of prejudice and exclusion. Leaders of the Nisei (United States-born citizens of Japanese descent) and sympathizers lowered barriers appreciably by talking to civic, church and school groups, real estate men and political bosses, who took an active interest when they learned the newcomers could vote.

Among those who bought homes recently was Nobru Honda, president of the Japanese-American Citizens League and an insurance salesman. His is the only Nisei family in that sector, but he says "the neighbors have been very friendly."

Brother Theophane Walsh, who operates a Catholic youth center for Nisei and who spent 22 years among the Japanese on the West Coast, terms Chicago "the most hospitable of all places receiving the Japanese."

But there is one thing they all miss—the Western sunshine.

They're Laughing at Old Stuff

The Campaign Ghosts of '20 Howl

Continued from Page 1

of the 1919 boom were still growing . . .; that would mean a great crash . . .; instead we are letting down gradually."

In New York, "odds on Nathan L. Miller to win over Governor Smith rose again yesterday to 2½ to 1 in Wall Street betting . . ." The race was on!

Repeal's Rumble

PROHIBITION was in its first unpopular year. Smith was accused by drys of promising drink to wets. Harding told the clergy he would enforce the law. Candidates tried to please the unpredictable ladies, voting for the first time. Their prominence is shown by an election day item: "Mrs. Vanamee has the distinction of being the first woman to vote in New York." She had braved "the chilly darkness of the early morning."

In Jacksonville, the October 30 issues said, the Ku Klux Klan was to parade on election eve "as a warning to prevent race war at the polls." Even though a man had almost been lynched in South Carolina by Knights of the Nightshirt, politicians were not quite sure about the revived Klan. There was some talk about its "patriotic motives."

Patriotism ran high, anyway. Chairman Will Hays ordered the National Anthem sung at all Republican meetings. Harding announced: "I stand for a United America, an efficient America, a humane America, America first!"

One thing led to another. The Republican candidate was smeared by a rumor that he had tried to make a personal deal with Moscow. The Democratic Secretary of War was accused of having protected "Reds" from the military draft. The American Legion, after voting for a bonus for veterans, resolved that several leftist Government officials be dismissed. The Legion also demanded that the Assistant Secretary of Labor be ousted for "obstructing the enforcement of alien deportation" and that all "radicals" be punished or deported.

Goat for a Day

MUDPIES were swishing through the air. On October 31 banner headlines said: "Democratic Official Arrested for Lie About Harding." The "official" was a court clerk of Berks County.

Slogans, too, were flourishing in 1920. "More business in Government and less Government in business," was one; "America First is the watchward of the party," was another; "Wilsonism" became a new member of the family of campaign "isms."

In New York the Women's Non-Partisan Committee supported Harriet May Mills for Secretary of State on a platform "for safer roads and highways." She was labeled, "A Big Woman for a Big Job."

A November 1 Ohio item said of a candidate that he "was in unusually high spirits. He had a broad smile for every caller, and his handshake was one with real sincerity in it."

Winesaps!

I UNDERSTAND that this week of 1946 has been declared "Apple Week" in New York. That isn't news either! The November 1 editions of 1920 carried a picture of glamorous Natalie Kingston, "Queen of National Apple Week." She is sitting on a desk; her shapely legs are crossed in the eternal public relations pose; an apple reposes in her small hand. Was it a preview of the apple stand—National trademark of some years later? Oh well,—1920, take it away!

This is 1946, and a strictly neutral 1920 kaleidoscope can't see more than that techniques haven't changed too much. As for the rest, you'll have to ask the voters—or a crystal ball.

Natives Finding Their Voice

Guam Weary of Role As a Vast Navy Yard

By Doug Lovelace

GUAM, Nov. 2 (AP).—The war catapulted Guam into new prominence in American naval strategy, and brought to the people of the tiny island a burning desire for home rule.

Therein lies a political headache for the United States Navy administration of the Pacific outpost, now being transformed into a new "Pearl Harbor" 4000 miles west of Hawaii.

The Navy has administered Guam for nearly 50 years, ever since the 225-square-mile island was ceded to the United States by Spain in 1898. It has instituted many improvements for the welfare of the islanders, but political progress has been about nil.

As in other areas throughout the world, the war stirred new ambitions among Guamanians for a louder voice in their government. They do not want to sever their destiny from that of the United States; in fact, they know they cannot. Guam is too important strategically in a troubled world, too tiny to get anywhere on its own resources.

But the Guamanians, who feel they have some pointed complaints about Navy administration, believe that their loyalty to the United States throughout the Japanese occupation gives them more right than ever to speak out.

Population Trebled

IN PREWAR DAYS, Guam's importance was not so generally apparent, and the Navy administered the island about as it pleased. Great gains were made in advancing the physical welfare of the people, introducing health, education and sanitation measures and bringing disease under control. The population swelled from about 7000 in 1898 to more than 20,000, but the power of the naval governor remained virtually absolute.

Guam has a congress, but it is only an advisory body, unable to initiate legislation. The congress is elective, but all officials and employes of the naval government serve at the governor's pleasure. There is an island court system, but judges are appointed and may be removed by the governor. There is no trial by jury. An appeal board consists of two Guamanians and one military officer, all completely answerable to the governor.

The Treaty of Paris signed in 1898 called for the United States Congress to determine the civil rights and political status of the Guamanians, but their political status never was defined as it was for the Filipinos and Puerto Ricans.

The Spanish law under which civil affairs were conducted was replaced only in 1933 by a civil code drawn by a naval officer, based upon California law. It still left the islanders without constitutional protections. Only in 1940 was a nationality act passed extending the right of citizenship to those Guamanians in the United States armed service.

Governor 'Promoted'

THE war has wrought a great change in Navy sentiment. But the real work lies ahead, particularly in rebuilding the island's war-wrecked economy.

Before the war, Guam was governed by a naval captain on a two-year tour of duty. Now it is governed by a rear admiral with vice admiral status. The present governor is Rear Admiral Charles A. Pownall, who also is commander of the Marianas Islands and deputy military governor of all the Japanese mandates.

Pownall appears to be an able administrator. There is no question but that he holds the complete respect of the Guamanian people. He asserts he is doing everything he can to induce Guamanians to act for themselves.

Pownall has asked the Guam Congress to speak out its desires and has asked for study and criticism of the civil code. He believes that Guamanians can obtain their political and economic aspirations through the Navy.

The admiral declares the Navy is the logical agency to administer Guam; that because of its strategic position it never can be separated completely from the Navy. Moreover, if war erupts again, the Navy argues that it will be in strongest position only if it has complete control of island administration. Navy men point to the loyalty of Guamanians during the war as the highest accolade to the quality of its administration.

Eschew Statehood

ON the other side, Guamanian political leaders have formed a society, the "Friends of Guam," which has all the earmarks of a seedling political party.

In essence, their points are these:

There is no assurance of continuity of good administration. A poor administrator may follow a good one. They know the United States needs Guam for military reasons, but they want something that will tell the Navy how far it can go, an organic law guaranteeing Guamanian rights and a voice in their own affairs. They do not want Statehood. Their first task is building their society once they get a charter. As one commented, "We have to climb little by little."

Several measures providing Guam an organic law were placed before the United States Congress, but died. Guamanians feel that high naval strategists blocked these bills. Pownall has conceded that the Navy would prefer any law for Guamanians to be written on the island, not in the United States Congress.

The Gravy Train

SOME political leaders claim that the best paid jobs are in the naval government and that the better-educated Guamanians gravitate to them. They charge that some Guamanians who have spoken in behalf of their people on matters that conflicted too sharply with navy opinion have found themselves out of work. Their leaders, they said, in effect are turned into "rubber stamps."

Despite criticism of the Navy, there is no expressed desire for administration by the United States Interior Department or other agencies. Guamanians feel that the Navy will continue to hold sway on Guam at least militarily, and that if another agency administered civil affairs it would run into disputes with the Navy and the disputes would go to Washington, with the Navy probably winning.

One Guamanian put it this way: "We prefer an organic law which will protect our rights no matter what agency administers Guam."

Poland Coaxes Her Expatriate Miners Home

WARSAW, Poland, (AP).—The government is trying to speed up the repatriation of Polish miners in France, western Germany and Romania to relieve a shortage of skilled workers in the mining industry.

The council of ministers said that decision "aims at creating conditions for extracting 46 million tons of coal in 1946 and 60 million tons in 1947."

Poland, now the biggest coal producer in Europe since the absorption of eastern territories from Germany, including rich Lower Silesia, presently is averaging an output of over four million tons monthly.

In addition to trying to hurry along repatriation of miners the rest of this year and in 1947, the council of ministers has earmarked 100 million zlotys to provide housing facilities for workers the remainder of 1946. The sum of two billion zloyst has been set aside for a similar purpose in 1947, which should provide housing for 20,000 workers.

The government also is giving clothing to miners. Those working on the surface receive one pair of shoes and one suit of working clothes annually; those working in the mines receive two suits each. Premiums amounting to 32,000 pounds of tobacco monthly are allocated to men working underground. New mechanized equipment and safety devices are to be installed in the mines.

Brazil Clothes Five Millions

Rio De Janeiro, (AP).—Brazil has shipped 15 million dollars' worth of food to help feed European victims of famine and war, and enough cotton to clothe five million people.

Brazil's contribution to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Agency started in 1944, when an executive decree provided 30 million dollars to be spent, 10 million dollars a year from 1945 through 1947. This money was put at UNRRA's disposition in the Bank of Brazil.

However, the 1947 money was asked beforehand by Francis B. Sayre, UNRRA representative, who visited Brazil. Sayre said that this was the most critical period in the UNRRA program.

The $2 Excise on Democracy

Poll-Poverty Manacles Millions in the South

Continued from Page 1

if convicted, pay a $5 fine. John Locke Green, Arlington County treasurer who has been battling Senator Harry F. Byrd, laments, "The poll tax keeps us at the top of the ladder in crime and at the bottom in health and education."

During my seven years in Congress, I have had a chance to observe the poll-tax influence in the Nation's Capital. I have nothing against poll-tax legislators as individuals. Some are my friends, and I hope they will continue to be when this article appears.

Still, it is disturbing to watch a public servant from a poll-tax district be "elected" by 2 per cent of the eligible voters—and sometimes without a single opposition vote. More votes were needed to send one Illinois Representative to Congress in 1942 than 50 poll-tax legislators combined. Ours is certainly a cynical democracy when seven poll-tax States can cast less than 7 per cent of the total vote, yet hold 20 per cent of the seats in Congress.

Keep Your Seat

IN 1944 the average poll-tax Representative was elected by 34,000 votes and the average free-vote Congressman by 118,000. And the turnover rate among the latter during the last three elections was 98 per cent greater than among the poll-taxers. Only 12 per cent of the potential voters participated in a recent election of a Mississippi Senator, compared to 77 per cent required to send a New York Senator to Washington.

The poll tax was adopted by most of the Southern States from 1888 to 1902 as a frank move to steal the vote from "dangerous" groups. They hatched it to check the rising power of the Populists, Free Silver Democrats, Farmers Alliance, Knights of Labor and Colored Farmers Alliance—all then becoming potent at the polls.

Hoodwinked poor whites were promised that the tax would "disfranchise the darkies and educate white children." The effect was immediate. The vote dropped tremendously, as intended.

When progressive North Carolina repealed it in 1920, Louisiana in 1934 and Florida in 1937, the vote again soared. Tennessee also abolished the tax, but the State Supreme Court in 1943 declared the action invalid, with the peculiar explanation that the legislature did not have the constitutional authority to repeal its own act!

Arnall's Boomerang

LAST February Georgia's Governor Arnall, alert to a legal loophole, abolished the levy by threatening a jittery legislature with one free election. But with Arnall now leaving office, Georgia's poll-tax die-hards are planning to put the tax back on the books.

It is a bitter irony, as Columnist Thomas Stokes pointed out, that repeal of the poll tax—an Arnall reform—"gave the franchise to many of these people who then used it against the man who had put it through. Tobacco Road went to the polls for 'Ole Gene' Talmadge with a whoop and a holler."

Elsewhere the poll tax is so deeply inbedded in State Constitutions that it is impossible to get at.

Since 1939 several attempts have been made in Congress to wipe it out. Repeal bills have passed the House during the last three sessions, only to be killed by filibustering or apathetic Senators.

Our third anti-poll-tax bill in six years passed the House during the recent Congress by a 2-to-1 vote—but the Senate never brought it up. Mississippi's Senator Bilbo and his cohorts killed by threat of filibuster a bill which 50 Senators—a clear majority—pledged to support.

Is it any wonder that a sensitive President, with a poll-tax skeleton in his party's closet, refused to press the issue?

Hollow Arguments

WHEN our Federal poll-tax bill reaches the Senate floor in the coming Congress, all the rubber-stamp alibis for it will be trotted out again. Die-hard defenders will cry "States' Rights" (even though the basic right to vote is a Federal right); "White Supremacy" (even though the tax disfranchises seven whites to every three Negroes); "Unconstitutional" (even though most law-school deans. Constitutional authorities and the Senate Judiciary Commitee say otherwise).

The Bilbos will cry that Communists and Yankees are behind the legislation, even though the officers of the National Committee to Abolish the Poll Tax are Southerners: Jennings Perry, editor of the Nashville Tennessean, Will Alexander of North Carolina, Mary McLeod Bethune of Florida and Virginia P. Durr of Alabama. The sole "Yankee" is Secretary Katherine Shryver, a Kansan.

The most tear-jerking, wolf-in-sheep's clothing excuse will be that the poll tax "furnishes revenue for the schools"—but Southern educators tell a different story. The levy gives them a mere pittance under the guise of being their financial life's blood. The desperate need for more and better schools in the South is proof enough that the poll tax does not do the job.

My vocal Southern congressional colleagues, who argue that our repeal bill is an effort to "destroy the Constitution," conveniently forget that the Fourteenth Amendment asserts no State "shall abridge the privileges of citizens." Can the Constitution be destroyed by being put into effect?

Figures Are Futile

ANOTHER shabby alibi for retention of the poll tax is the so-called "Negro menace." This bogey was tediously echoed by Senator James Eastland of Mississippi in a radio debate with me last year on the poll tax. He asserted, "We handle our own affairs in the South. There are certain people who don't vote in the South. They are not white people. We are going to continue to handle that situation."

Contrary to common belief, no State has a majority of Negroes in its population, and the 1940 census reveals only 180 counties with a Negro majority—a figure that was probably reduced by war migration. Still, I don't believe that these figures—or any truthful facts—will change the minds of the Bilbos and Eastlands.

I'm afraid they are merely echoing a fellow Mississippian of a generation ago, Senator James Vardaman (father of the Truman-appointed Governor of the Federal Reserve Board), who shamelessly shrieked:

"I am just as much opposed to Booker Washington as a voter with all his Anglo-Saxon reinforcements as I am to the coconut-headed, chocolate-colored, typical little coon who blacks my shoes every morning. Neither is fit to perform the supreme function of citizenship."

Besides the poll tax, some Southern States still use white primaries, fantastic literacy tests, intimidation, economic threats and sometimes outright violence to keep Negroes from the polls. Various communities even have "quotas" for Negro voters.

Medieval Survival

IT TOOK a Civil War to give the ballot to Negroes and a Nineteenth Amendment to enfranchise women. For over a century we had property qualifications and similar restrictions on voting. Today the battle to achieve political democracy revolves around the poll tax.

Citizens who actually can't afford to vote can never really be free. And a State that can impose a $2 poll tax can slap on a $2000 one—or demand that voters have red hair, striped suspenders, Anglo-Saxon heritage or membership in the Ku Klux Klan.

Twenty-five million Americans in poll-tax States must be rescued—the South must no longer be our democracy's weakest link. It is the duty of Congress to restore this fundamental right in its next session.

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Dutch Keeping Stork Hopping

NEW YORK (AP).—Birth rates for the Netherlands have been increasing sharply in the last year, the Netherlands Information Bureau here reports. The current rate of 35.4 per thousand compares with 20.1 per thousand before the war and reflects a large increase in the number of marriages.

The bureau says this birth rate never before was approached in the country. The famine which ravaged the country immediately after the war had its effect in a very low birth rate in large cities, which reported a rate of 14.8 for January, 1946, but that rate has been climbing until the latest report from the large cities shows a rate of 38.1 per thousand.

Australian Shops Find Radio Rasps More Than Rivets

SYDNEY (AP).—Sydney's medical officer of health, Dr. J. Grahame Drew has warned Australians that "canned" music programs in some factories here are "far worse for the nerves than the noise of machinery," a theory disputed by Dr. Keith Barrie, program director of the Australian Broadcasting Commission.

"Factory managements," he continued, "should employ psychologists to decide the best kinds of music or entertainment for their workers. Some managers ask individuals to choose records, and the result is chaos."

Deaths from disease resulting from noise had shown a big increase, the medical officer said.

Dr. Barrie said that the ABC program—which is relayed in many factories—was "the result of considerable research in the industrial psychological field and actual experience in a large number of factories."

SECTION III | SOCIETY *Clubs—Fashions*

The Washington Post

AMUSEMENTS *Books—Travel—Radio* | SECTION III

WASHINGTON: SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1946

UNIV... OF CALIFO... NOV 7 1946

Washington Has Its Own Model Mothers

Brunette glamour-model Dorothy Bunch is both pal and "model mother" to her beautifully trained sons, Pete, age 6, and eight-year-old Bob

Underwood & Underwood

Between fashion assignments, blonde model Julie Robinson (center, above) is both a model wife and mother. Whether it's playtime with her two-year-old son, Terry, or Grand Entrance time for a style show, she handles the job with enthusiasm

Though she has been a model longer than she's been a mother Marjorie Laing has the techniques of both jobs down pat. Here this blonde beauty goes into a boudoir huddle with 13-year-old daughter, Marjorie,

Local Cover Girls Star in Home, Too!

By Marjorie Binford Woods

MEET SOME of the model wives and mothers of Washington! Fashion show followers will recognize them as star performers on the runway. Artists and photographers know them as Cover Girls. Head waiters are proud to bow them to spotlighted tables and fingers constantly are pointing them out in a crowd.

Yet . . . In their private lives at home you'll find these glamour girls marketing, cooking and scrubbing, happy in their roles of being just plain "Mommie" to small fry.

What with all the current ad exploiting of nationally-known models leading double lives, I went out specifically to "uncover" a few of our own local Cover Girls. Not all were found brushing their teeth (as the ads always say) but every one qualified as "model" in the double sense of the word.

Lady' Type

FORMER POWERS and Paris model, Anne King, is "the sophisticated lady" type, masters of ceremony invariably proclaim. But when she doffs her ermine mantles for daily doings, simple basic frocks are her wardrobe choice.

Without neglecting her house or the care and training of her two bubbling youngsters, Mrs. King holds down an important personnel job in the Veterans' Bureau five days a week and wedges in fashion-show bookings besides. It's apparent that this 5-foot-9 smiling-eyed brunette beauty is no mere clothes horse, though Anne admits she'd be lost without modeling engagements after having "strutted" in the profession for several years.

Of all her responsibilities she places her mother-job first and is an advocate of the sort of training which does not "spare the rod and spoil the child."

Son Winky, 5, already is following in his glamorous mother's footsteps and has earned enough money in recent commercial photographic sittings to buy a few bonds of his own. Two and a half-year-old Susy, with blonde curls and a piquant little face, hasn't launched on a modeling career, as yet, but she'll be a "natural" when she does.

No Figure Worry

PEP-CHARGED Dorothy Bunch, wife of Walter Reed's Lieut. Col. Rollin F. Bunch and mother of two robust boys, has countless talents besides the obviously invaluable one of being beautiful.

It was on the Edgewater Beach Hotel's boardwalk in Chicago that young interne Dr. Bunch, 10 years ago, first glimpsed his bride-to-be on fashion parade. Ever since then he's been an enthusiastic rooter for his wife's modeling career.

Though her Capital public knows her as "that elegant-type model," . . . Takoma Park knows her as a model wife and mother. Whether peeling potatoes, tom-boying with her rollicking sons or graciously entertaining 20 guests in their rented suburban cottage, Dorothy Bunch is always on the qui vive. Her creed for bringing up children is to talk with them and not "at" them. And two more gentlemanly-mannered moppets you've never seen

Continued on Page 2, Column 6

Miss McDonald, To Become Bride Of W. King Pound

Mr. and Mrs. Anthony K. McDonald, Washington and Catonsville, Md., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Patricia McDonald, to W. King Pound, son of Dr. and Mrs. John C. Pound, Ten Hills, Baltimore, Md.

Miss McDonald studied at Royce-More School, Evanston, Ill., and Mount St. Agnes College, Baltimore. Mr. Pound served three years with the Army, 14 months of which were spent overseas, and is now attending Loyola College.

Hassin—Shulman

Mr. and Mrs. Julius F. Hassin announce the engagement of their daughter, Eleanor Ruth, to James M. Shuman, son of Mr. and Mrs. Max Shulman. The bride-elect is a teacher at Langdon School. Mr. Shulman is a graduate of Catholic University School of Architecture.

An early spring wedding is planned.

Former Powers and Paris model, Anne King doesn't believe in "sparing the rod" and spoiling her children but she does pamper them a bit by serving breakfast in bed to Winky and Susy before she rushes off to her daily job

Town Talk

By Eva Hinton

MANNERS do not "maketh man!" Man maketh manners, and changeth them, too, as taste changes from country to country or from one generation to a younger one!

In England it's "manners" to be quiet and inconspicuous, while in France the vivacious approach with gestures is required for politeness. One can embarrass the British into doing anything one wishes just by throwing a slight fit; but in France if one throws a fit at, say, a customs inspector or shopkeeper, he merely gets a bigger fit thrown right back!

In Washington dunking is not approved in the highest circles, yet on the terrace of the smart Chantilly Golf Club near Paris I have observed titled French ladies daintily dipping bits of cake into their five o'clock chocolate.

I once electrified the whole dining room of a French resort hotel by eating corn on the cob. Fond mamas placed their little ones on chairs for a better view, with orders to "regardez, ma cherie!" "Travel," they seemed to say, "is broadening, but why bother when one can stay at home and watch Americans eat corn on the cob?"

The Swiss have their own very delightful system of dunking. It is usually practiced after a skiing or sleighing party when you come back to your hotel, fresh, frosty, and ravenous. A bubbling chafing-dish of melted cheese and a platter of inch-square cubes of bread are placed in the middle of the table. Each guest spears a bread cube with his fork and dips it in the cheese. If he is clever he sort of twists his fork around a few times to wind up the cheese strings before conveying it to his mouth. If he is not clever he probably drops the piece of bread in the cheese dish and the penalty for that is buying a bottle of wine. It's an exhilirating circle—the more bread-cubes dropped the more wine, and the more wine the more cubes dropped.

THE Swedes are great hands at skoling, or toasting each other; It involves a whole protocol as to who looks at whom first and says "skol" and just how high the glass is raised, etc. Fortunately for her, it's not manners to skol the hostess unless there are fewer than eight guests. Even a Swedish hostess couldn't be expected to drink more than eight responding skols in aqua vite with good results!

Should a Swedish husband forget to skol his wife at a party he must soothe her wounded vanity with a pair of new silk stockings. It's almost a law, and they say you can always spot non-skoling husbands in every stocking line.

HAT manners also vary between countries and between generations. Instead of removing and checking his hat in the Anglo-Saxon manner on entering a restaurant, a Frenchman merely raises his hat with a Charlie Chaplin up and down motion and goes right on wearing it! If the restaurant or cafe is small he says, "Bonjour, Messieurs et Mesdames!" to the assembled company simultaneously with the hat-raising and repeats the performance on leaving.

Hat manners for ladies have changed vastly since the days when grandma used to put on her hat and sweep downstairs to a ladies'-luncheon in her own house. Nowadays a feather, a flower, a bow of ribbon, or just your own locks will do for anything short of church. And picture the anguish of a young girl in mother's day if she'd been forced to appear in one of the immigrant or Aunt Jemima head-scarfs that delight modern bobby-soxers!

'Mother' Ann Barley Now Awaits Arrival of Daughter From Paris

Pat, Much-Discussed French War Orphan, Thrives in Capital Home

By Peggy Preston

A STAR-SPANGLED BABY, with an Irish name and Parisian background, is Master Patrick Barley, 17-month-old French war orphan, currently "at home" in Washington.

One year ago Patrick was a sad little bundle of ricket-ridden bones, barely existing in a French orphan asylum. Today he's a jolly, robust citizen of the U. S. A., full of vim, vigor and vitamins.

Patrick's good fortune came about when Miss Ann Barley, a tall, blonde young woman from Michigan, went abroad as an accredited war correspondent, assigned to write features about European children. One day while visiting a Cannes orphanage she spied the as yet unnamed infant, promptly decided to adopt him. This she finally managed after six months of wrangling with French authorities.

Making Home Here

Last spring she and Patrick flew back to Washington, were lucky enough to find a house in Georgetown. They spent the summer in the Michigan lake country and are now back here to make their home. Right now they're awaiting the arrival of Pat's little "sister," another French waif, 8-month-old Andrea. Little Andrea was adopted by Miss Barley before she left France and has been in the care of a British woman who is bringing her to America in the near future.

Post Staff Photo

Patrick and "Mother" Ann Barley

What Patrick's fate might have been had not a fairy godmother came along is hard to say. However, Miss Barley insists she is the lucky one.

The day this reporter spoke with Patrick, he was in high fettle, despite the fact that he had just come from town where he had visited his doctor for a typhoid shot, and gone shopping.

"Hiya," he yelled over his fat lamb chop, and that ended the interview so far as Patrick was concerned. That's the limit of his vocabulary just now and there is no evidence that he will be a miracle baby and speak French naturally, as his mother half expected.

Miss Barley had planned to give him a significant French name. But a couple of GIs who supplied Patrick with black market eggs in the days when he was awaiting transport from Paris insisted on a plain, Irish name. So Pat it is.

Pat, a gay little chap, thrives on people and laughter. He has round gray eyes that dance and a glistening head of pale, yellow hair. Physically he is sound as a dollar, the result of excellent care and diet.

They Lack Everything

The other day he was sporting his first pair of real boy's shoes, brown leather oxfords. He was having a bit of a struggle walking in them and seemed to harbor a notion that they were meant to be thrown at the photographer.

Good, solid leather shoes are just one of the many things little Pat's fellow orphans in France are deprived of these days, Miss Barley, who studied child care centers in Holland, Belgium and France, recalls. Orange juice is unknown, there is little or no meat and in winter no fruit or vegetables. Even worse is the lack of fuel. Miss Barley remembers going into homes and orphanages and picking up babies who were actually blue with cold.

Two French orphans are all that Ann Barley, an attractive young woman in her 30s, with an independent income, feels she can manage. But she is anxious to help the thousands of other French war babies, many of them children of GIs.

Best work in their behalf, she says, is being done by Alban Fort, who is trying to set up a children's village in southern France. He operated the Rayon de Soleil Societe, Le Bocca, Cannes, where Patrick first found refuge. Hundreds of children under Mr. Fort's care have been adopted by French families. Many still remain, however, and for these are needed food and clothing to augument the government's allotment. Miss Barley suggests that anyone wishing to help may write Mr. Fort, at the above address, for instructions.

Miss Barley has been bombarded with questions from American women on how to go about adopting a French war baby. Unfortunately, according to Miss Barley, this is practically impossible, unless the person goes to France and applies to authorities in person. One woman even offered to pay Ann's expenses to France and back if she would bring back two French children for adoption.

Occasionally Miss Barley has received criticism, via letters, some of them stating there were plenty of American babies for her to adopt. Her critics fail to understand that in this country it is all but impossible for an unmarried young woman to arrange for adoption.

She Likes Capital

Now that she has Patrick and the early prospect of getting little Andrea, Ann Barley's life is rounding out ideally. A graduate of the University of Michigan and Yale Dramatic School, she has produced successful commercial radio scripts and done enough acting to cure her of the stage bug. A radio job in New York takes her up there every fortnight. But she is convinced that Washington, rather than Manhattan, is the place in which she wants to live and rear her two "children."

Shirley Mills, Lieut. Sargent Exchange Vows

CANDLELIGHT, palms and white flowers decorated the altar of the Fort Myer Chapel Tuesday evening when **Miss Shirley Marion Mills**, daughter of Vice Admiral and Mrs. E. W. Mills, Chevy Chase, Md., became the bride of **Lieut. Chester Craig Sargent, USA**, son of Col. and Mrs. C. C. Sargent, Winchester, Mass. Rear Admiral William M. Thomas, chief of Navy chaplains, officiated.

Escorted by her father, the bride was gowned in white satin with a coronet of orange blossoms holding her finger-tip veil. She carried white orchids, roses and bouvardia. Maid of honor was Miss Catharine Walker, wearing a fuchsia gown with matching hat. Miss Suzanne Dennery, bridesmaid, was costumed in turquoise blue.

Acting as best man was Lieut. John A. Romine, AUS, who served with the bridegroom in Japan. Ushers were Maj. Patrick Timothy, USA; Lieut. Comdr. John Ritch, USN; Capt. Lawrence Adams, USA, and Lieut. Lawrence Heyworth, USN. A reception followed at the Kennedy-Warren.

The bride, whose father yesterday became chief of the Bureau of Ships, is a graduate of Holton Arms School and Vassar College. Lieutenant Sargent was graduated from the United States Military Academy, class of 1945.

After a wedding trip to Hot Springs, Va., and Boston, Mass., Lieutenant Sargent will return to duty in Tokyo, where his bride will join him as soon as possible.

Mary Haworth's Mail

Man, in Suggesting Date to Woman With a Car, Argued That She Should Call For and Take Him Home; This She Refused to Do, and Lost Him

DEAR MARY HAWORTH: I'd like your views and those of your readers both male and female, on the following subject: I am a young woman, unmarried, and the owner of an automobile which I use mainly for transportation to and from work.

Although it is a great convenience to me in this and many other ways, I find that situations arise in which it becomes a source of irritation and embarrassment. For example, recently I met a likeable young man whose company I enjoyed very much. At the outset of our acquaintance he frankly stated that he thought either party to a date who could furnish motor transportation should do so.

He said it saved time and if he had a car he most certainly would use it,—hence, why shouldn't the lady? He asked my opinion in the matter and, somewhat taken aback, I replied that I was accustomed to having my escort call for me at home. The thought occurred to me, though I didn't voice it, that perhaps he was more interested in the convenience of my car than in my company.

I FURTHER said that on some occasions it might be more convenient to use the car, but that as a rule I would expect my men friends to call for me and escort me home. In saying this, however, I somehow felt that my stand was a weak one, based on custom and convention, as contrasted to his frank, practical viewpoint. Incidentally, no mention was made as to who would finance the costs of motor transportation.

The upshot of it all was the end of what might have been a beautiful friendship. However, I cannot consider the matter closed, inasmuch as his attitude seems to be common among young men today. I gather he expected me to pick him up and no doubt drive him home at the end of the evening. That most certainly would be a new experience for me and I am not even remotely interested in a date on such terms.

Am I old fashioned and "behind the times" in this respect? Or am I too independent, and making an issue of something in which I should strike a happy medium?

F. L.

Lack of Finesse Caused Ill Will

DEAR F. L.: It strikes me that a little finesse on your part might have averted this sudden death of friendship.

For example, when the man introduced the idea of using your car as a convenience, you might have countered, in effect, "A splendid idea. But you'll come over to drive us, of course, and see that I get safely home?"

After that, he could hardly have pursued the argument that you should call for and deliver him, without sounding ridiculous,—thus giving you opportunity to joke him out of his attitude. Or supposing he remained rigidly humorless in his demand, you then would have had real cause to think he was more interested in the car than you. In which event, a smart girl would have eased out of the discussion and shrugged off further date-talk, if any.

Does She Attract Skinflint Company?

AS A MATTER of fact, your attitude towards your car isn't pretty. There is a stingy possessiveness about it,—as if you wanted none but yourself to derive pleasure from the investment. Indeed, your instant wonderment as to who would pay the costs of motor transportation, if you drove the man about in it, suggests a forbiddingly skinflint turn of mind.

For normal folk, one of the happier aspects of property ownership is the joy of sharing conveniences-of-living with those they like,—whose comfort and welfare are dear to their heart. Such is not your feeling, obviously; and possibly your sharp bargaining attitude keeps you in hot water with men. People have an affinity for their own kind,—and maybe you attract the self-seeking sort.

From my viewpoint, your stand in the matter described cannot be evaluated as an expression either of Victorianism or valiant independence. Rather, I think it signifies fear of getting shortchanged in any transaction. However, on the score of etiquette: The man's bumptious bid for chauffeur service was rank impertinence on first acquaintance,—which affords reason enough to turn it down.

M. H.

Mary Haworth counsels through her column, not by mail or personal interview. Write her in care of The Post.

It Seems That Feeling, Not Reason, Rules Her

Understand Women? It's Necessary Only to Be Interested (It Says Here)

By Iris Ashley Knowles

Recently I suggested how the Modern Miss might stave off the advances of the over-eager beaver. My colleague (and erstwhile buddy), Harold Kneeland, likened me to Whistler's mother. Another, with kindly intent, said I might not be quite hep to the young femme of 1946.

My final answer to these gentlemen (who are so afraid the girls will listen to me and spoil their fun) is to repeat the familiar quotation:

"A lady is a woman who makes it easy for a man to be a gentleman."

I. A. K.

"BILL," says his wife, "you're just plain mean. You sit there reading the paper and taking no notice of me at all. I might as well not be here. You just don't love me any more."

"Darling girl," replies her husband, "I love you more than ever; more than life itself. I kiss the ground you walk on. I worship you. Your slightest wish is my command. Now, for God's sake, will you shut up and let me read the football scores?"

And does this satisfy wifie? No! Either she bursts into tears or, (if Bill is lucky) she mutters "Oh! Men!" and rushes from the room. She is feeling somehow deeply offended and misunderstood.

A little later Bill, having finished the baseball scores, sighs and decides there are two periods in a man's life when he does not understand women: before marriage and after marriage.

Acts on Intuition

WHY is it the popular conception that men don't understand women? Women understand women all right; obviously it's just a matter of catching on. A man's thinking is direct. His behavior is based on logic and reason as he sees it. He finds it almost impossible to accept the staccato inconsequence of a woman's mind.

A man in love is often bewildered by the object of his affections. He seeks some reason for her every mood, some motive for her actions. The chances are that she has neither. Women often think quicker than men because they respond more swiftly to the mood and idea of the moment.

A lady in love is inclined to act on what she would call her intuition; this is a strange instinct which tells a woman she is right, whether she is or not. Woman's intuition is very confusing to men.

Much Like Children

WOMEN, on the other hand, have no such qualms. They may not understand quite how men can LIKE the things they do, but that is about all the mystery women admit in men. Women almost universally regard men as nice grown-up children who seldom know what is good for them socially.

But the truth is that women themselves retain a good deal of the child in them. Chiefly, in their need to feel secure. There are still millions more women dependent on men both financially, and for domestic happiness, than there are of the lone-cat independent kind. And it is generally much easier for a man to get himself a new woman than vice versa. By virtue of numbers, if for no other reason.

Bill was interested in baseball. For the moment he was utterly absorbed by this interest. Bill's wife, sensing his preoccupation and caring nothing for baseball, felt suddenly lonely. Without quite knowing it, she was feeling how it would be if she had no Bill. So she reached out for a piece of his attention.

Relief From Saturated Susies

Quit Kicking Lilac Around!

By Helen Weber

IF I can get into this Knowles-Kneeland-Hunt embroglio, I'd like to inquire, please: what's wrong with Lilac perfume?

Maybe it's not advertised as being "so intimate it should be worn only when alone"; or "the potent essence of desire to touch"; or even "sensuous as the beat of a tom-tom"; but m'gosh what's the matter with being fresh and pink and young, the essence of eternal spring?

Maybe the gal does go all out for the day-life of a researcher, a mathematician, or a scientist; maybe her familiarity with Arabic, Turkish and Japanese is impressive; is that any reason she shouldn't splash in femininty, come night. And what's better than lilac.

So be it, she's absorbed in abstruse sciences by day, activated by the mental intoxication of bimetalism is there any reason she can't take off her antiseptic dress and surrender to the magic of—yes! Lilac! Or lemon verbena, or lily of the valley. They're all in the same category.

NEED the perfume of the current femme fatale be one that drives the male to a passionate frenzy, or conversely makes him languid, so he can't brace himself against the designing female? Must it be habit-forming, have nagging after-effects or hit below the solar plexus? Can't Jeannie with the light brown hair still be sparkling and erudite, even an economic analyst—if she chooses—and emanate a soft drift of lilac?

Frankly, in crowds where Saturated Susies go the gamut of scents it would be an oasis in a very sandy desert to whiff a bit of lilac.

So without averted eye or blushing brow I say, get back to your lilac, gals. Besides, if you don't, New Hampshire won't like it!

If Bill could have pulled himself out of the paper long enough to grin and say, "Of course, I love you, silly," and no more, his wife would most likely have got on with her mending. There would have been no tantrums.

'Escapist' Attitude

THAT phrase, "I shall never understand women," is nothing more than the escapist attitude of a man who doesn't want to understand women. He dwells in selfish complacency in his own world and avoids sharing himself by sighing "My wife is a mystery to me!" A man can never hope to understand a woman if he judges her by male standards. Law and order, logic and reason, have small play in a woman's mind.

For a man to understand his one most important woman, his own woman, is simply a matter of being profoundly interested in her. Taking this deep interest, he will learn to understand her emotionally—discover on what subjects she feels strongly, what makes her laugh . . . or cry. And since a woman's social behavior is almost entirely a reflection of her emotions, he would get a clue at last as to why she does the things which astonish him.

Of course it will never be easy to predict what a woman is going to do next because she seldom knows herself. But if a man knows his wife well emotionally, he can often realize what prompted her. Not, you understand, the reason; there is no reason. But the feeling, which is quite different.

Spaniels Not Preferred

WOMEN are partly to blame for the men's attitude of bewilderment. The girls like to think that the so superior male finds them mysterious and very, very complicated. Convention has got us to the point where a man who "understands women" is supposed to be a sort of Rhett Butler, a bold, bad boy. Whereas the kind who expresses brown-eyed baffiement takes on the endearing quality of a spaniel pup. Who wants to marry a spaniel pup?

Tricks for Teens

By Nancy Pepper

All-Star Assembly

You're always having guest speakers in your school assemblies, but do you always listen? We've seen you passing notes to the boy two rows in front of you, we've watched you dozing off, and we decided that steps had to be taken to make school assemblies as absorbing as a Van Johnson movie. Here are the speakers that are guaranteed to keep you on the alert, according to a recent poll among our hi style scouts:

FRANK SINATRA—He's your No. 1 choice and the subject would be Racial Tolerance, but you wouldn't complain a bit if he broke into a bar or two of "The Girl That I Marry."

MARGARET TRUMAN—You want her to tell you how it feels to be the President's daughter. Who knows—your father may be next!

JOHN HERSEY—You think he can set you right about this Atomic Bomb business.

ELEANOR ROOSEVELT—You would like her subject to be "F. D. R."

GENERAL EISENHOWER—If you knew more about World War No. 2 you'd be better able to prevent World War No. 3.

NANCY PEPPER—You want to know more about teen fads and fashions and you think the fashion editor of Calling All Girls is the one who can dish it out. You're a bright character!

Will High School Principals please note!

Trixie Teen Says:

There you go, signing up for clubs, just because you're a senior and you want a whole list of activities next to your name in the yearbook. Well, "Belonging" is one thing and "Participating" is another. Being truly active in a few well selected clubs and activities will do you more good than being a name on lots of lists. It's the way to make the gang remember that you were Big Woman on Campus, without referring to your picture in the yearbook. It's the only way to leave more behind you than a messy locker when you graduate.

Capital Has Own 'Model Mothers'

Continued from Page 1

than second-grader Bob, 8, and 6-year-old Pete.

Figure worry is the last of this exciting model's worries. She tips the scales at a "just right for her 5-foot-7 height" (125 pounds) year in and year out. This, hip-watchful readers, is in spite of daily man-sized breakfasts that include two eggs, often fried tomatoes, buttered toast, coffee and milk. (Oh, woe is me).

A perfect size 12, with shoulder-length raven tresses, she can change with chameleon-like versatility from efficient housewife to top-knotted be-furred model in the twinkling of an eye.

P-TA and Red Cross "Gray Lady" work at Walter Reed Hospital are her two avid outside interests. Modeling money goes principally to baby sitters, she says, but if there's any left over she goes hunting for a new hat.

Believes in 'Book'

SPORTS-TYPE model, Julie Robinson is carefully bringing up 2-year-old Terry "according to the book." Having been schooled in modeling in California and Texas she believes in scientific training for everything.

Her husband, "Bobbie" Robinson, now with the Signal Corps since his dismissal from the Army Air Forces, is in perfect agreement with his model wife's viewpoint. So much so, in fact, that together they are decorating their household furniture in Peter Hunt fashion, all from explicit directions laid down in a highly colored art manual.

The prospect of having a baby didn't deter this slim blonde model in her fashion career. She merely transferred from French Room to maternity department in her women's specialty store work. Her figure is as svelte today as it ever was. To prove it, here are her vital statistics: Height, 5-feet 5½-inches (without shoes), weight, 115; hips, 32½ inches, waist 25 inches, bust 32 inches, thigh 17 inches, calf 12½ inches.

In Alexandria where the Robinsons recently bought and decorated their gay little band-box house they quickly became known as the "model family" of the neighborhood. When fashion shows are not demanding her time, Julie invariably can be found playing blocks or "horsey" with Baby Terry or rustling up a yummy meal in her sunny kitchen—all for the love of family ties.

THOUGH 13-year-old Marjorie Laing has no desire to take up modeling when she grows into career age, she has great admiration for her lovely blonde mother's progress.

The Allen B. Laings, who have a charming home in Bannockburn, Md., live a suburban life, complete with wire-haired terrier. Outdoor sports are their favorite pastime and tennis is young Marjorie's pet game.

A perfect example of what a modern wife and mother should be, Mrs. Marjorie Laing finds fun in continuing here in Washington the modeling career she began several years ago in New York. Tall, serenely poised and sartorially perfect whether on or off the fashion stage, this gracious "Country Lady" type model is a picture to see.

Showing hats — plumed, riboned or flower bedecked—is her special stock in trade, I learned.

"It's foolish fancy, perhaps," she explained "but I feel that a hat is the most important accoutrement to a costume — and can change a woman from a mouse to a lionised creature with one wearing."

It's always the most dowdily dressed spectators in a fashion show audience who are the most hypnotized by a clothes showing, all the models agree. They also say, in unison, that they've all been models longer than they have been mothers . . . and wish being "model mothers" would come just as naturally!

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news
notes
from
WTOP
CBS

Musiquiz

As far as we can see, only two things about "Stumpus," WTOP's five-a-week musical quiz show, have remained unchanged. Briefly, Johnny Salb—and Eddie Gallaher.

Johnny Salb

Now aired over WTOP from 3:30 to 3:45 p. m., "Stumpus" has done an about face in formats, thanks to the "idea" boys in WTOP's energetic program department. Each day the show boasts at least two musical experts, including regular expert, Johnny Salb, replacing the original six-piece orchestra. A new and different sort of a musical quiz show, "Stumpus" asks listeners to send in musical questions of all types in groups of three. For the use of the entry, one dollar is awarded—plus a dollar for each part missed. However, if all three questions are missed by the experts, the lucky contestant wins five dollars—plus the original dollar for the use of the questions, totaling six dollars in all. Which just goes to prove it pays better dividends to "Stumpus" these days!

★ ★ ★

Please note that WTOP's "Meet the Missus"—that sparkling, 15-minute quiz show which pays off in prizes and fractured funnybones for those daring enough to brave the wit of Eddie Galaher, WTOP's young man with a flair for fun—has shifted times; from 11:15 a. m. to 3:45 p. m. (weekdays, that is). Saturday's show continues to lay 'em in the aisles at the regular time—2 p. m.

And, incidentally—Saturday (a week ago) eight hundred Washingtonians braved threatening clouds to attend WTOP's special "Meet the Missus" broadcast from the roof of Sears' store at Wisconsin and Albemarle streets. And the lucky ones among said eight hundred returned homeward laden with various and sundry articles—pressure cookers, lamps and radios, to name a few.

★ ★ ★

"Maisie (Ann Sothern) was fumbling for the right word to hurl at her ex-GI boy friend Bill. She found it.

"You — you — zebra!" she exclaimed.

"Zebra?" queried Bill.

"Yes," exclaimed the Brooklyn bombshell. "That's a wolf with service stripes!"

And there'll be more of the same Friday night at 10:30 when "Maisie," that loveable lady with a yen for getting into jams will be heard at the top of your dial.

★ ★ ★

Kitchen Fun

If you put a bull in a china shop, anything can happen! If you put Bob Hope in a kitchen—well, by the simple expedient of setting your dial at 1500 tomorrow afternoon at 12:15 when the popular comedian visits the "Aunt Jenny Show," you'll find out for yourself what happens! Yes, radio's favorite funnyman will tangle with the pots, pans and kitchen things generally when he pays a social call on "Aunt Jenny," long known for her Real Life Stories and cooking tips to erring housewives.

This, if memory serves, is Hope's first appearance on a daytime dramatic serial.

★ ★ ★

Alias Janice Grey

We have received so many inquiries about WTOP's Bess Winburn, who plays the title role in Washington's popular daytime serial, "Janice Grey," that we thought a little background on Bess and the show itself might be of interest.

Bess Winburn

A veteran actress of stage and screen, Bess brings to the part of Janice a wealth of experience garnered on "The March of Time." "The Columbia Workshop," "Report to the Nation" and "Theater of Romance." On Broadway she appeared in "Cry Havoc" among others.

Written and produced by Betty Grove and Dick Linkroum, "Janice Grey" is Washington's only locally-produced daytime serial. Aired over WTOP every weekday at 10 a. m., "Janice" has received citations and praise from various agencies and the press for its careful planning of sequences in the public interest—specifically, a fight against anti-X-ray prejudice; a hard-hitting dramatic treatment of racial intolerance, and, more recently, the skillful handling of a juvenile delinquency problem.

By NATALIE ROGERS

Leesburg Fair Aides Assigned As Many Travel and Entertain

LEESBURG, Va., Nov. 2.—Mrs. Van Iden Zeller, chairman for the annual bazaar of Section B, Woman's Auxiliary, St. James' Episcopal Church, which will be held in the parish hall November 15, has her aides. Tea will be directed by Mrs. Michael Grenata; fancy work, Mrs. E. B. White; food, Mrs. E. H. Heaton; miscellaneous, Mrs. Talbot Pierce; gift boxes, Mrs. Morton Riddle; junior grab bag, Mrs. David N. Rust, jr. An entertainment under direction of Mrs. John William Clemens will be given at 4 p. m. Doors will open at 3. The next day the group will hold a rummage sale.

Gheens Celebrate

Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel J. Gheen celebrated their fiftieth wedding anniversary Monday with a reception at the home of their son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Rufus N. Gheen, near Leesburg. Sixty were present, among them Mr. and Mrs. Edward Brown, Herndon, who celebrated their golden wedding anniversary June 3, and Elder and Mrs. H. H. Lefferts. The house was beautifully decorated with yellow chrysanthemums and the large wedding cake carried out the color scheme.

Before her marriage Mrs. Gheen was Ida T. Franklin, Waxpool. They were married in the Mount Hope Baptist Church by the Rev. George W. Popkins. Mrs. Gheen is 66 and Mr. Gheen 72. They have five sons—George F., Rufus, Reginald K., W. Robey and Ralph—and seven grandchildren and two great-grandchildren.

Mrs. J. Shenton Lodge entertained at a buffet supper at her home Saturday to honor her house guests, Mrs. Helen Smith Mugler, Warwick on the James, and Dr. and Mrs. Frank Dickerson of China and England, who are spending some time at Belvoir Plantations.

Commonwealth's Attorney and Mrs. Charles F. Harrison have received a cablegram from their daughter, Mrs. Bertram C. Harrison, telling of her safe arrival in Munich, Germany, where she and her young daughter, Mary Arthur Harrison, have joined Colonel Harrison.

Go to India

Mrs. James Winn and her children have left by plane for New Delhi, India, to join her husband, Colonel Winn. She will stop at Shanghai to visit her mother, Mrs. George C. Marshall, who is with General Marshall in China.

Miss Lois Clemens spent the weekend in Harrisonburg as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. David Kline. She was accompanied to Leesburg by Wendell Kline, who has accepted a position with the Loudoun National Bank.

Miss Anne Smoot, laboratory technician at Garfield Hospital, Washington, spent the weekend with her parents, Dr. and Mrs. F. P. Smoot. Mrs. Julian Lake and two children, Bristol, will arrive Thursday to spend some time in Leesburg.

Collegians who spent the weekend here included Arthur H. Fulton 3d, student at Randolph-Macon Academy, and S. Fred Popkins and Mac Ward, Virginia Tech.

Mrs. J. W. Farrar has left to winter in Florida. Before leaving, she entertained a number of friends at luncheon at her home. Miss Christine Wildman is spending this week with Archdeacon Neve at Ivy Depot, Va.

Mrs. Walter E. Grant entertained at tea at her home near Hamilton Monday.

Virginia Fox Hunting Season Opens

FOX HUNTING is in full sway in Virginia. Many hunts held opening meets Friday and Saturday. Many visitors are here to take part in the popular sport, and more will be arriving during November and December. Horses have been gotten ready the past two months and riders are fit and fine for the hard days of riding in store for them.

Middleburg Hunt (Daniel C. Sands and Newell J. Ward, jr., joint masters), held the opening meet yesterday at 9 o'clock at Benton, the home of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel C. Sands, near Middleburg. It was a colorful sight as horses and riders began arriving some time before the hour of the meet. The pink coats of the joint masters and staff gave brilliant color to the scene as they led off down the driveway. There were about 50 people in the "field" to follow as hounds moved off and jumped the first fence to draw. They soon started a fox and were off for a good day's hunting.

Piedmont fox hounds (Dr. Archibald Cary Randolph, M. F. H.), met on Friday morning at Grafton, the home of Dr. and Mrs. Randolph. Biscuits and sherry were handed the guests before they mounted to follow the master and staff across the lawn to draw a nearby field, and they were soon off for a good day of sport.

Warrenton Hunt (Amory S. Carhart, M. F. H.), met on Saturday morning at Neptune Lodge, their favorite place for the opening meet. There was a large crowd of riders out and many followed in cars to see the "field" jump the first fence.

Blue Ridge Hunt, (Alex Mackay-Smith, M. F. H.), met Saturday morning at Clay Hill, the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ewart Johnston. They had an excellent day's hunting.

Orange County Hunt, (Fletcher Harper, M. F. H.), met yesterday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Filley, near The Plains.

Old Dominions Hounds, (William E. Doeller, M. F. H.), met on Saturday morning at Hume.

The Fairfax Hunt, (Stewart Preece, M. F. H.), are hunting every Tuesday and Saturday. Cobbler Hunt, (Mr. and Mrs. Prentice Porter, Joint Masters), will meet on Tuesday at Cool Spring Church at 9:30 a. m.

MRS. HOWRD LINN of Lake Forest, Ill., has arrived in Middleburg to spend the month of November and to take part in the hunts. She has taken rooms at the Middleburg Inn.

Mr. and Mrs. George Pierce Metcalf of Providence will arrive next week to spend a month of the fox-hunting season at their farm near Middleburg.

Miss Janet Fish of Washington is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher Harper at their home near The Plains.

Mrs. Randall Hagner and her daughter, Miss Bella Hagner of Washington, were recent visitors to Middleburg. They were accompanied here by Mrs. Steadman Teller, Rockville.

Mr. and Mrs. Alleyne Howell of Washington spent a few days this week as the house guests of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Vanderpoel Clark at Stoneleigh, near Middleburg.

Caolyle Cochran of Washington is visiting his aunt, Miss Julia Whiting, at her home, The Hill, Middleburg. He is enjoying fox hunting with different packs of hounds in the neighborhood.

Mrs. Willitt Leache of Middleburg has returned home from a visit to her brother and sister-in-law, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Armistead Leache in Baltimore.

Navy Day, St. John's Anniversary and Halloween

3 Celebrations Keep Annapolis Gay

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 2.—The large scale celebration of Navy Day and St. John's College program celebrating the 250th anniversary of the founding of that school, third oldest in America, made last weekend particularly gay and thrilling.

The Navy Day celebration was marked by a long program of events, and the Academy, Air Facility and the Reina Mercedes all held open house Saturday. Sunday British naval officers, including Rear Admiral W. E. Parry, the director of British Naval Intelligence, visited the Academy and were entertained at the quarters of the superintendent, Rear Admiral Aubrey W. Fitch.

Sixty members of the United Maritime Consulative Council, some accompanied by their wives, also visited the Naval Academy Sunday and were entertained at a cocktail party at the North Severn Officers' Mess. Chairman of the United States Maritime Commission and head of the United States delegation is Vice Admiral W. W. Smith, who was on duty in Annapolis some years ago and has numerous friends here. Delegates from numerous foreign countries were included.

Alumni Frolic

The alumni reunion at St. John's was the first in four years and brought back to Annapolis scores of graduates, many accompanied by their wives and families.

In addition to informal get-togethers, parties and the official program, alumni enjoyed a reception in the college library and a banquet at Carvel Hall. Stuart Stackhouse, Baltimore, was in charge of the arrangements.

Students of St. John's danced Saturday evening. Surprise of the evening was a tremendous birthday cake with 250 candles presented to Dean John O. Neustadt. Members of the faculty acting as chaperones included Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Abramson, Mr. and Mrs. Franz Plunder and Mr. and Mrs. William Hatfield.

St. John's Cotillion Club, which sponsored the dance, is headed by Reinardo Moure. His committee included Earl Short, Joseph Cooper, John Lobell and Alan Gargle. Two more dances are planned for this term.

Halloween Observed

This week was marked by numerous Halloween parties masquerade balls. Outstanding was the costume dance given by Severn Post No. 175, American Legion, at Crystal Beach. Mr. and Mrs. Elliot Baldwin and Miss Sarah Beaseley gave a delightful party Saturday night at Indian Landing Boat Club.

Mrs. Herbert R. O'Conor, wife of the Governor of Maryland, has returned from Atlantic City. She was accompanied by Mrs. Joseph H. A. Roger and Mrs. Charles Newbert, both of Baltimore. Thursday Mrs. O'Conor was guest of honor at a dinner given by the O'Conor Democratic Club of Baltimore, at which a portrait of the Governor was presented to her. Monday Mrs. Urban Link, Mount Washington, gave a luncheon for Mrs. O'Conor in Baltimore.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. T. Carroll Worthington was a delightful setting for the annual tea dance Saturday for midshipmen of the third and fourth classes in the Presbyterian Church party. More than 100 attended. Mrs. T. L. Schumacher, Mrs. J. L. Pancoast, Mrs. F. W. Slaven, Mrs. R. L. Palmquist, Mrs. Benjamin Michaelson and Mrs. George Weber were members of the committee, assisted by young girls of the church.

Goes to California

William H. Murray Chapter, met Friday with Mrs. John Tyler. Report of the State convention was a feature.

Mrs. Joseph W. Crosley has left by plane to visit her daughter, Mrs. G. T. Atkins, in Coronado, Calif., until the first of the year. Captain Atkins, USN, is on sea duty.

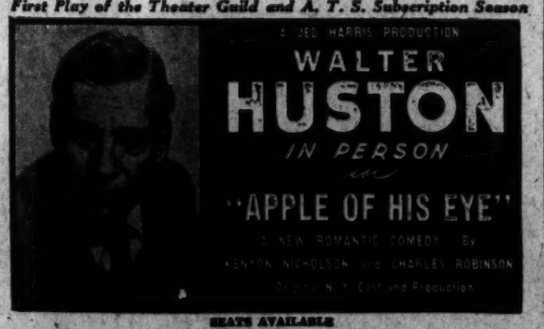
Mrs. Stanley Burns, Boston, and her young son have been visiting Mrs. Burns' parents, Capt. and Mrs. Robert Hall.

Guests of Comdr. and Mrs. Charles Mitchell Henderson for the past several days have been Mrs. Henderson's parents and sister, Mr. and Mrs. James J. O'Connor and Miss Nelle O'Connor, Seattle, Wash.

Comdr. and Mrs. George Dewey Hoffman have arrived to be the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Josephus A. Robbins. Commander Hoffman is the skipper of the USS Putnam, flagship of Squadron 2, which was berthed in Baltimore for Navy Day activities. He formerly was attached to the executive department at the Naval Academy. Mrs. Hoffman and their young daughter now live in New London.

Miss Alice Henderson Bell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Bell, Round Bay, became the bride of Charles M. Speicher, jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Speicher, Saturday in St. Anne's Episcopal Church. A reception for 250 was held in the Severn Room of Carvel Hall.

NATIONAL • 2 WEEKS Beg. Tomorrow 8:30
Matinees Weds. & Sats., 2:30
First Play of the Theater Guild and A. T. S. Subscription Season



2 WEEKS BEG. TUESDAY, NOV. 19 MATS. WEDS. and SATS.
EXTRA MATINEE FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 29
"A Musical Show of Magical Delight"—N. Y. Herald-Tribune
THE ROLLICKING MUSICAL HIT
New York Cast—2 Years on Broadway

BLOOMER GIRL
Book by Sig Herzig-Fred Saidy
DANCES BY AGNES DE MILLE
MAIL ORDERS NOW!
Prices: Eves., Orch. $4.80, Bals. $3.60, $2.40, 2nd Bals. $1.20
WED. and FRI. Mats.: Orch. $3.00, Bals. $2.40, $1.50, 2nd Bals. $1.20
Saturday Matinees: Orch. $3.60, Bals. $2.60, $2.40, $1.50, 2nd Bals. $1.20
ALL PRICES INCLUDE TAX
Kindly Enclose Self-Addressed Stamped Envelope

The Washington Post

LAURENCE OLIVIER AND RENEE ASHERSON IN SHAKESPEARE'S "HENRY V"
. . . In title role, he woos Katherine of France to unite two kingdoms

Olivier Teams Up With Shakespeare In 'Henry V'

WHEN SHAKESPEARE'S HENRY V comes to the Little Theater Thursday Washingtonians will see some of England's most popular stage stars, including Robert Newton (above), who plays the part of "Pistol." All seats are reserved for the first film ever sponsored by the Theater Guild, directed and produced by Laurence Olivier and set as a play on the famed Globe Theater stage in Elizabethan England

FELIX AYLMER AS ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY, ROBERT HELPMANN AS BISHOP
. . . Important in plot that finds French vanquished at Agincourt

Ask A Guy Who Knows!

Ice Easy to 'Crack' —If You Work at It

By Richard L. Coe

HAVING ALREADY broken one ankle and two piggy banks in vain quests to be glamorous on ice, we stumbled around for fresh inspiration from the "Ice-Capades" company after Friday's opening in Uline.

Hard work, the skaters told us, was the main thing. Members of the company are flamboyantly young, proudly aged, enviably healthy, partially invalid, drinkers, nondrinkers, smokers, nonsmokers. But they all work hard and their joint slogan might be: "Love That Ice."

What is an ice show, anyway? In this age of dubious progress, refrigeration has given the show world a freakish cousin that has suddenly gotten rich. In making athletes of show people and show people of athletes that same refrigeration process has produced an interlocking chain of ice revues—"Follies," "Capades" and Sonja Henie epics—as well as a host of smaller units that play hotels and vaudeville circuits. Many of the same names crop up on the boards of directors financing companies that play more than the show world's traditional 40-week season.

This latest "Ice-Capades," for instance, cost nearly a half million to produce and employs a company of 176; the first edition, in 1940, was budgeted at $35,000, with 51 on the payroll.

Funny, but You Can

PROBABLY the most irritating feature of all these ice shows is that it looks so easy. Everyone has a facile grace that makes ballet folk look like a bunch of stumblebums. Gravity is ignored and the most sedentary observer resolves to Take Up Skating.

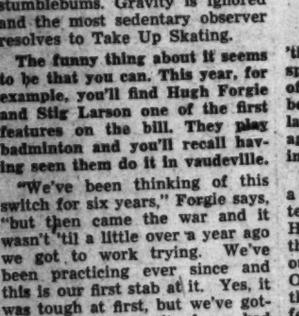
The funny thing about it seems to be that you can. This year, for example, you'll find Hugh Forgie and Stig Larson one of the first features on the bill. They play badminton and you'll recall having seen them do it in vaudeville.

"We've been thinking of this switch for six years," Forgie says, "but then came the war and it wasn't 'til a little over a year ago we got to work trying. We've been practicing ever since and this is our first stab at it. Yes, it was tough at first, but we've gotten so now we don't play a bad game."

But our favorite of all the recently ice-wise is Irma Thomas, who looks a bit like Gracie Fields.

Mrs. Thomas—and you quickly call her Irma—led the life of an average St. Paul matron until 38. She brought up two daughters, joined the P-TA and was active in Minnesota women's clubs.

However, Irma liked her game of golf and to improve it started taking lessons 10 years ago from her club's pro, large, beefy, Orrin Markhus. Orrin's other hobby was skating and he soon taught his golf pupil how to iceavate. They began doing old-time waltzes. One thing led to another and now, for the past several seasons, she and Orrin, in the time-honored "next-to-closing" spot, have been encored and encored in their unbelievably graceful waltz. And, as grandparents both, they're proud of being billed as "The Old Smoothies."



OLD SMOOTHIE—AFTER 38
. . . anyone, any age at all

Nothing Stops 'Em

AGE nor World War I injuries have not kept Phil Taylor from climbing higher and higher on his blade-bottomed stilts. Phil admits being over 50, but as a lifelong skater he doesn't let that bother him. Tall and lean, he reminds you of Bill Tilden.

Youth? Well, leading lady Donna Atwood has been just that for five years, but she's only lately turned 21. Donna began as a dancer and didn't take to blades 'til she was over 13. Then the sport bug nipped her to the top of the championship ladder and before you could say Atwood the lass was a star whose biggest managerial worry at this point is the inevitable Hollywood offer.

LOOKS EASY—BUT IS IT?
. . . maybe guy didn't hear me

Then there's Bobby Specht, 23, a handsome blond lad who's as tense off ice as he is relaxed on. His skating has a finished style that has made him the company's out-standing "romantic lead." Others in the company go out of their way to tell of their real affection for him. When we saw him he seemed to prefer a square meal and a quart of milk to cocktail tidbits and highballs. A movie career also seems in the cards for Bobby, just is it has for Gene Berg, who skated with Sonja Henie before the war. He wound up in "This Is the Army" and you'll soon see him dancing on the screen as Gene Nelson.

Midgets or Invalids

SIZE? Being a midget is an advantage to Chuckie Stein. Producer John Harris found him selling papers in Pittsburgh several years ago and Chuckie's interest in things theatrical led to a job in John's office. Then he started skating and has a couple of comedy spots in this latest edition.

Invalids? Normally, Eric Waite ought to be. Apparently he drives his car with the reckless abandon of his ice skullduggery, for he's had two accidents resulting in one leg being shorter than the other and a set of silver strings across his midriff which, says Eric, hum tunes while he skates. Naturally he was accepted by the Army, which then spent months wondering what to do with him. Now he emphasizes a more subtle comedy than he did before his hospital days.

Though he's not an invalid, Red McCarthy has enough bumps and bruises to make one of an ordinary man. Red's the most sensational of skaters, flying through hoops of fire and zooming over massed barrels.

The vets? Yes, this year brings back 54 men with the ruptured duck. Not one was wounded or seriously hospitalized; they agree that the athletic civilian life made military training a lot easier.

Larry Jackson, for instance, is a former fighter pilot and his partner, Bernie Lynam, was an ATC pilot. During the war they didn't see each other for over three years, but now they've got their comedy teamwork.

Sharp-eyed Larry, though, better be careful of his hearing. When we remarked that watching "Ice-Capades" had once again made us yearn for glory on blades, he said, "Swell, I'll help you." Maybe the poor guy wasn't listening!

New Station To Soft Pedal Commercials

A FANTASY of pure delight is about to descend upon Washington. In December (the middle, probably) a radio station planned by a man instrumental in drafting the FCC's famous "Blue Book" will begin broadcasting on the 570-kilocycle channel.

Edward M. Brecher, general manager of WQQW, and erstwhile assistant to ohetime FCC Chairman James Laurence Fly, promises that commercial announcements emanating from 2627 Connecticut ave. will be limited to four per hour.

Other Way 'Round

No announcement will run more than one minute.

"Listeners have become accustomed to a commercial after every program," Brecher says, "We believe that a listener is entitled to a program after every commercial."

The "we" referred to, are the 125 Washington residents who own 1 per cent or less of the stock.

Officers and directors of WQQW and its companion FM station, which will go on the air in the spring, are Morris Rodman, president; Dr. Joseph L. Johnson, dean of Medicine at Howard University, vice president; Robert Davenport, former department of Agriculture executive, treasurer, and Clark Foreman, president of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, secretary.

Music Stressed

WQQW, operating from sunrise to sunset, will devote 70 per cent of its time to recorded music. News, "wholesome" children's programs, forums, debates and other public service features will occupy the balance.

This initial ration will be changed later.

The station's departure from normal advertising procedure is believed by the stockholders to be practical, since the radio industry earned a net return (before tax) of 220 per cent the year preceding the formation of WQQW in October, 1945.

WQQW plans to serve the institutional needs of Washington by presenting programs of local educational, women's, veterans', religious, labor and musical groups.

The station is also particularly anxious "to foster better relations among the racial, religious and social groups who constitute the Washington metropolitan public."

'Stabbed in My Obbligato by a Fortissimo'

Watch That Title, Mrs. Malaprop!

By John Crosby

ONE of the distinguishing characteristics of American English, says H. L. Mencken, is "its impatient disregard for grammatical, syntactical and phonological rule and precedent." Possibly the most impatient breaker of new ground and old precedents is the fuzz-topped, snaggle-toothed, elephant-beaked, philological explosion known as Jimmy Durante.

Durante has violated the language so mercilessly for so many years Mrs. Malaprop may yet lose her title. A mangled word may become a Durante, just as a telephone became an Ameche. The lovable Schnozzle, it seems to me, has established a far more convincing claim to the title than Mrs. Malaprop. Offhand, I can think of only one true Malapropism—"You go first and I'll precede"—whereas I can muster up a dozen Durantes, all more inventive than anything conceived by Richard Brinsley Sheridan.

Maybe it's wrong even to mention Mrs. Malaprop in the same breath with Durante, who improves old words rather than misuses them. Jimmy, in fact, assaults the language with such dignify and self-confidence that it is sometimes a question whether he is not right and everyone else wrong. "A catastrophobe," for instance, seems more descriptive than catastrophe and an "exhiliirator" sounds as if it would make an automobile go faster than an accelerator.

Under Jimmy language assumes a violence it never had before, chiefly because nothing routine ever happens to him.

There is no such thing as a stock phrase in Jimmy's vocabulary and, if he lives long enough, there may not be a stock phrase in anyone else's. "Woman the lifeboats! Woman the lifeboats!" he roared recently.

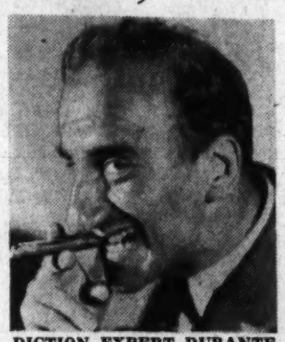
"You mean man the lifeboats," said Partner Garry Moore.

"You stic.. to your hobby and I'll stick to mine!" howled Durante. Durante pricks many other pretensions. On one broadcast he made a shambles of the decorating profession when he came to grips with "the upholstered mind".

"I told him I didn't want a naughty pine wardrobe, chippydale chairs and drunken fife furniture," yowled Schnozzle. He was explaining about his living room: "When you step on the carpet you sink 6 feet—no floor!"

The new Durante show (WTOP, 9:30 p. m., Friday) is far more sharp-toothed than last season's. Durante has been letting his impatience run amok at radio quiz shows. ("Which would you rather have—Lauren Bacall or a box of palmettos?"—"How many in the box?") Calvert's Men of Distinction series, ("He's a "Seven Up" man—he can count up to seven.") and "Queen for a Day." There are a few too many straight gags, but not enough to be bothersome. Jimmy still has trouble with his pianist. "Stabbed in my obligato by a fortissimo," he'll howl when he asks for that note ("What a note!") and gets the wrong one. And he still sings dizzy songs in that foghorn voice.

If you're tired of the same old words day after day, you might try the Durante show. To put it like Jimmy, dere's a million guys on the radio who speak English, but Jimmy's a novelty.



DICTION EXPERT DURANTE
. . . foolishness is phonological

Abbott and Costello are an excellent example of what happens when one amusement industry tangles with another. In vaudeville or musical comedy, you could reasonably expect to see this pair not much more than once a year. In radio you get them once every week.

Radio has simply taken over, undigested, a rather low but authentic form of comedy from another medium, just as the automobile industry borrowed the body design of the horse-drawn carriage. But, whereas the automobile industry modified the carriage body, Abbott and Costello have scarcely been modified at all.

There are a few up-to-date references about housing and OPA but Abbott and Costello are never quite at home with them. They prefer a gag they have gradually molded with their own hands from a little laugh to a great big belly laugh.

In the old days a comedian could, through a season, carefully fatten one joke into a whole 5-minute routine. But with substantially the same audience you can't get away with it. Just what the old-style comedians should do about radio is beyond me, but I have my own remedy for the listener. Tune in just twice a year.

Cantor, Third Era

I NEVER got around to any of the original "Ziegfeld Follies," but two opulent motion pictures show Eddie Cantor as a wisp in white gloves and blackface who jumped up and down, rolled outsize eyes and shouted, "If you knew Suzie like I knew Suzie"—surrounded by a roster of talent as long as your arm, including Will Rogers, W. C. Fields and dozens of beauties.

The second period of Cantor took place in Hollywood, where the little comedian did his jumping in front of hundreds, rather than mere dozens, of beautiful girls and about a million dollars' worth of scenery.

When Cantor entered radio, the beautiful girls and settings had to be discarded, but he surrounded himself with a huge orchestra, a comic violinist and announcer and impressive guest stars. In the middle, as usual, were Cantor's wistful, protuberant eyes.

This formula has kept the customers coming 30 years. Still, I could never understand why the little man was worth all the fuss. A pair of performing dogs, with the Philharmonic and beautiful girls, would attract just as large a crowd and would be less expensive.

Cantor's comedy with personality, it must be admitted, is uniquely his own. He's an appealing little cuss. When frightened, he gibbers; when sad, he cries. His indignation is explosive, his happiness radiant. It should be funny, but to me, it just isn't.

Nobody can accuse Cantor of resting on somebody else's talents. His program (WRC, 10:30 p. m. Thursday) is overpoweringly intimate, largely dialogue between him and Announcer Harry Vonzelle, which might well be called "Eddie and Harry at Home."

Recently Cantor became petulant because the motion pictures filmed Al Jolson's life and ignored his. He prepared a script of his own and attempts to get Cary Grant, guest star, to play the lead.

"Grant's about my age," he says to Harry.

"You're speaking of Ulysses S., of course."

Anyhow, Grant says no. So does Harry. Eddie cries: "What's left for me—hari-kari?" This winds up in a death bed scene:

"I see the Pearly Gates," he cries. "But can't get in."

"Why not?"

"They're picketing the place!"

All in all, the Cantor show is fitfully amusing, only occasionally painful. For my money, the best part is the wind-up when Eddie shouts in that surprising tenor old songs like "Louise" or "If You Knew Suzie."

Play-by-Play Programs

This Is No 'Off Year' For Election on Radio

IF YOU'RE all agog about this year's election, don't worry. You'll get a play-by-play description of who's who and what's what by keeping your ear tuned to the radio.

Sensing that almost everyone is panting harder than usual over an "off-year" contest, radio not only will use its customary presidential year broadcasting techniques to bring you the news—but will dump regular schedules Tuesday night to make room for a steady stream of statistics and comment.

All during the day, regular newscasts will give whatever information is available.

Real coverage will begin at 6 p. m. when WTOP takes a quick peek into the Democratic and Republican headquarters and other hot spots.

Solid broadcasting of results will begin after 8 on most stations and will last as late as circumstances require. WMAL-American has some expectation of staying on the air until 4 a. m. and WWDC will broadcast all night as usual.

KLUTTZ

Local stations will be particularly concerned with the District plebiscite and network affiliates will feed Washington reports to their parent organizations. Pickups will be made from the District Building and from party headquarters.

As one special feature for Government workers, Jerry Kluttz will report over WRC on elections affecting who's who on the Senate and House Civil Service Committees.

All stations, particularly WTOP-CBS, stress trends rather than straight results this year.

Here are tentative schedules:

WTOP will broadcast election results and commentary at 6, 6:45, 8, 8:55 and 9:25 p. m. From 10:30 to 1:30 a. m. there will be nothing but election returns.

WMAL will join ABC network's solid period of election coverage at 8:15 p. m. This will last until the wee small hours.

WRC's special half hourly reports will begin at 8:26 p. m. and continue at approximately 5 minutes before each hour and half hour until 11, when a two-hour period of steady reports will begin.

WOL's time, beginning with the Gabriel Heatter broadcast at 9 p. m., will be devoted exclusively to election. Reports by Fulton Lewis, jr., at 7, George Carson Putnam at 7:15, Arthur Hale at 7:30 and during the sports broadcasts at 7:45 will show trends.

WINX will use Post reporters, as well as its own to present swift and comprehensive reports. Information phoned in by reporters stationed in key States throughout the country will be aired immediately. The evening's normal schedule has been shelved to permit continuous coverage starting about 7:30 p. m.

WWDC, which will stay on the air all night, will broadcast the results as they are tabulated, with special emphasis on the District plebiscite and Arch McDonald's battle for a seat in the House.

Whiteman Tunes in Tyner

S. A., Take It Away!

CAPITAL PIANIST TYNER

IN HER own words, Evalyn Tyner is "strictly from hunger, out of Indiana.". A long way out, it appears, since she will be offered a South American tour tonight when she appears on the Paul Whiteman Show.

Miss Tyner will be "cut into" the ABC network show tonight at 8 from WMAL, where she is a regular performer Tuesday evenings on "Wonder Flame."

THE "pianatomic" Tyner, who also has her own radio show over WRC Thursday and Saturday at 6:15 p. m., is a Washingtonian who makes long and extravagantly successful sorties to the Rainbow Room, the Waldorf-Astoria and the Essex House in New York and shorter, classier ones to the White House and various embassies.

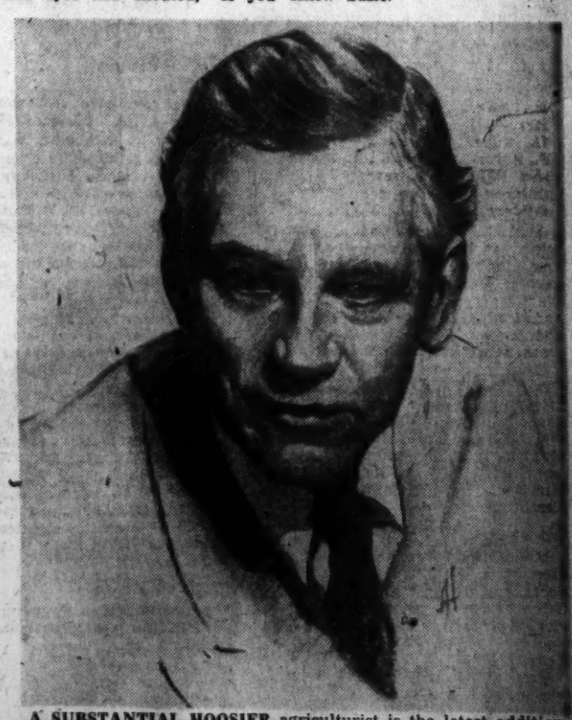
Evalyn's red curls are long enough to permit her to play with the National Symphony Orchestra, and short enough to make her a whing-ding boogie artist.

NOTED for improvisations, which drove her first piano teacher nearly mad, she has had her own orchestra, broken all hold-over booking records at the Rainbow Room and been generally regarded as a joyous addition to the keyboard set.

Unlike most children who are thrust at the piano and hate it, Evalyn scrambled there of her own free will at the age of 5—and has stayed there ever since.

Abbott and Costello

ABBOTT and Costello are back again (WRC, 10 p. m. Thursdays), a sure sign the last ducks better start winging south because cold weather is just around the corner. As a matter of fact, these raffish comedians are animated by instincts far more highly developed than any migrating duck. Their routines have the precision and predictability of a conditioned reflex. If you've never seen these reflexes, they're wonderful. If your have, it's another story.



A SUBSTANTIAL HOOSIER agriculturist is the latest addition to the gallery of rugged Americans etched for the stage by Walter Huston. It is the character of Sam Stover, which he will portray in the Kenyon Nicholson-Charles Robinson comedy-drama, "The Apple of His Eye," opening a two-week engagement at the National Theater tomorrow night.

Selected Listening for Today

If Comedy Gets Hotter It's Visiting Firemen

THERE'S a jolly bit of visiting around planned on the variety programs this evening:

Milton Berle is Kate Smith's visiting fireman. **WTOP — 6:30 p. m.**

BERLE

Fred Allen goes to the Bergen - McCarthy menage. **WRC—8 p. m.**

Bob Hope pays a social call to Allen's Alley. **WRC—8:30 p. m.**

Henry Daniell, Walter Abel and **Pert Kelton** drop in on Hildegarde, **WTOP—9 p. m.**

Bebe Daniels and husband **Ben Lyon** are interviewed by Louella Parsons. **WMAL—9:15 p. m.**

Red Skelton tries to answer the $64 question. **WTOP—10 p. m.**

Anne Baxter is guest on the Don Ameche show. **WRC—10 p. m.**

Current Events

Senator Tom Connally and **John Foster Dulles**, delegates to the U. N. Assembly discuss "The Issues Before U. N." **WRC—12:30 p. m.**

Gov. Ellis Arnall of Georgia, Senator Robert Taft and Walter Johnson of Chicago University discuss current election issues. **WRC—1:30 p. m.**

Drew Pearson predicts Republican presidential nominee for 1948. **WMAL—7 p. m.**

Music

"Dream of Gerontius," Part I, by Elgar from text by Cardinal Newman. In its entirety with Gladys Ripley, Heddle Nash, Huddersfield Choral Society and Liverpool Philharmonic. **WINX—9:05 a. m.**

Violinist Bronislaw Gimpel plays "Young Prince and Young Princess." Nino Ventura and Jean Carlton sing "The Way You Look Tonight" and "Deep in My Heart." **WTOP— 2:30 p. m.**

Wolf-Ferrari's overture to "Secret of Suzanne," Bizet's C major and Frank's D minor symphonies played by New York Philharmonic .**WTOP—3 p. m.**

Phil Spitalny's All-girl Orchestra. WTOP—4:30 p. m.

All-Mozart program by NBC Symphony with Toscanini. **WRC—5 p. m.**

Charles Fredericks sings medley of "Show Boat" tunes. Patrice Munsel sings Arditi's "Il Baccio." **WTOP—5 p. m.**

Washington's Evalyn Tyner appears as piano soloist on Paul Whiteman program. **WMAL — 8 p. m.**

Drama

"The Case of the Scheming Showgirl." WMAL—9:45 p. m.

Gertrude Lawrence stars in "The Last of Mrs. Cheney" with Bramwell Fletcher and Ralph Forbes. **WMAL—10 p. m.**

20 YEARS is the record of Amos 'n Andy, played by Freeman Gosden (top), and Charles Correl over NBC (WRC, 9 p. m.) every Tuesday. They have 13 new outlets in Canada

Fighting Irish Get New Tip— On Broadway

New York, Nov. 2 (INS).—At the rate they're going, the boys on Notre Dame's football team don't need any help from Broadway. But they are going to get it. A suggestion, anyway.

Opening Thursday in Boston to arrive in New York in about three weeks is a new musical comedy entitled "Toplitzky of Notre Dame," a saga of the South Bend team's followers that emphasizes in its title the Gaelic character of the Fighting Irish.

The story told by the musical, which producers stoutly claim is a Notre Dame legend, is that whenever the university's famous team gets into a spot, its guardian angel appears and pulls it through.

Locale of the comedy is "Toplitzky's" tavern, just around the corner from St. Patrick's Cathedral.

Sousa's Life To Be Aired; Opera Starts

PEERING in the crystal ball this is the dope on unusual programs you'll be hearing:

Maggie Teyte, noted English soprano, will be guest on the Telephone Hour tomorrow night at 9 over WRC-NBC . . . The life of John Philip Sousa will be presented on "Washington Prelude" Tuesday at 7:30 over WRC, with Tenor Elwood Gary as guest singer . . . Kenny (Senator Claghorn) Delmar will play the serious title role in "Lee Fountain Comes of Age" on Columbia Workshop Thursday night at 10:30 over WTOP-CBS.

TEYTE

Verdi's "Otello" is scheduled for Saturday afternoon's Metropolitan Opera broadcast over WMAL-ABC . . . The Thompson Twins, two practicing attorneys with a musical bent, will be featured on Piano Playhouse Saturday over WMAL-ABC at 11:30 a. m. . . . The "Willie Piper Suite" by Ralph Norman will have its first performance Saturday at 10 p. m. over WMAL-ABC.

Robert Young will play the part of Adolph Ochs, noted newspaperman, on "Cavalcade of America" tomorrow night at 8 over WRC-NBC . . .

Suggestions for Christmas presents for friends and relatives stationed in Japan will be made tomorrow morning at 9:45 over WINX by Wac Lieut. Col. Mera Galloway when Pat Griffith interviews her about living conditions there.

INCIDENTAL intelligence:

Norman Corwin is home from the 37,000-mile plane trip he was given by the One World Award committee. He will report to representatives of the Willkie Memorial of Freedom House and Common Council for American Unity Friday and then resume processing of the vast number of notes, photographs and recordings he made on the round-the-world trip, for future radio scripts.

WWDC has made arrangements to exchange special events broadcasts with WLW in Cincinnati and WINS in New York.

Hollywood agencies report that they have been notified by NBC that any mention of Bing Crosby on their network will result in the show being cut off the air. Old feuds die hard.

Use in the current campaign of transcription of speeches made by the late President Roosevelt caused such indignation in the Republican ranks that WOL's Albert Warner gave a sample of the type recordings used last Sunday night. The entire set of controversial records were played for newsmen Monday by the Democratic National Committee.

Wonder Whether She Got Any Soap

'Queen for a Day' in Capital

SEEN ANY red carpets on the sidewalks this weekend?

Don't be surprised—Washington's been entertaining a queen. Not old moldy European royalty either, but a johnny-come-lately variety as typical of America as corn.

The royal robes and crown were given to Mrs. Betty Levandowski in Milwaukee, Wis., Wednesday—by manufacturers of soap and headache fizz powders. One of the "Queens for a Day" produced at the astonishing rate of five a week on the WOL-Mutual program (2:30 p. m.) Queen Betty's blood doesn't run blue. But it should run fast, because while she reigns (nominally one day but actually three) she has potentate privileges and a sockful of cash to enforce them.

Silly as the program sounds, it isn't when they pin the ermine tail on you.

The wistful plea which won Mrs. Levandowski the crown is also to be answered: Her husband, who complains that he cannot take her dancing because his back aches, will be fixed as shipshape and samba-happy as medical science can make him.

When she gets home tonight the Wisconsinite won't have any crown jewels to remind her of her lost splendor, but she will have a tidy collection of more practical booty—clothes, electrical household appliances, etc.

But the big question—did she get any SOAP?

"CAN'T HELP IT, BOSS—SHE'S QUEEN FOR A DAY!"

'It's Fun to Be Yourself'

Harriet's Weekend Isn't Lost, Even if She Must Stay Home

HOLLYWOOD, Nov. 2.—Some people weekend in the mountains. Others go to the desert or shore. The ones who stay at home usually feel sorry for themselves.

Not Harriet Hilliard. She stays in Hollywood weekends, and loves it. As costar of "The Adventures of Ozzie and Harriet" (Sundays at 6 p. m., WTOP), she spends her weekends being herself and claims there's nothing like it.

She explains, "In private life I'm Harriet Hilliard—Mrs. Ozzie Nelson. And in professional life I'm Mrs. Ozzie Nelson — Harriet Hilliard. I spend all week being myself, then on Sunday afternoons go on the air as myself.

Collector, Too

"It's fun to be yourself," she adds.

The real life adventures of Ozzie and Harriet aren't so very different from the Sunday afternoon edition.

They began a few years back when Ozzie picked Harriet to be the featured vocalist with his orchestra. Pretty soon the singing engagement led to a romantic engagement.

Although they have a busy professional life, they take time out to enjoy their Hollywood home to the fullest.

"Our sons, David and Rickey, 10 and 6, are pretty nice fellows and we like to be with them," Harriet says.

"We see most of the football games and tennis matches and work on their arithmetic. It's a full life."

But not so full that Harriet can't manage a radio show and interior decorating. She can't pass a junk shop without stocking up on a few knick-knacks. Some of them are pretty rare antiques.

None Beauties

She believes women have three major problems—how to be most attractive, how to win a husband—and how to keep one. Her nominations for the three most romantic heroines in history are Cleopatra, Mme. du Barry and Elizabeth Barrett Browning.

"They made the most of what Mother Nature handed them. None of the three were rare beauties, but they were smart," she points out.

"Cleopatra was a wiry little thing, but used vivid colors to attract Marc Antony. Du Barry's features were far from classic.

The Record Player

By Paul Hume

CONCERT HALL limited recordings: Formation of this organization is the most important item in the record field in 1946. Established upon the premise that music is the most important factor in records, it is going about deciding what music it wants recorded, selecting artists most suitable for that work and having them record it under as fine technical conditions as possible. Records are to be released on vinylite pressings, of which only 2000 copies are to be made. This limit is placed, not to foster any exclusive cult, but to maintain at its peak the standard of reproduction possible when a master is used relatively few times.

STRAVINSKY

Announced repertoire for the next year includes:

Prokofieff: String quartet No. 2.

Copland: Piano sonata (1941); and Our Town suite.

Purcell: The Gordian Knot suite.

Barber: Capricorn concerto.

Bowles: Sonata for two pianos.

Stravinsky: Sonata for two pianos; also: Cinq Pieces Facile.

Brahms: Sonata No. 1 in C major.

Bartok: String quartet No. 4.

Beethoven: Scottish songs.

Debussy: Sonata for cello and piano; also: Menuet from Petite Suite.

William Schuman: Symphony for strings.

No such progressive list, with emphasis on contemporary work, but listing important and hitherto unrecorded items from the past, has heretofore been released by recording companies. The great advantage to all this, in addition to fine musical aims and the obvious intelligence behind it, is that the recordings are being made in the finest technical manner. For further information, write to Concert Hall Society, Inc., 250 West 57th st., New York. And remember, only 2000 sets will ever be made, each set bearing the owner's subscription number.

GRIEG: Symphonic Dances; also: Liadow: Baba Yaga. Indianapolis Symphony under Fabian Sevitsky. Victor 1066. $3.85. A fine set of unfamiliar dances by Grieg, not to be confused with the more frequently played Norwegian Dances. As the title implies, these are more symphonic in treatment, with a rather Wagnerian orchestra and development of themes the rule rather than exception. Sevitsky's orchestra plays with more virtuosity than previous recordings have displayed and is to be complimented on the subtlety with which it achieves some of the nicer effects such as the horn sforzandi, etc. The very opposite comment must be made about Liadow's Baba Yaga, where a true bite to the string attacks and in the woodwinds is necessary. Without precision in dotted rhythms and attacks, the music loses most of its originality and flavor. However, the orchestra, beautifully recorded, features fine playing. It is a pleasure to hear some new Grieg.

KREISLER: Concerto in C major (after Vivaldi); also Chanson Louis XIII and Pavane. Fritz Kreisler, violinist, with orchestra under Donald Voorhees. Victor 1070. $2.85. Kreisler has added much to the violinist's repertoire with his original compositions in ancient styles. This album brings us his own playing of two, one a concerto in Vivaldi style, the other a Chanson and Pavane patterned after Couperin. Grant that neither Vivaldi nor Couperin would have found striking similarities between their works and these, you still have very attractive music in neoclassic style. One of the difficult things about advancing age in the life of a performing artist is the unavoidable element of failing technique. Mr. Kreisler has played the violin beautifully for many years. Those who value his art and manner will find much to admire in this set.

Ruth Hussey Takes to Air After 'Union'

Ruth Hussey, screen actress and star of the Pulitzer Prize-winning hit of the New York stage, "State of the Union," will make her first professional appearance since that show when she co-stars with George Brent and Adolphe Menjou in the Screen Guild Players production of "Experiment Perilous" tomorrow at 10:30 p. m. over WTOP.

RUTH

Menjou plays the part of a jealous husband who asks Brent, a brilliant psychiatrist, to examine his wife, whom Menjou professes to believe insane. In the course of his examinations, Brent falls in love with his patient, discovers that she is not insane but the victim of her husband's attempt to drive her out of her mind.

The story builds on the now-popular psychological theme. Producer of the show is Bill Lawrence. The story adaptation is by Harry Kronman.

Midgets Help Make-Believe

Hollywood, Nov. 2 (AP).—Film technicians do lots of things with mirrors. Now they've discovered that they can create optical illusions with midgets, too.

A camera crew at Enterprise Studios hit upon this idea while seeking a means for increasing the visual depth of a scene in "The Other Love." They put a midget to work in the middle background. Perspectively, his diminutive figure will increase by 100 feet the apparent depth of the foreground and render taller and closer the plaster reproduction of Mont Vierge, 10,670-foot Alp, in the background.

High School Chess Games Open Nov. 29

By Willard Mutchler

The United States championship tourney opened in New York with 20 vieing for the title. In the opening round Champion A. S. Denker beat W. W. Adams. O. Ulvestad, J. Levin, G. Kramer, I. A. Horowitz, A. S. Pinkus and Dr. G. L. Drexel were winners, respectively, over W. B. Suesman, A. Sandrin, A. Rothman, S. Rubinow, S. Kowalski and L. J. Isaacs. A. J. Fink drew with A. DiCamillo, while adjournments were in order for S. Reshevsky and A. E. Santasiere, I. Kashdan and H. Steiner.

The Interhigh Chess Federation now has Russell Church of Wilson as president; Jerry Spapier, Western, first vice president and tournament director; Glen McLaughlin, Fairfax, second vice president; James Miller, Eastern, secretary-treasurer. Team championship tournament will begin November 29

Simultaneous Exhibitor S. E. Wagman scored, 11 to 1, at Washington Chess Divan. He drew with H. Berliner and Dr. B. Weininger, defeated A. Lehrer, L. W. Ferris, J. D. Perry, T. Soo-Hoo, F. E. DeGraw, R. Tuttle, M. Kaplan, B. W. Holmes, P. Desind and A. S. Keller.

Divan Reports

In Divan's championship tourney, V. Perlo lost to M. C. Stark, drew with H. E. Singleton, who beat H. Underwood as G. S. Thomas forfeited to F. Pozarek. In Class B-1, Leader W. Burko beat B. W. Holmes, who won from F. G. Vosburgh. J. E. Wier lost to Vosburgh and W. Squire, who also trounced A. B. C. Graves. S. C. Marshall lost to A. C. Watson, but gained a forfeit from A. Stein. W. B. Groves, leader in Class B-2, conquered V. Mirabile and C. M. Brand as H. Dalland beat F. W. Gleason and J. S. Carpenter defeated Miss M. G. Sewall.

In Federal Club's titular fray, H. Berliner beat K. James, E. Nash won from P. D. Bell, C. R. Zust bowed to D. D. Morgan and drew with N. K. Brown. V. Mirabile, leader in Class A, beat I. Kornfield, J. Welch, and drew with H. B. Richardson. Richardson beat Kornfield as N. H. Tasker defeated Joe Feger. M. Oertel, in Class B, won from J. C. Williams, drew with W. Plampin, who lost to M. Everhard.

Pfc. Robert H. Steinmeyer, youthful champion from Missouri, who finished third in the National Open championship of 1944, will meet all comers in a simultaneous display at the Washington Chess Divan, Wednesday at 8 p. m.

TODAY'S RADIO PROGRAMS

Sunday, November 3, 1946 — Washington — Eastern Standard Time

	WMAL 630	WRC 980	WOL 1260	WINX 1340	WWDC 1450	WTOP 1500
	Sunday Prelude, 6-8. News, 7, 8. Tom Glazer, 8:15; Coffee Concert, 8:30.	News, 7, 8. Symphony Hall, 7:01. Organ, 8:05. Air Castles, 8:30. Garden with Beattie, 8:45.	Serenade, 7:30. Sermons in Song, 7:45. Christian Science, 8:15 News, 8, 8:55. Funnies, 8:30.	News, 7, 8 Swing Low, 7:15 Music Parade, 8:05 " " "	Sunrise Symphony, 6. News, 6:30. Pentecostal Church, 7. Bibleway Church, 7:30.	Elder, Michaux, 7:30 Great Lakes Carolina Calling, 8:30
9	:00 Coast to Coast :15 On a Bus :30 (Milton Cross) :45 " "	News Story to Order Ranch Boys Waltzes of the World	Young People's Church of the Air Tone Tapestries " "	News; Songs of Faith Elgar's Dream of Gerontius " "	Wildwood Church Voice of Hope News; JBC Presents " "	News Roundup Let's Listen D. C. Dateline Labor News Review
10	:00 Vespers :15 " :30 Southernaires :45 "	National Radio Pulpit " Circle Arrow Show " "	Bible Class " Voice of Prophecy " "	News; Smoke Rings " Crown Capers "	Mike Hunnicutt Spotlight Revue " "	Church of the Air " Invitation to Learning
11	:00 Fine Arts Quartet :15 " " " :30 Hour of Faith :45 "	News; Isles in News Design for Listening Red Feather Man Solitaire Time	Bible Institute " Fourth Presbyterian Church	News; Church Service New York Ave. Presbyterian Church	News and Music Off the Record News; Centennial Baptist Church	News, Sweeney Wings Over Jordan Salt Lake Tabernacle
12	:00 This Week Around :15 the World :30 Modern Manners :45 D. C. Vote	E. A. Glenn Gold Clock Time Our Foreign Policy "	Pilgrim Hour " Lutheran Hour "	NEWS ROUNDUP Is Congress Doing Job Music for Moderns "	Bing Crosby And Guest Amateurs of 1946 " "	Noontime News Jay Carmody Yours Sincerely "
1	:00 Harvol Music Time :15 Interlude :30 Your Washington :45 Redskin Rally	America United " Chicago Round Table " "	Warden Lawes Cases Lou Brott; Story Phil Brito Drama of Medicine	News; Musical Treasures Choral Favorites "	" " " " News; Super Express Super Express	People's Platform " Lyman Bryson Howard Smith
2	:30 Redskins vs. :15 " :30 Pittsburgh :45 "	Robert Merrill Show " Harvest of Stars (James Melton)	Show Tune Time " News, Cunningham Vet. Wants to Know	News; Symphony Strauss' "Till Eulenspiegel" (Koussevitsky)	Meet the Composer " " " News; Musical Quiz " "	News Review " Stradivari Orch. "
3	:00 " " :15 " " :30 " " :45 " "	Carmen Cavallero " One Man's Family " "	Division Diary Your Health Crime of Carelessness "	News; Memorable Music Serge Benson For Community Chest "	Premier Performance " " " " " "	N. Y. Philharmonic " " " " " "
4	:00 " " :15 " " :30 Fifth Quarter :45 "	Quiz Kids " Flight With Music Gene Archer	House of Mystery " True Detective "	News; Memorable Music " " " " "	Dance Parade " " News; Burl Ives Happiest Happenings	" " " Hour of Charm "
5	:00 Darts for Dough :15 " :30 Counterspy :45 "	NBC Symphony " " "	The Shadow " Quick as a Flash " "	News; Sophisticated Rhythm " " "	Confidentially Yours School of Rhythm News; Navy Salute George O'Dell Trio	Family Hour " Hoagy Carmichael News, Wm. Shirer
6	:00 Sunday Eve. Party :15 " :30 Willie Piper :45 "	Catholic Hour " Bob Burns "	Those Websters " Nick Carter "	NEWS ROUNDUP Concert by Mercedes and Jesus Sanroma "	Gospel Tabernacle " Sports Scores Bible Question Box	Ozzie and Harriett " Kate Smith "
7	:00 Drew Pearson :15 Monday Headlines :30 Sammy Kaye :45 " " ; Facts	Jack Benny Show " Phil Harris, Alice Faye " " "	Symphony Notes " Strange As It Seems District News	News; The Philharmonic Hour Faure's Requiem "	Ave Maria Hour " D. C. Catholic Hour "	Gene Autry Show " Blondie "
8	:00 Paul Whiteman :15 " :30 Shame of the People :45 "	Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy " Fred Allen " "	Mediation Board with A. L. Alexander; News Special Investigator Sumner Welles "	News; Music of the Americas Congress on the Air Veteran and Labor "	Call to Worship " " " " " " "	Sam Spade " Crime Doctor " ; News
9	:00 Walter Winchell :15 Louella Parsons :30 Jimmy Fidler :45 The Pelicowoman	Manhattan Merry Go Round " American Album Of Familiar Music " "	Exploring Unknown " Double or Nothing "	News; Symphony Hour Beethoven's Concerto No. 1 (Ania Dorfman)	Old-Fashioned Revival Hour " " " " " " "	Hildegarde " Eddie Bracken Show "
10	:00 Theater Guild :15 Gertrude Lawrence :30 " :45 "	Don Ameche " Meet Me at Parky's "	Brighter Tomorrow " Art Brown "	News; Music by Benny Goodman Fireside Melodies "	Sunday Vespers " " News; Church of God Church of God	Take It or Leave It (Phil Baker) " We The People "
11	:00 News :15 Hour of Dreams :30 Lee Dayton :45 Ray Michael	News, Sports Light Music by Dark The Eternal Light " "	News, Hillman Sam Donahue " Blue Barron; News	NEWS ROUNDUP Popular Classics Porgy and Bess " " "	" " " Americans All " Just Relax	Headlines, Bylines Report from U. N. Here's to Veterans Career Call

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Varied Artists and Busy Week

Choral Group Opens 16th Year Wednesday With Hungarian Pianist

THIS will be a busy week for music lovers.

Margaret Tolson, Washington pianist, will be heard at the Phillips Memorial Gallery Monday at 8:30 p. m., her program to include Schubert's Sonata op. 120 and Hindemith's Third Sonata, as well as selections by Debussy, Ravel, William Bergama, and Villa-Lobos.

CHORAL DIRECTOR POTTER
... opens season this week

Tuesday night Patrice Munsel, exciting 21-year-old coloratura soprano of the Metropolitan Opera concert and radio, will open Mrs. Dorothy Hodgkin Dorsey's evening series at Constitution Hall. Assisted by Pianist Stuart Ross and Flautist Betty Wood, she will present songs by Handel, Mozart, Benedict, Fevrier, Rachmaninoff, Fourdrain, Proch, Rimsky-Korsakoff.

Marik Featured

First of three concerts to be presented by the Washington Choral Society at Constitution Hall will take place Wednesday at 8:30 p. m. Louis A. Potter, director-conductor of this civic organization for the past 16 years, will offer Randall Thompson's "The Peaceable Kingdom," J. S. Bach's "Jesu, Priceless Treasure" and "The City of High Renown" from Horatio Parker's "Hora-Novissima" as the three featured choral selections.

The concert also marks the American debut of Irene Marik, Hungarian pianist, pupil of the Hungarian Composer-Teacher Bele Bartok.

She will present Bach's "Chaconne," transcribed for piano by Busoni; Liszt's "Benediction de Dieu la Solitude," Kodaly's "Dances of Marosszek" and Delibes' "On Themes of Ballet 'Naila'". Short works of Kodaly, including "Evening Softly Whispering Winds Are Sighing," "The Deaf Boatman," "See the Gipsy Hussar" and "Only Tell Me" complete the program.

Howard Event Set

Carol Brice, contralto, will be heard at Howard University Thursday at 8:30 p. m.

Miss Brice is the first artist of her race to win the Naumberg Award, which consists each year of Town Hall debuts for three musicians whom a distinguished jury considers ready to face New York's top rung critics and music lovers. She also has sung at Carnegie Hall and with the New York Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra.

At the Berkshire Music Festival in August Miss Brice received a tremendous ovation after her performance of Brahms "Alto Rhapsody," accompanied by the Boston Symphony Orchestra under direction of Serge Koussevitzky.

Her program here will include selections by Bach, Handel, Schubert, Reynaldo Hahn, Chabrier, Fevrier, de Falla, Gretchaninoff, Tschaikowsky, Moussorgsky and a group of spirituals.

Friday at 5 p. m., Minna Niemann, pianist, and Wilson Ewart, baritone, will give a joint recital at the Sulgrave Club.

The Jewish Community Center will present Elsa Koppel, vocalist, and Gilmour McDonald, pianist, this evening. The concert is scheduled for 8:30 p. m. at Cafritz Auditorium.

Sousa Concert Junior Band's Next Project

A John Philip Sousa Memorial Concert will be given by Junior Optimist Band at Kramer Junior High School, 17th and Q sts. se., Wednesday at 8 p. m. This will be the group's fourth annual tribute to the band leader.

Lewis Atwater, organist, will inaugurate a series of Sunday afternoon concerts at the All Souls' Unitarian Church today at 5 p. m.

Ernest Schelling, famed American composer, pianist and conductor, will be the subject for a lecture entitled "Impressions From an Artist's Life", to be given by his sister, Dr. Julia Schelling, at a meeting of the Washington Chapter, National Society of Arts and Letters, Thursday in the home of Mrs. Walter Bruce Howe.

Lowell Broomall, organist, will give a recital Thursday at 8:30 p. m., in Sixth Presbyterian Church, 16th and Kennedy sts., nw. He will play compositions of Pachelbel, D'Aquin, Bach, Handel and Dupre. The assisting artist will be LeRoy Scharon, baritone.

A Washington composer, Susannah Coleman, recently won the loving cup for the outstanding composition entered in the annual competition of Mu Phi Epsilon National Music Society.

Mrs. David Stone, formerly Betty Baum, has closed her Washington studio to continue her activities as pianist and teacher in Boston. Her husband, David Stone, has accepted an appointment as teaching fellow at Harvard University as chief assistant to Dr. Archibald Davidson for both his Harvard and Radcliffe music courses.

Brought by State Dept., May Have Show Here

China War Cartoonist Visits U. S.

JAPAN'S TOJO PRAYS FOR MARTIAL SPIRIT OF WAR LORDS
... one of striking political cartoons by Yeh Chien-Yu

By Jane Watson Crane

YEH CHIEN-YU, Chinese painter and cartoonist, has wit as nimble as his fingers. His young wife, Tai-Ai-lien, is an European-trained dancer who has traveled into the far interior of her country studying the folklore and customs of various minority groups.

This enterprising pair of artists visited Washington briefly after a stay on the West Coast. Yeh is here by invitation of the State Department. The two, who have traveled the length and breadth of their own country, are eager to learn about the United States.

Tai-Ai-lien was born in Trinidad and has perfect command of English. Her husband is not far behind her, so they should have little difficulty in their travels here. Yeh is anxious to meet American artists, a difficult problem because they are so widely scattered. He did not indicate that he would do so, but we hope that he will make informal sketches of the people of this country, as he has of China and of India.

Helped in War

Self-taught, Yeh started out in 1929 as a cartoonist for the Shanghai Sketch. His series on "Mr. Wang" became famous throughout China and he followed it with "Little Chen" for the Nanking Morning Post.

During the war he was leader of the "Anti-Japanese Cartoonists Association," a group which contributed heavily to war propaganda for the government. Results of this period indicate his spirit was not downed, but he is sick of censorship.

At the instigation of General Stillwell, Yeh went to India as "visiting correspondent" for the Chinese-American Training Center there. He made cartoons for OSS in 1944.

Looking over the paintings, drawings and sketchbooks which Yeh had with him, we found in the title of his wartime "Light and Dark" a key to all his work. In fact, humor and sadness are at times hardly distinguishable. There were, for example, a series of little sketches of a family of refugees, "Eight Years of War." The group first appears in flight with a heavy burden of luggage and one child. In successive years the luggage diminishes and the family increases, until in the end we see them trudging along with only children in hand, barefoot and in rags.

Invited to Teach

In one of the most striking of the political cartoons, Japan's Tojo is depicted in 1944 praying for the return of the martial spirit of the Japanese warlords.

Except for a few landscapes in water color, the only paintings we saw were of costumes for the dance, to complement his wife's research.

Yeh is serious about painting and has been invited to teach at the Peking Art School after his return.

Mr. and Mrs. Yeh have gone to New York, but they expect to return to Washington in the spring and there is a good chance that he will have a show here.

The delicate paintings of flowers, landscapes and birds, the charming illustrations of legends by Mme. Yee-Ping Shen Hsu, shown at the United Nations Club, represent a continuation of the classic tradition in Chinese art. The Yehs, of a younger generation, present a side of China still relatively little known in this country.

BOYS TOWN SOPRANO, DIRECTOR FR. FRANCIS SCHMITT
... choir of 40 sings Friday, 8:30 p. m., Constitution Hall

The Washington Philatelist

New Foreign Issues Keep Collectors Busy

By William M. Stuart

IN COMMEMORATING National Airmail Week October 29 through November 2, Postmaster General Hannegan commented that air mail is a great instrument for good and provides a means for bringing people more closely together. Many post offices as well as stamp clubs and collectors issued cachets in honor of the event.

New Zealand issued 1946 health stamps on Oct. 24, the design portraying return of soldiers to peacetime pursuits. One extends a helping hand to a child along the road in a typical New Zealand countryside scene. Denominations and colors: 1 plus ½-pence green with brown background and 2-p., plus 1-p., dark brown and light brown.

Brazil and Finland have issued stamps honoring lighthouses. Brazil's is a 5-cruzeiro, blue green, illustrating the proposed Columbus Lighthouse to be erected at Ciudad Trujillo in the Dominican Republic. Finland's 8-mark purple shows a seventeenth century lighthouse with two-masted sailing vessel in the background. The Finnish stamp, with dates "1696-1946," commemorates the 250th anniversary of establishment of lighthouse service. Finland also has issued two semipostals of double-barred cross of antituberculosis organizations. Surtax has been earmarked for Finland national and antituberculosis league. An 8 plus 2-markka, brown shows a physician examining child, 5 plus 1-markka, green, a nurse with two children.

Clubs to Meet

Woodridge Stamp Club will meet tomorrow at 8 p. m. in the Woodridge Public Library, 2206 Rhode Island ave. ne. Washington Numismatic Society will meet tomorrow evening in the United States National Museum.

In the philatelic division at Silver Spring's hobby show first award in the United States section, was won by R. K. Peck. C. C. Van Vechten was second; J. L. Kessenger, third. Foreign section: Ellery Denison, first; Alexander Halperson, second; Mrs. Lela K. Burt, third. Covers: J. O. Peavy, Paul Matthew Fenton and Leo Flaherty; precancels: A. W. Oliphant, C. E. Evans, J. H. Weimer, A. S. Cake, M. D. Fenton, Mrs. Mabel Wilson and E. G. Jewell also won awards.

C. H. Just, Hartford, Conn., former president of the Collectors Club, Branch 5, S. P. A., was a guest of members Tuesday evening at Pythian Temple. He was warmly greeted by former associates and discussed old times when he was the leader. He is still active in collecting. The bourse was unusually busy with new issues. At the meeting Tuesday an auction will be held.

The dead letter sale will be held at the City Postoffice, Room 3083, Wednesday, November 20, at 8 p. m. Stamps, covers and coins will be exhibited Tuesday from 7 to 10 p. m.

Air mail service will be inaugurated November 10 on Route AM-77 between Seattle, Olympia, Chehalis, Aberdeen-Hoquiam, Wash., and Astoria and Portland, Oreg. Special cachets will be provided at Olympia, Chehalis, Aberdeen, Hoquiam, Wash., and Astoria.

Capital Gets 'Hit Parade' In Symphony

FOR the first time in any city in the world the man in the street will have an opportunity of guiding the selections of works to be played by a great symphony orchestra.

This new idea, called "The National Symphony's Hit Parade," will play the music Washington wants to hear. Ballots will be placed in music stores, newspaper offices, schools, radio stations and Government agencies.

A week before the first concert on Wednesday, November 27, the first ballots will be collected from key spots by the Young People's League of the National Symphony Orchestra. Votes will be counted and presented to a board of judges and upon these results Dr. Hans Kindler and Violinist Joseph Szigeti will base the opening program in the Symphony Hit Parade.

Famous names in musical entertainment will follow Kindler and Szigeti on the series. Walter Hendl, Andre Kostelanetz, Morton Gould, Earl Wild, Howard Mitchell and Rise Stevens will be other headliners in the six-concert series.

Auctions Next

The Washington Opera Guild soon will announce plans for auditions for American artists from Washington and a surrounding 100-mile area.

From these auditions outstanding artists will be selected and presented in concert at Lisner Auditorium February 28. After the Washington concert the selected artists will be recommended for further bookings by New York concert bureaus.

All auditions will be private and Anton Schubel, general manager of the Associated Concert Bureau of New York, who has been with the Met for the last 14 years, will be one of the judges. Interested artists should write the Washington Opera Guild, Inc., 2323 Pennsylvania ave. nw., requesting entry blanks. Each artist must furnish his own accompanist.

Menuhin Is Top Artist

Washington's Music-Lovers Need 7-League Boots Today

ONLY with the aid of a pair of seven-league boots would it be possible for Washington music lovers to take in the various events scheduled for today. At 3:30 p. m. Pan American Union will present the young Peruvian soprano, Leonor Arenas, who has been heard in several MGM films, including "Green Years" and "Holiday In Mexico." Her program will include Inca songs by Peruvian Composers Clotilde Arias and Beningno Ballon Farfan, as well as songs by Lecuona of Cuba and Lara of Mexico.

ARENAS

At 4 p. m. Yehudi Menuhin, great American violinist, will appear in Constitution Hall as second artist in Mrs. Dorothy Dorsey's Sunday afternoon concert series. He will open his program with Tartini's G minor Sonata ("The Devil's Trill"), followed by Bartock's Premiere Sonata; Vieuxtemps, Concerto No. 4 in D minor, op. 31; Bach's Air for a G String, Joachim's transcription of Brahms' Hungarian Dance No. 4 in B minor and Sarasate's Gypsy Airs.

Conrad Bernier, organist at St. Matthew's Cathedral, will play a recital on the great organ of the Washington Cathedral immediately following the 4 o'clock service of evening prayer.

Plays Own Work

Everett Stevens, native Washingtonian, will appear at the National Gallery in an all-American program at 8 p. m. tonight. His new Piano Sonata No. 2, was composed especially for this concert. It has taken into consideration some comparatively undeveloped acoustic possibilities of the piano and is written in a contrapuntal style. It has one movement of four sections, with thematic material all introduced in the first 30 measures of the Sonata, the remainder being a development of that material.

Mr. Stevens received his early musical education here and later won scholarships in both piano and composition at the Peabody Conservatory, where he studied for eight years. He studied piano with Austin Conradi and composition with Gustav Strube. It was during this period that he was soloist with the National Symphony, performing his own piano Concerto No. 1

In 1940 he won a fellowship at the Juilliard Graduate School and continued his studies with Ernest Hutcheson. At present he is on the piano faculty of Peabody Conservatory Preparatory Department. Included in his program will be compositions by Bernard Wagenaar; Scott Watson; Washington composer, Thomas B. Simmons; Paul Creston, Werner Josten, Walter Spencer Huffman and Charles Griffes.

In connection with the celebration of the sixtieth anniversary of the founding of Mount Pleasant Congregational Church, a musical service is scheduled tonight at 8. The Mount Pleasant Chorus and Solo Quartet will appear under direction of Claude Robeson, organist and director, assisted by Herbert Cook, cellist.

More Notes

Concerts are announced by the United States Soldiers' Home Symphonette for Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings at 5:30 p. m. in Stanley Hall on the grounds of the home. Franklin B. Charles is the conductor.

Among interesting events scheduled for the near future will be an appearance of the Westminster Choir under its founder and director, Dr. John Finley Williamson, at Constitution Hall November 13. The event is sponsored by the Washington Federation of Churches.

The Ballet Russe will make its annual appearance with the National Symphony Orchestra November 10, 11 and 12, in Constitution Hall. Alicia Markova, Anton Dolin, Andre Eglevsky, Lubov Tchernicheva and Nina Verchinina.

Dr. Helen Dickinson, faculty member of the school of sacred music, Union Theological Seminary, New York, will address D. C. Chapter, American Guild of Organists, Monday at 7:30 p. m. in Covenant-First Presbyterian Church. She and her husband were founders of the school.

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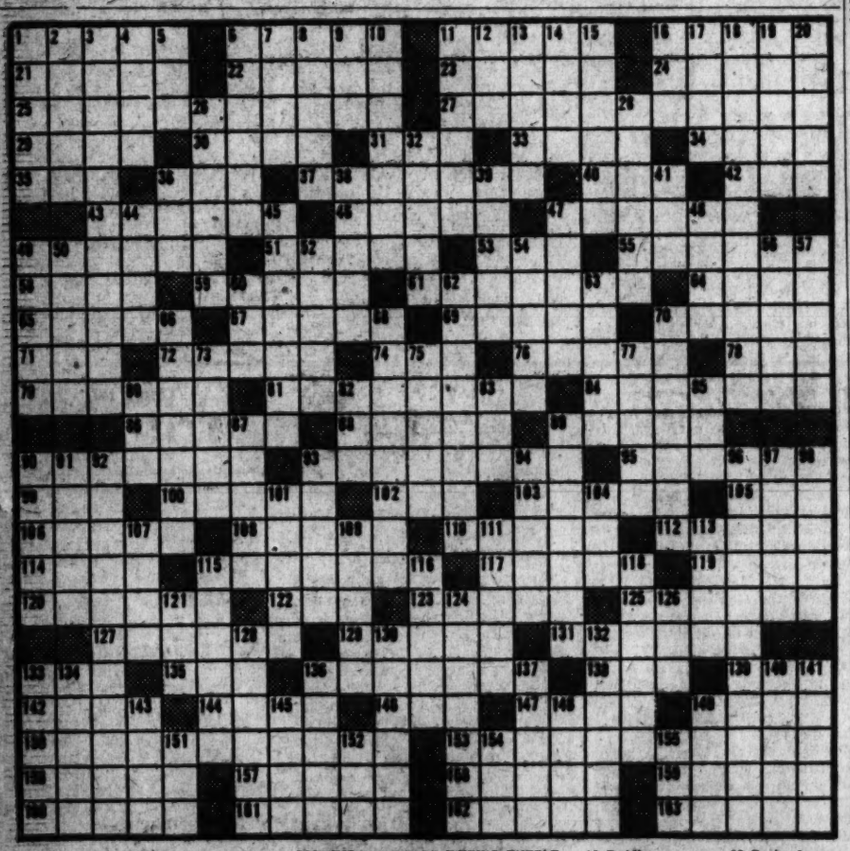


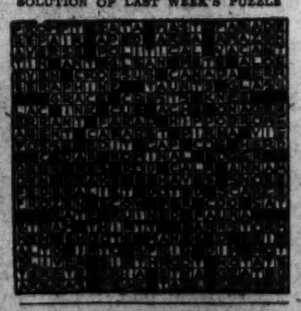
ACROSS

1 Paroxysm
7 Pound
11 Rodomontade
16 Light brushing sound
21 The spruces
22 To make a beginning
23 Long-handled spoon
24 Piebald
25 Oozing fixedly as water in a basin
27 Arrangements
29 The maple tree
30 A charge against property
31 Speed of sprouts
33 Small fancy receptacle
34 American
35 Hard fruits
40 Needle-shaped
41 Temporary inaction
42 Encouragement
44 Authoritative decrees
48 Coarse matted hair
49 Homesteads: Welsh
51 Accompanies
54 Tiny whirlwind
57 Beatifies fully
60 Fidelity
62 Sensual
63 Spurred
70 Money: music
71 Smaller than
74 Stout rope
76 Covering for the apex of a sharp-pointed roof
78 A stage in a development
79 Crow's cry
80 Red canopy
81 Obliteration
84 Parts of plants
86 Paid one's part
88 Month
90 Leguminous vegetables
92 Bus-line scheduler
93 Takes an aggressive attitude
96 Alphabetical character
98 Beard
99 Escape notice
100 Pipe joints
103 Handling machine
108 Metric liquid measure
109 Rhythmical beating
110 To idle
112 Treat with contempt
114 Scored a point in tennis
118 Leaves destitute
117 Quoted
119 Angered
120 Alienate: law
122 Cereal grass
123 Reason
125 African antelopes
127 Strength
129 To be ready for
131 Membrane of the eye
133 Massachusetts cape
135 Conflict
136 Spider
138 Sheltered place
139 Cut down
142 To harass maliciously
144 Drink to excess
146 Evade
147 Desserts
149 Beautiful woman
150 Thorough examination
153 Tending to diminish
155 Ground
157 A saddle pad
158 Manifest
159 Appellation
160 Choral salt
161 Steaming hot
162 Nidificitions
163 Stubborn persons

DOWN

1 Part of a chair back
2 A fragment
3 Shakes
4 Prominent prominents
5 Fertile
6 Compared with
7 Whenever
8 Expiate
9 Ribbed fabric
10 Aridity
11 Fair
12 Paddle
13 Appended
14 Aperture
15 Term of office
16 Realm ruler
17 Alcoholic liquor
18 An enlargement
19 Red mud
20 Watered
26 Imitation pearl
28 Female descendants
32 Forget the sight of
36 Torrid
38 Hole in a wall
39 Evolve
41 Parent
43 Bloom
45 Bewitched
47 Elevated position
48 Pleasant
49 Source of strength
50 An odd job
52 In pursuit of
53 Cleansing agents
54 The sun personified
55 Blackness
60 Mortar beater
61 Full of vigor
63 To card wool
64 Detective
65 Reprieved
70 Tenants
72 Russian labor association
75 To pucker one's lips
77 Commonplace
80 Roofing material
82 Swiss river
83 Cloth measure
85 Intersected
87 Burst forth
89 Book of psalms
90 Dinner course
91 Doubly
92 Coming before
93 Tie fast: naut.
94 Arabian satan
96 Athletic contests
97 Blundered
98 Tears
101 Golden in color
104 Strong caustic
107 Paradise
109 Move furtively
111 Having nice discernment
113 Skin disease
115 Larvae
116 Clamber up
120 Abhor
121 Work with needle and thread
124 Half noble
126 To strike out
128 Cleaves
130 Wavering
132 Cheese
133 More than
134 The
136 Fishing net
137 Definite statements
140 Papal staff
141 Aria
143 Genuine
148 Fleet of vessels
149 Rudely concise
149 Hawaiian taro foods
151 That woman
152 Recently acquired
154 Mother of mankind
156 Negrito

SOLUTION OF LAST WEEK'S PUZZLE



Leaves Answers to You

A-Bomb Amanuensis Misses Fire

DAWN OVER ZERO. By William L. Laurence. Knopf. 274 pp. $3

THIS is year two of the Atomic Age. Space means nothing. Spheres of influence are obsolete. Trieste, or bases in the Pacific, or who controls the Dardanelles—all academic.

There is only one major issue: The atomic bomb. Who has it, who almost has it, can we control it! The planet lives or dies on the basis of nuclear fission.

Meanwhile a bored, illiterate public, plus frightened, confused diplomats, plus terrified and determined scientists, get exactly nowhere with an international atomic agreement. But time is running short.

Your first duty as a citizen is to buy this book, read it and begin to think constructively on controlling atomic energy. William Laurence, easily the best informed atomic bomb reporter in the world, is here offering you a course in life or death—an introduction to the subject we must master or perish.

From Alpha On

LAURENCE was let in on the atomic bomb secret two months before the general public. He was the only newspaperman to witness both the first blast in New Mexico and the bombing of Nagasaki. And of course, he was present on the purposely mismanaged Navy junket at Bikini.

He has here written either the planet's Doomsday Book or the New Gospel, depending upon your point of view.

He explains not only the atomic chain reaction which released cosmic energy, but also the political chain reaction which began when Einstein predicted to Roosevelt in 1939 that the atomic bomb was a possibility.

Next he takes us step by breathless step through the exciting, dangerous, furious years of research and engineering, from the days when the Army scornfully allotted $6000 for atomic research up to the "successful" bombing of Japan.

Knockout Raid

THERE are chapters on the hunt for the "Great God K," the building of the uranium-graphite lattices, the erection of the gigantic electromagnets and labyrinthine mazes of infinitesimal tubing at Oak Ridge.

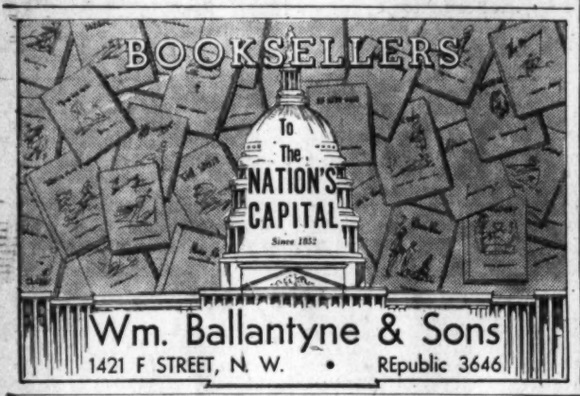
There is a chapter on our thrilling Commando raid on the Norwegian heavy water plant which possibly changed all history—allowing us and not the Germans to have the first atomic bomb.

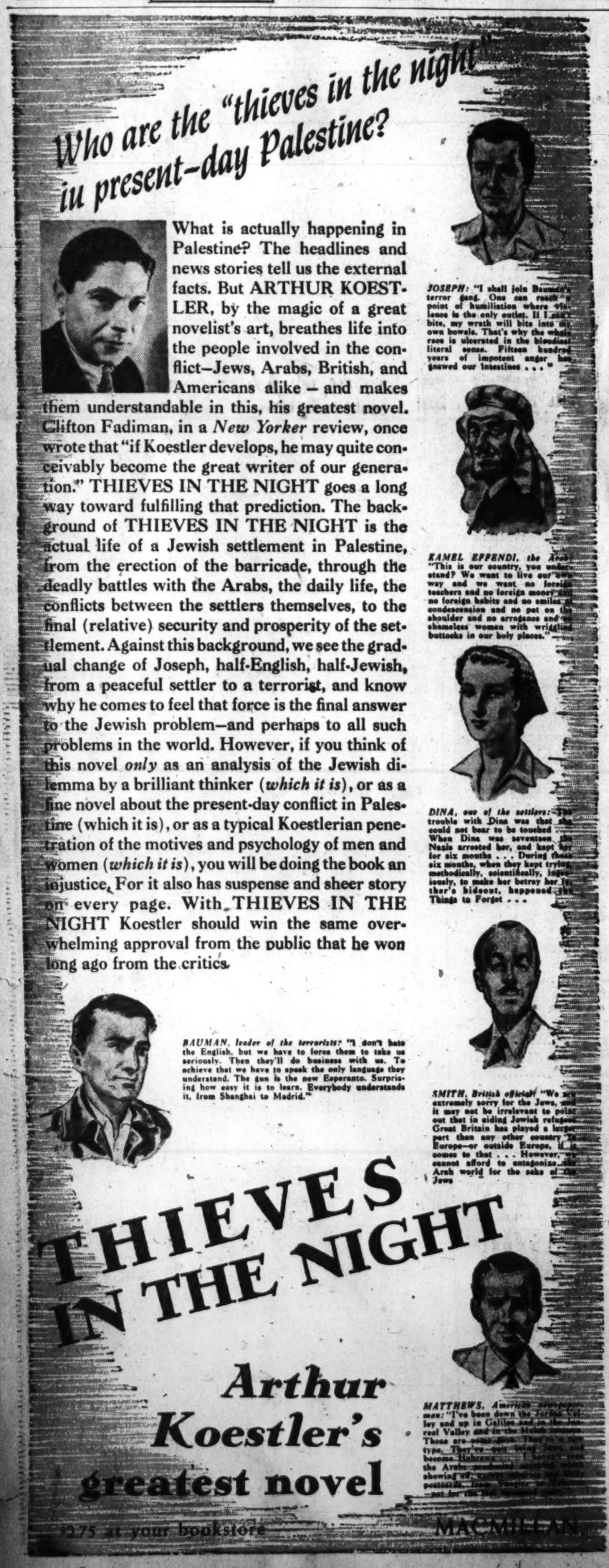
There are chapters on the shockingly beautiful, celestially dramatic explosion of green and purple death north of Santa Fe; and the destruction beyond man's imagining in Japan.

Unfortunately, the concluding pages, which should have been the best, are the poorest. Laurence has only the most pessimistic view of the peacetime uses of atomic energy. He has no solution for its control. He has little ethical awareness of our responsibilities as first user of the world's most lethal weapon.

Laurence is only a very good reporter. The conclusions are up to you and me, no less than Baruch, Wallace or Molotov. We hold in the palms of our hands the precious future of Homo Sapiens.

STERLING NORTH.




Who are the "thieves in the night" in present-day Palestine?
What is actually happening in Palestine? The headlines and news stories tell us the external facts. But ARTHUR KOESTLER, by the magic of a great novelist's art, breathes life into the people involved in the conflict—Jews, Arabs, British, and Americans alike – and makes them understandable in this, his greatest novel. Clifton Fadiman, in a New Yorker review, once wrote that "if Koestler develops, he may quite conceivably become the great writer of our generation." THIEVES IN THE NIGHT goes a long way toward fulfilling that prediction. The background of THIEVES IN THE NIGHT is the actual life of a Jewish settlement in Palestine, from the erection of the barricade, through the deadly battles with the Arabs, the daily life, the conflicts between the settlers themselves, to the final (relative) security and prosperity of the settlement. Against this background, we see the gradual change of Joseph, half-English, half-Jewish, from a peaceful settler to a terrorist, and know why he comes to feel that force is the final answer to the Jewish problem—and perhaps to all such problems in the world. However, if you think of this novel only as an analysis of the Jewish dilemma by a brilliant thinker (which it is), or as a fine novel about the present-day conflict in Palestine (which it is), or as a typical Koestlerian penetration of the motives and psychology of men and women (which it is), you will be doing the book an injustice. For it also has suspense and sheer story on every page. With THIEVES IN THE NIGHT Koestler should win the same overwhelming approval from the public that he won long ago from the critics.
JOSEPH: "I shall join Bauman's terror gang. One can reach a point of humiliation where violence is the only outlet. If I can't bite, my wrath will bite into my own bowels. That's why the whole race is ulcerated in the bloodiest literal sense. Fifteen hundred years of impotent anger has gnawed our intestines . . ."
KAMEL EFFENDI, the Arab: "This is our country, you understand? We want to live our own way and we want no foreign teachers and no foreign money, no foreign habits and no smiles, condescension and no pat on the shoulder and no arrogance and no shameless women with wriggling buttocks in our holy places."
DINA, one of the settlers: "The trouble with Dina was that she could not bear to be touched . . . When Dina was seventeen the Nazis arrested her, and kept her for six months . . . During those six months, when they kept trying methodically, scientifically, ingeniously, to make her betray her father's hideout, happened . . . Things to Forget . . ."
BAUMAN, leader of the terrorists: "I don't hate the English, but we have to force them to take us seriously. Then they'll do business with us. To achieve that we have to speak the only language they understand. The gun is the new Esperanto. Surprising how easy it is to learn. Everybody understands it, from Shanghai to Madrid."
SMITH, British official: "We are extremely sorry for the Jews, and it may not be irrelevent to point out that in aiding Jewish refugees Great Britain has played a larger part than any other country in Europe—or outside Europe, if it comes to that . . . However, we cannot afford to antagonize the Arab world for the sake of the Jews
MATTHEWS, American newspaperman: "I've been down the Jordan Valley and up in Galilee and all over Israel Valley and in the Negeb country. These are some guys. They're not type. They've been . . . become thinkers . . . the Arabs . . . showing . . . positive . . . not for the . . .
THIEVES IN THE NIGHT
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MACMILLAN

THE MYSTERY is, which is John Farrar and which is Roger Straus? This gory tableau comprises the new mystery colophon designed by Bill English for Farrar, Straus & Co.

The Coffin Corner . . .

MY LATE WIVES. By Carter Dickson. Morrow. 232 pp. $2.50.

It's always good to announce another Carter Dickson mystery, and "My Late Wives" is equal to any of his best. He has abandoned his impossible-murder technique and is concentrating on his ability to give readers an exciting, well-plotted mystery.

The story is based on the unoriginal idea of a modern Bluebeard, but what Mr. Dickson does with it is certainly original enough for anyone.

OMIT FLOWERS PLEASE. By Audrey Gaines. Messner. 250 pp. $2.

Jeff Strange, Washington columnist, finds a dead man in his girl friend's kitchen. That is only the beginning of a wacky sequence of events and wacky characters which add up to a whacking good mystery.

THE ORIGINAL CARCASE. By George Bagby. Doubleday. 221 pp. $2.

A gangster's respectable brother marries a blue-blooded New Yorker, but the gangster's reputation follows them, especially when a body is found in their new apartment.

Mr. Bagby has perhaps tried too hard to give us a puzzler, but the characters and true-to-life difficulties of young John Bragioni and his wife are done with real excellence.

DARK PASSAGE. By David Goodis. Julian Messner. 248 pp. $2.

It is hard to believe that anything new can be thought of in mysteries, but David Goodis has thought of it. His story of a guiltless man faced with the task of proving his innocence is handled with originality and brutal cynicism.

THE WOMEN SWORE REVENGE. By Inez Haynes Irwin. Random House. 248 pp. $2.

A beautiful, beloved woman is murdered for no apparent reason. The thread of guilt goes back many years to the death of her fiance and the only possible motive is money. Although the murderer comes under the heading "least likely," the author plays fair with plenty of clues along the way.

The book is a trifle on the refined side.

DEATH IN HARLEY STREET. By John Rhode. Doddy, Mead. 239 pp. $2.

A new Dr. Priestley mystery, in which the author strains hard to be baffling. The emphasis on "neither accident, suicide or murder" is over the reader's head.

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THE POST'S BOOKS OF THE WEEK

Daniels' 'Inside Stories' Are Yet to Come

An 'Insider' Writes About Heroes and Harpies

By Ted Poston

Frontier on the Potomac. By Jonathan Daniels. Macmillan. 262 pp. $2.75.

WITH everyone from Mrs. McDuffie, the housekeeper, to the lowest White House messenger reported in feverish activity on accounts of Mr. Roosevelt-As-I-Knew-Him—and with Elliott, Frances Perkins and the Secret Service already in under the wire—it is surprising, but gratifying, to find Jonathan Daniels more interested (for the moment) in the milieu in which the Great Man operated than in startling inside revelations designed for the best-seller lists.

JONATHAN DANIELS

For of all the bright young men who flocked to Washington during those turbulent last three years of the wartime President's life, few, if any, were closer to Roosevelt than Jonathan, son of Josephus, The Boss' old boss in World War I. And along with that small group which was fortunate—and unlucky—enough to be really close to Roosevelt, he shared the frustrations, the heartbreaks and the boundless exhilaration of those who know that, in moments of great stress, "time becomes visible."

In "Frontier on the Potomac," however, Daniels tells no inside stories of that hectic period. He takes up where others leave off. With that fateful Thursday afternoon in 1945 when a tired and parched Vice President rushed into the Speaker's hideout office for a welcome shot of bourbon and got a telephone call instead—to hear himself addressed as "Mr. President—"

BUT Daniels is not here concerned with Roosevelt or Truman. His book is about the Government which one won and the other inherited, and about the men and women who made that Government.

"History is always in a hurry," he points out. "It is true that a whole generation grew from infants to infantrymen while Roosevelt remained in the White House. But it was less than 150 years from the departure of George Washington to the arrival of Harry Truman. And in each of those years government was people. It will continue to be so. I doubt that the picture they make changes with the individuals, the administrations or the parties. Men may go home or into history. Both the heroes and the harpies depart and both the heroes and the harpies remain. And the Government of America remains."

So, in the leisurely style of his previous "discovery" books, Daniels deals with the most recent set of heroes and harpies (never sharply differentiated) in the Executive, Legislative and Judicial departments. With the men who worked for Roosevelt so long and for Truman, many believe, not long enough. He rambles—a bit too leisurely at times—through the whole field, the Civil Service, the Diplomatic Corps, the pressure groups, the Army and Navy brass hats, and the newspapermen who are sometimes as important as they always think they are.

Hungry Helpers

HE pictures the Harold Ickes who tried to grab TVA for his Interior Department—not for selfishness but just because "he didn't know anybody else he was willing to trust except Harold Ickes." And the time-short Byrnes who flew back to Truman's side that Friday morning "transparently hungry for the State Department." Also the ubiquitous George Allen, who "has the confidence of both the fire insurance industry and the President of the United States whom he served at the same time."

With bourbon flowing freely in many hideout offices, he takes a Cook's Tour of Congress where Sam Rayburn leads "both John Rankin of Tupelo, Miss., and Adam Clayton Powell, jr., of Harlem, N. Y. C., whose similarities in venemous opposition are seldom noted."

Without the bourbon which helped him look with too much "admiration and affection" at the foibles of Congressmen, he also rambles through the imposing Supreme Court building where former Ku Kluxer Black fights consistently against prejudice and oppression while Frankfurter, the celebrated defender of Sacco and Vanzetti, supports the reactionary forces which hounded Jehovah's Witnesses.

Spinning Gyroscope

AND, on the cocktail circuit, he paints a poignant picture of the flamboyantly successful Tommy (The Cork) Corcoran, whose fantastic lobbying fees and interminable accordion playing can't hide the frustration of a man who knows that in Washington there's nothing quite as perishable as prestige. "I had the feeling," Daniels writes, "that if he stopped for one minute, playing, talking, exercising power and taking in fees, the aging Irish face of that bright young man might begin to sag at the corners of the mouth."

The book is more than a gallery of trenchant portraits of big shots, however. It is a human and, at times, moving picture of our clumsily great Government and the daily pressures from a hundred sources which create such democracy as we know. It is a story not only of Henry Wallace, the grinning mystic, but of the lowest worker in the much-maligned but often stupid bureaucracy.

It is an important addition to the literature of a great period in our history. It might have been more important if Daniels had not insisted upon remaining the self-effacing Southern gentleman whose major criticisms are usually voiced through quotes from unidentified but usually less gentlemanly friends.

It is probably, too, only a prelude to Daniels' Mr. Roosevelt-as-I-Knew-Him. That will be worth waiting for.

Our Versatile Ally Kersh Rigs One for Rain Machines

THE WEAK AND THE STRONG. By Gerald Kersh. Simmon & Schuster, 209 pp. $2.50.

It seems that Gerald Kersh is not going to let himself be typed. Three excellent and widely varied

GERALD KERSCH
. . . *try another tack*

works of fiction have already appeared under his name in the United States. ("Faces in a Dusty Picture," "Sergeant Nelson of the Guard" and "Night and the City,") and all of them were outstanding creative efforts.

"The Weak and the Strong" represents still another change of pace, but unfortunately not one for the better. Furthermore, it carries with it a slight odor of celluloid, as if Mr. Kersh had tipped his British bowler toward Hollywood.

There is hardly anything new about isolating a group of characters, facing them with almost certain death, and then watching them flounder in their individual ways on the novelist's kitchen table.

Actually, the identical setting, cast and plot were offered to the American reading public in a novel called "School for Eternity," by Harry Hervey, some five years ago.

If you would like to try your hand at it yourself, it isn't difficult. Recipe: Take a tropical island, increase the heat to about 100 degrees Fahrenheit, stir in an oblique reference or two to impending tragedy, survey some assorted characters, wastrels, poseurs, a harlot, a madonna, a priest or a Protestant divine (or both), a gangster representing force (or fascism), and be sure to season with at least one down-and-outer who can be regenerated.

Shake well with an earthquake or wet down with a hurricane, flash back into individual lives until the pudding is done.

Be sure that your agent gets extra copies for the studio story departments.

Mr. Kersh can do better. Let's hope he will. CLIP BOUTELL.

Gertie Gives Gold-Rushers The Acid Test

MY SAN FRANCISCO: A WAYWARD BIOGRAPHY. By Gertrude Atherton. Bobbs, Merrill. 334 pp. $3.50.

The well-known novelist, Gertrude Atherton, was 89 October 30. No one would ever guess it from reading the lively, catty biography she has written of her home town.

When Mrs. Atherton writes about gold rush society, how the Russians almost owned San Francisco, or the literati of the old days, she is fascinating. She knew many of the big names of the past, and when she writes of them the chips fall.

Mark Twain was rude and smart-alecky; she didn't like him.

Ambrose Bierce was sloppy in dress, a ladykiller; she didn't like him.

Kate Douglas Wiggin ("Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch") was snobbish, affected, socially brilliant. Mrs. Atherton didn't like her.

Bret Harte was a dandy. Mary Austin did her writing up a tree, getting her long hair tangled with leaves and twigs. Jack London was kind, brilliant, with faith in mankind.

Unfortunately, Mrs. Atherton has loaded her book with personality sketches of Frisco clubwomen, penwomen and booksellers. This local slanting, plus a tendency to overwork such flattering adjectives as brilliant, charming and beautiful, give these parts of her book the tone of a small-town society column.

STEWART HOLBROOK
. . . *Lexington to Harding*

The Forgotten A Bit Too Well Remembered

LOST MEN OF AMERICAN HISTORY. By Stewart H. Holbrook. Macmillan. 370 pp. Illustrated. $3.50.

The author of "Ethan Allen" and a number of equally rowdy and rousing volumes has here chosen to look at our past from a highly individual point of view. He has decided (perhaps arbitrarily at times) that a number of forgotten men and women are as much responsible for America's development as the heroes and heroines who crowd the standard histories.

The volume covers so much ground that it is almost like a collection of footnotes. A character (or an idea) is seized and tossed into the air and, before it has landed, the author is racing off to some further matter.

This makes a wonderful gallery of patriots, eccentrics and dreamers, but it leaves the whole beyond evaluation. Some conclusions are highly stimulating, some overdrawn.

The book ranges from the Battle of Lexington to the Harding era. It contains the fascinating story of Sergt. Ezra Lee, who piloted the first submarine in 1776. It enshrines Nathaniel Bowditch, the great American navigator, and Noah rather than Daniel Webster.

There is material here on Samuel Colt and the gun that bears his name, on Amelia Bloomer and the garments that bear hers; about Henry Miller Shreve, who cleared the Mississippi for navigation; about Robert Gibbon Johnson, who publicly ate the first tomato in 1820.

Good reading, but incredibly crowded. CLIP BOUTELL.

Even 'Success' Is Flickering In Hollywood

The Golden Egg, by James S. Pollak (Holt; $3).

Though Louis Levinson gets his start in cloaks and suits, his smart brother-in-law, Moe Korn, a cameraman, invites him in on the ground floor of the movie industry.

Louis is a wise guy. Already he had changed the honorable name of his rag-picker father from Levinsky to Levinson. Now in cahoots with Moe he finagles the owner of the struggling film business out of his property, and eventually the two partners set up shop in Hollywood. They have become such a "suggcess" that they manage to survive even the shift to talkies.

But their luck fades in the 1930s and Eastern banks move in. By that time, however, Louis' lone son Willie is learning the ropes. Willie's "edjication" isn't the "hannycap" Moe had feared, and besides, the boy's got something, and it is brought out most effectively by Lucy Strawbridge, elegant "schicksa" almost too much for the orthodox Levinsons to stomach.

That's practically the only example of squeamishness shown by anyone in the entire novel. From page one, where Louis profits by his father's death, to page 493, where the Levinsons "passed into history," this is a story of skullduggery, treachery, cheating and betrayal, of a whole industry run by kissing Judases, of every man for himself, of father against son against brother against uncle. The cutthroat gangsters in the film which launches Willie on his career are sissies compared to the bankers, producers and magnates.

The progressive deterioration in business morals keeps step, too, with the deterioration of the Levinson blood from a man able to beget one son to a man able to beget none. Willie "gats fency-schmency," as Momma charges, but he doesn't get culture.

If you're familiar with the average movie, you won't find Pollak's story of the Hollywood goose that laid the golden egg too incredible. It's dramatic and, like even the worst film, has pace.

General Defense

NATIONAL SECURITY AND THE GENERAL STAFF, by Maj. Gen. Otto L. Nelson, jr. (Infantry Journal; $5).

Subtitled "a study in organization and administration," this book surveys our errors as well as our great achievements in two world wars, and maintains that the General Staff since its establishment in 1903 has "abundantly justified its usefulness."

Best Sellers

FICTION

1. "The Fall of Valor," by Charles Jackson (Rinehart).
2. "The Hucksters," by Frederic Wakeman (Rinehart).
3. "East River," by Sholem Asch (Putnam).
4. "This Side of Innocence," by Taylor Caldwell (Scribner's).
5. "Rhubarb," by H. Allen Smith (Doubleday).
6. "The Sudden Guest," by Christopher La Farge (Coward-McCann).

NONFICTION

1. "Peace of Mind," by Joshua Loth Liebman (Simon & Schuster).
2. "As He Saw It," by Elliott Roosevelt (Duell, Sloan & Pearce).
3. "The Egg and I," by Betty MacDonald (Lippincott).
4. "I Chose Freedom," by Victor Kravchenko (Scribner's).
5. "Pikes Peek or Bust," by Earl Wilson (Doubleday).
6. "Where Are We Heading?", by Sumner Welles (Harper).

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Hope Would Have Wowed Lincoln

Bob's 16-Oz. Sockeroos Are Loaded With Rocks Against Reactionaries

By Sterling North

SO THIS IS PEACE. By Bob Hope. Simon & Schuster. 84 pp. $1 paper; $2.50 cloth.

BOB HOPE'S new book is the rocket or global model of the Slow Train Through Arkansas. It merely proves that the hoop in Hooper came off the old cracker barrel. Hope has nothing on Petroleum V. Nasby except a radio contract and a better grasp of spelling. Lincoln thought Nasby was terrific. And who are we to criticize Lincoln?

BOB HOPE.

This 1946 improved edition of the Joe Miller Joke Book has a certain Biblical quality. The Publishers have Faith. Bob has Hope. And the readers will have to supply the Charity.

No one would have the heart to give it an unfavorable review, thus throwing 11 gag writers out of their jobs. Who knows, they may have wives and children.

Internationally speaking, Hope's olive of peace didn't come entirely from bobbing in martinis. Broadcast him widely enough and we may laugh our way up from Hiroshima. Translated into Russian, Hope must sound terribly funny. The Politburo might easily die laughing. What more could one man do for his country?

Obviously a big rich land like ours should share its corn. If Trygve Lie can hire Hope away from Pepsodent, the U. N. has a fighting chance. Bob is not only much funnier than Byrnes and Molotov, he has more of the audience cheering for him. If Hope could build morale from Christmas Island to Cannes, he should be able to bolster the boys in the foxholes on Flushing Meadow. Even civilians are going to need Hope if this Peace goes on much longer.

Seriously, Hope has a heart as big as a demobilized atom. When he was doing his stuff for units about to go into action, for kids lying wounded in the hospitals, for homesick men on remote Pacific islands, his role was that of Pagliacci. And Bob was one American who wasn't taken in by wily Krauts—from their lumpy women to their smooth industrialists. He had toured a few of the concentration camps still smeared with the blood of innocent victims.

Under a veneer of laughter there is a critical mass of Uranium 235 in this book—enough to blast reactionaries here and abroad not only into the aisles but out of the theater.

Hope knows "there are plenty of detours on the Road to Utopia that runs from One War to One World." But the road "from USO to UNO" isn't too tough for an old trouper like Hope. He's going to keep traveling that road because the toughest thing to hit "is a moving target."

THIEVES IN THE NIGHT. By Arthur Koestler. Macmillan. 357 pp. $2.75.

IN SEVEN lean, inspired, fighting years, the Jews of this novel founded the commune of "Ezra's Tower" and made the desert bloom like the rose. The story is vivid, painfully realistic, unforgetable.

But Arthur Koestler's clear head accompanies a cool heart which is self-analytical to the point of self-hatred. He sees all sides of the passionate problem of Palestine—coming back at last to the undeniable right of the Jews to their homeland.

ARTHUR KOESTLER

The fat, dirty, Arab eatinghouse proprietor believed that: "Hitler, protector of Islam, would soon destroy the British Empire, restore the country to the Arabs and drive the Jews into the sea."

Matthews (hard-drinking, American Gentile newspaperman): "You realize, Mr. Chief Commissioner, that such a law, prohibiting the free sale of property to Jews, would be unique in the world—except for National Socialist Germany?"

British Chief Commissioner: (looking at his watch) "The Zionists will raise their usual hue and cry . . . but the analogy in fact is purely extraneous."

Joseph (half-English, half-Jewish chief protagonist of the novel, analyzing his own attitude toward the Jews): "On one side of the scales persecution and otherness as spurs to spiritual achievement; hectic prophets and sick messiahs from Jesus to Marx and Freud. On the other side of the balance the price we had to pay for them; the smell of tons of burning flesh on the stakes of Spain; enough spilled blood to fill the Dead Sea."

Other viewpoints are equally well epitomized and dramatized, from the bewildered English soldiers with only the vaguest notion of why they must attack Jews with bayonets to the smug anti-Semites who operate the mandate under the vestigial Colonial Office.

During the course of this book the commune is founded, Joseph and Ellen have a child. Joseph's first love, Dina, is murdered by young Arabs. Jewish "terrorists' under Bauman avenge the murder. England slaps the illegal white paper of 1939 on the already desperate Jewish homeland. Refugees slip in like "thieves in the night" to the welcoming arms of their only friends, the colonists already established.

And on the last page Joseph is again setting forth into the dangerous desert to help set up by night another fighting commune! Ahead of them in the night a beacon flashes dots and dashes.

"They have gone crazy, Joseph thought, reading the message. They are sending Isiah in Morse:

"'And they shall build houses and inhabit them; and they shall plant vineyards, and eat the fruit of them.'

"They should send it in code, Joseph thought. It is a subversive message, opposed to official policy and against the law."

A self-controlled, crystal-clear ideological novel. Or rather an intellectual poem shedding light rather than heat upon the mass crucifixion of a race begun by the Germans and ably carried forward by the British.

OUT OF UNIFORM. By Benjamin C. Bowker. Norton, 259 pp. $2.75.

THIS is easily the outstanding book on veterans published since VJ-Day. It begins with the assumption that vets are human beings, that there is no "veteran problem," and that if San Quentin will soon be overrun with veterans, so will Congress, the Supreme Court, the Republican Party, the Democratic Party—in fact America.

B. C. BOWKER

Don't believe the headlines. It is dull to report that 17 million former servicemen and women are readjusting themselves with alacrity to peacetime conditions. It is hot news to say "veteran beheads wife with jungle machete." Trust the yellow press to use the second approach.

Vets, the author believes, are merely a select grade of civilians who went away for a while. Sure they had a nervous shock, picked up a lot of four letter words, were deprived of normal sex relations, and were occasionally in mortal danger. A small percentage found it difficult to readjust themselves to civilian life.

But disabuse yourself of the idea that vets are disproportionately diseased, are planning a Fascist coup d'etat, are any crazier than a similar number of 4Fs.

With none of the Private Hargrove facetiousness, Bowker gives us a realistic picture of the long, naked lines of civilians thrust into embarrassing proximity after the President sent his ironical "greetings." He also tells of the casualties whose "luck ran out."

Were you unacceptable to the services, or were you discharged early? You have nothing to be embarrassed about unless you were among the 150,000 (including a normal number of criminals) who were dishonorably discharged.

Certainly the short words for breeding and elimination were overused. They have been in every war. But you would be surprised how many servicemen were given a wider view of humanity, learned to read books, turned to religion, and ultimately returned to America with a new appreciation of democracy.

Our orientation program, sabotaged by West Pointers and by reactionaries at home, failed lamentably. Racial prejudice actually increased. But some who watched Negroes in action or fought alongside Jews, Catholics or Mormons, came home willing to give minorities the even break they have never been given.

For combat-trained troops to adjust their ways to that of the harried, egocentric, unaware civilian has been difficult. But some servicemen have been a trial to their wives and other civilians. As the author points out, it as been a "two-way stretch."

Bowker thinks the average former GI wants a decent job at a living wage, a house over his head, a chance to enjoy his wife and his children and the privilege of settling into the general pattern of civilian life. He will not rise as a militant unit unless he is consistently denied these essentials.

The moral of this book, gentlemen: Quit fleecing the veteran on housing; quit trying to hire him at $30 a week; use your imagination, if you have any, about his harrowing experiences. The vet is a human being with all the normal virtues and vices—that is all this well-informed author wishes to convey to the not-too-perceptive civilian population.

"FROM GAGS TO RICHES," by Joey Adams (Frederick Fell, Inc.), is topheavy with forewords and swaybacked with cartoons. These samples from Joey's "alibigraphy" are Xavier Cugat impressions of the author (left) and four of his foreword line: Fiorello LaGuardia, Toots Shor, Frank Sinatra and Gypsy Rose Lee. Saloon Editor Earl Wilson belongs in there but he wouldn't fit in this strip

Part-Time Authors

Hat and Cracker Mix Pink Tea and Politics

By Clip Boutell

THE HIGH point of the Plaza luncheon last week for Gov. Ellis G. Arnall of Georgia followed closely on his introduction to Fiorello H. LaGuardia, director general of UNRRA. The two Lippincott authors shook hands and then eyed each other carefully while the conversation swirled around them.

Suddenly LaGuardia turned to Arnall and said: "Come here. I want to talk to you." They went into a huddle in a corner—just like a couple of authors or a couple of politicians.

Governor Arnall is, of course, the author of "The Shore Dimly Seen," which is being published November 6, and former Mayor LaGuardia has promised finally to go to work on his autobiography after the first of the year, which will probably make it a 1948 publication.

Arnall reported that when he was going over the manuscript of his book with George Stevens of Lippincott, George said: "You'll have to change this, Governor. It sounds like a speech."

The Governor replied: "George, it is a speech."

But don't let that turn you away from "The Shore Dimly Seen." It is a well-integrated analysis of the South by one of its most progressive leaders . . .

White on Emerald

T. H. WHITE, whose "Mistress Masham's Repose" is one of the season's delights, has already completed another book, a wild, fantastic satire which takes the Irish for a ride. It is called "The Elephant and the Kangaroo" and will be published in the spring by Putnam's. The fourth volume of Mr. White's Arthurian tetralogy, which began with "The Sword in the Stone," may be ready for publication in the fall . . .

Malcolm Cowley has an excellent survey of wartime writing and publishing in the fall book number of The New Republic, now on the stands. But why no mention of Armed Services Editions in his paragraphs dealing with Washington? . . .

Phyllis McGinley, whose "Stones from a Glass House" has just been published by Viking, is currently working on the lyrics for a Broadway musical and a Viking Portable of light verse. She says of her new book, "I think it's my best. I can read it over without getting sick at my stomach." That's certainly damning with faint praise. Miss McGinley is one of our very best practitioners in the field of light verse . . .

Interview Marathon

I WENT up to interview Messmore Kendall in his apartment atop the Capitol Theater building, expecting to spend about an hour talking about his autobiography, "Never Let the Weather Interfere" (Farrar, Straus—November 1). It turned out to be a good seven hours, what with cocktails, dinner, a private showing of Ingrid Bergman's "Notorious" and a long session in Mr. Kendall's theatrical library.

Mr. Kendall at 73 is far from being in his anecdotage, but he is a wonderful raconteur, full of sharp evaluations of the men and women he has met in the course of an extremely varied life. He ran into George Doran on the way to Europe in 1907 and with him formed the publishing house that first introduced both Arnold Bennett and Somerset Maugham to the United States. Sinclair and John Farrar were among the firm's first editors. And Mr. Kendall was vice president until the merger with Doubleday in 1927.

John Richmond, who with Abril Lamarque has had the temerity to write a book about Brooklyn, tells me that there have been no threats on his life and that he still can get in and out without a visa. The book, "Brooklyn, U. S. A.," is a handsome and informative volume of pictures and text just published by Creative Age. He describes "the Brooklyn attitude" as "a strange, edgy quality of being always ready for either an insult or a gag." And then he concludes: "Once they trust you, they are infinitely more friendly than New Yorkers." . . .

Foreign Trends

SANFORD GREENBURGER, the literary agent, who is recently back from six weeks in Europe, reports a new trend in French letters which rejects existentialism. Its principal exponent is Celia Bertin, whose "La Parade des Impies" is published by Grasse. In Italy, Giulio Einaudi sees a swing toward realism which he attributes to the fact that reading has ceased to be a luxury and has become a mass desire . . .

The publication of Harold Nicolson's "The Congress of Vienna" made me wonder whether Countess Waldeck's "Lustre in the Sky," covering the same ground in fiction form, had yet been sold to Hollywood. It hasn't. But what a part Talleyrand would be for Clifton Webb! . . .

General Tupper of the new firm of Tupper and Love is the brother of Katherine Tupper Marshall, the wife of General of the Army George C. Marshall. And Mrs. Marshall's book about her husband, "Together: Annals of an Army Wife," will be the firm's first publication when it appears November 12. But the family relationship had nothing to do with his securing the book, reports General Tupper. "We bid against three other publishers for it in the open market," he says . . .

I understand that Ely Culbertson is working on the script of a political satire for Gabriel Pascal. . . . And keep your eyes peeled for "A Long Way From Boston," by Beth O'Shea, who is a reader for Twentieth Century-Fox in New York. It has already been purchased as a one-shot by Liberty Magazine and will be published by Whittlesey House in November. . . .

Old Masters Of Outre Fill A Fat Volume

STRANGE AND FANTASTIC STORIES. Edited by Joseph A. Margolies. Introduction by Christopher Morley. Whittlesey House. 762 pp. $3.75.

All the old hair-raisers answer curtain call in Mr. Margolies' big anthology of terrifying tales. Choosing his chillers from the works of such masters of the past as Ambrose Bierce, Nathaniel Hawthorne, J. Sheridan LeFanu and others of equal caliber, and completely ignoring the ambitious masters of tomorrow, now publishing in Weird Tales, he has concocted a scary collection that will set your store teeth chattering.

MARGOLIES

He has resurrected such venerable shades as Daniel Defoe's "Mrs. Veal," most considerate ghost on record; he has dragged to light such living horrors as the leper in George W. Cable's "Jean-ah Poquelin," and he has provided for your entertainment a beautiful vampire who changed places with her reflection, a Spanish grandee forced to behead the members of his own family and more of the same.

Missing are such frivolities as Oscar Wilde's "Canterville Ghost," although the editor has relented sufficiently to include Saki's "Laura." But on the whole these ghosts and victims of the supernatural are on the grand scale, such as one would expect from Guy de Maupassant, Herman Melville or Edgar Allan Poe—whose contribution is "Ligeia."

29-Year Stay In Reich Asked

Assize Of Arms, by Brig. Gen. J. H. Morgan. Oxford; $3.50.

The Versailles Treaty established a commission, with French General Nollet as head and Morgan as the British member, to see to it that the erstwhile enemy beat her swords into plowshares.

Morgan's book, written at Foch's suggestion, has some interesting chapters on the methods used to balk the commission's work; for the present situation the author proposes the armed occupation of Germany for 29 years.

Much of this volume, however, written in a style marked by a quaint elegance, is devoted to background.

A Horse, Naturally, Cops the Derby

The Julia Ellsworth Ford Foundation, established in 1934 for the encouragement of better literature for children, has announced its thirteenth award. The prize of $1250 goes to Genevieve Torrey Eames for "A Horse to Remember," story of a 10-year-old boy and his colt. Julian Messnes, Inc., will publish "A Horse to Remember" in the fall of 1947.

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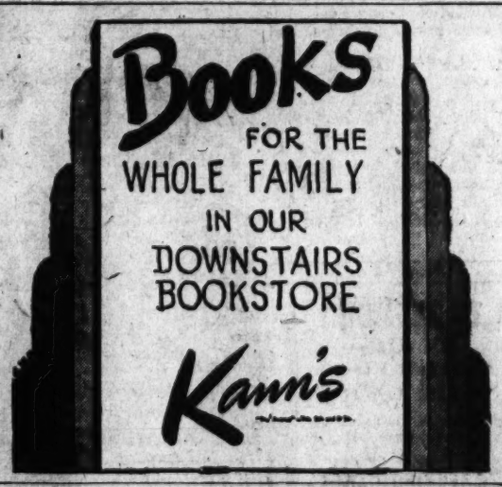

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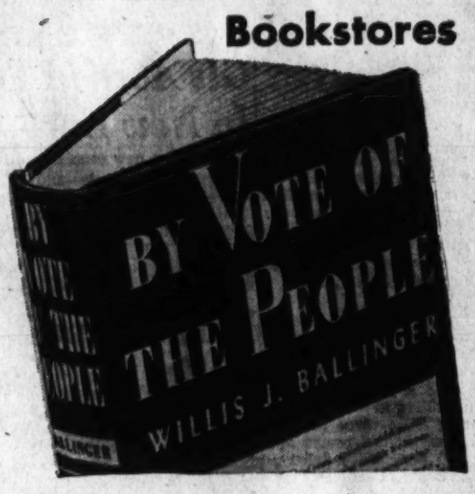

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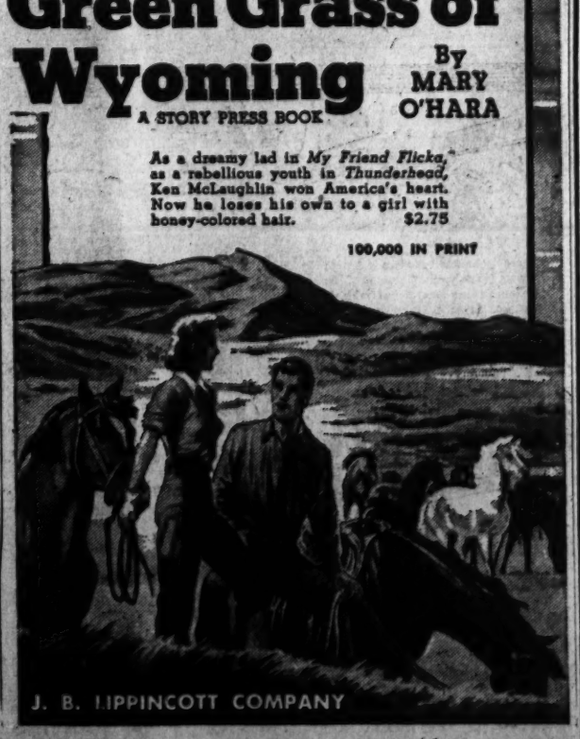

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November 3-10, 1946

$365 Million Gross Predicted for 1946

Business Booms in Atlantic City

By James P. Hackett

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Nov. 2 (AP).—Sand—five miles of it—has brought this industryless city of 65,000 so much business that bankers predict a 365-million-dollar gross this year.

Jubilant over three months of summer business at an average two-million-dollar gross a day, hotel men and real estate operators have thrown full support behind Albert H. Skean, 56-year-old promoter who has booked the greatest volume of convention days ever recorded by an American city.

For years before the war the resort's businessmen, most of whom operated hotels, rooming houses, taxicabs, restaurants, taverns and other services, considered the city just a summering place. They were pleased with gross business of 72 million dollars for 1939.

Ended Labor Day

The businessmen, many residents of Philadelphia and New York, were accustomed to open their shops, rooming houses and hotels on Decoration Day and close them Labor Day. Actually, summer business started July 4 and hobbled to Labor Day.

During the war, when the Army took over many hotels, there was a rush of business even on the bleakest winter day.

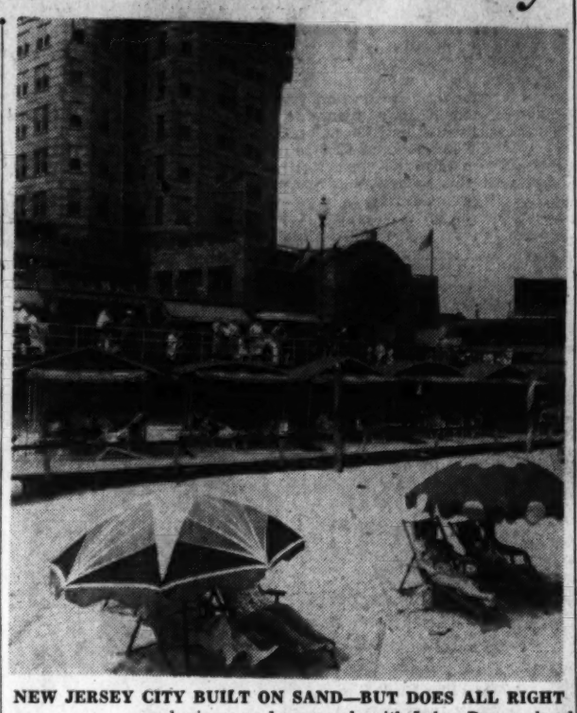
The soldiers had money to spend and spent freely. Their families came to visit and even side-street hotels experienced a boom. In fact, soldiers, their families and friends brought business up to a 200-million-dollar gross for 1945.

Skean was out of town during the Army occupation period. When he returned last year he brought with him enough conventions to keep his Convention Hall and many of the city's 160 hotels busy up to June, 1946. Since then he has added to bookings until there is not an open date at Convention Hall until July 1, 1947.

Sand Still Counts

But, the sand still draws the major business, in June, July and August. The Boardwalk National Bank reported it had as high as six million dollars in weekend deposits during those three months. As of October 1, the resort had experienced one-million-dollar-a-day gross business since January 1.

Convention bookings go as far as January 1, 1948, and represent one million days of meetings since the first of this year. The heavy volume of convention business, in effect, has turned the resort into a year-round center. Delegates range in number from 75 to 12,000. Each delegate spends a minimum of $20 a day for his hotel room, food and entertainment. And that ain't hay.



NEW JERSEY CITY BUILT ON SAND—BUT DOES ALL RIGHT
. . . business no longer ends with Labor Day weekend

D. C. Bridge Leagues Open New Contests

By Marian H. Barre

Washington Bridge League will meet Wednesday evening at Hotel Shoreham, teams of four competing for the new challenge trophy to play in one section, with another reserved for open pairs playing in the eight-game series for season prizes. This is the third event in the series and the last chance to qualify, since rules governing the contest require participation in at least six of eight games.

Winning line-ups in the October priority team matches will be pitted against each other, the victors including Surguy, Herrmann, Ashton, Steinbach; Stearman, John, Zeve, George; Schwartz, Vandersluis, Young, Webber; Stone, Tubbs, Stidham, Catter.

After interruption of its monthly master-point pair game, Federal Bridge League will resume team play Tuesday.

An extra-curricular event on its program will be a two-session open game November 11, Armistice Day, in Pierce Hall, the winning pair to receive credits towards entry fees in the Florida National Championships opening December 8 at Hollywood Beach.

Further details of the "On to Florida" game will be announced next week.

Plane Chartered

ACBL has chartered a plane as well as a special train for fans going to the Nationals, this twentieth annual winter championships, under the management of Russell J. Baldwin, who retired from the Army with the rank of lieutenant colonel and now is back at bridge headquarters. District players' first glimpse of "Russ" in mufti will come in the District's own championships, to open November 28 at Hotel Shoreham.

Two new "Senior Masters" from Washington appear on the latest list—Mrs. W. M. McIntyre and J. G. Stone. Mme. G. H. Poulieff and L. R. Tubbs have achieved the rank of National Master; Maj. J. G. Fletcher and Mrs. Theresa Pestell, Masters.

First item on the agenda at the meeting of Women's Auxiliary, Washington Bridge League, October 26 at Tilden Gardens was a report of the amount cleared at the benefit game for Children's Hospital. President Mrs. F. G. Vosburgh announced that a check for $265.60 had been sent to officials and thanked members who, though unable to attend the benefit September 29, had sent contributions. Several donations also were received from nonmembers. The net amount exceeded expectations of an optimistic committee composed of Mrs. W. H. Gorton, Mrs. Dora Schwartz and Mrs. P. E. Henninger.

Following luncheon Auxiliary members played duplicate, with master point awards going to Mrs. Jesse Gilbert and Mrs. J. A. Dearing. Mrs. J. B. Gregg Custis and Mrs. Dora Schwartz finished second.

Clubs to Compete

A challenge match tomorrow evening pits National Press Club against the University Club, each organization being represented by two foursomes. The game will be held in the University Club, with the return engagement scheduled a fortnight later at the Press Club, where J. C. Atchison is chairman of bridge.

South Florida Hopes Go Up With Buildings

Miami, Fla., Nov. 2 (AP).—Skyscraper construction is pointing the way toward a new peak for Florida's "winter season"—that magic four months when northern pleasure seekers swarm from snowy lands to sandy beaches, sunburn and balmy nights.

In Miami Beach three ultra-modern skyscraper hotels and over 100 apartment buildings have been constructed in the last year.

One of the towering hotels, still only a steel framework, already is accepting reservations for rooms-to-be and is nearly booked to capacity. This is the Martinique, a 12-story structure to cost two million dollars, which boasts 137 rooms, studio lounges by day and bedrooms by night.

Not far distant, the $1,750,000 Hotel Kenilworth is rearing skyward. Each of its 160 rooms will be air-conditioned.

In all, 213 new private homes and seven other new hotels have been added to the Miami Beach scene at a cost of $6,053,000.

Homes Included

In Miami, 1263 new homes have gone up since V-J Day. They cost $7,215,000, and in addition 200 duplex apartments and 98 apartment buildings costing $3,960,000 are helping ease a bad housing situation.

Nobody doubts that the South Florida area will again experience a seasonal boom, even though peacetime air services now will open the way to other vacation resorts throughout the Caribbean.

The anguish of getting year-round tenants out of rental property to make way for winter visitors already is causing loud outcries.

Most puzzled of all are professional gamblers who—it is a wide-open secret—operate plush hideaways for games of chance, who usually manage to go through the season before law enforcement officers issue edicts to close up.

This year, in Miami, Richard G. Danner is new city manager. Until a few months ago he was agent in charge of FBI in Florida.

Former Capitalite Reports

GIs Abroad Turn to Culture In New European Renaissance

THERE'S a new renaissance in Europe—the resurgence of opera and symphonic music—and this time it will affect America almost immediately, for the increasing attendance of occupation troops at local opera houses in the areas in which they are stationed is making many music lovers of men and even teen-agers never before exposed to such entertainment.

That's the word of Val duBois, former lead tenor with the Columbia Light Opera Company in Washington, who has just returned from a six-month USO-Camp Shows engagement abroad.

During DuBois' extensive tour of cities in Germany and Austria he had every opportunity to observe opera and symphonic groups.

DuBois, who hails from Albuquerque, N. Mex., has been appearing in light opera since he was 15. Prior to joining the USO overseas, he appeared with the Columbia Light Opera Company for two years.

Like Variety

"The first obligation, of course, was to our soldiers. We were sent over to entertain them. It was a great thrill to play before audiences of from 6 to 6000, as we did in Bremerhaven. Applause—an entertainer's meat and drink—was given wholeheartedly."

He indicated that comedies, "teen-age" plays, variety-vaudeville shows and musicals which Camp Shows is sending over meet the boys' preferences.

Commenting on opera and symphonic music, he said. "The upswing of opera in Europe is amazing. It seems to be the single interest in the peoples' lives that has come out unaffected by the confusion and turmoil that still complicates other activities. In most places not only is the general public supporting lcoal opera but our own occupation forces are acquiring new musical and opera tastes."

Despite his full schedule, DuBois was able to attend opera in Linz, Vienna, Strassburg, Stuttgart, Wiesbaden, Munich and Berlin. Generally, use of the theater was divided between the USO and current operatic presentations.

He found that nearly every town had its local opera company—on the order of the little theater movement in the United States.

Run 50 Weeks

Unlike the opera season in the United States of from 10 to 26 weeks, the German and Austrian companies present operas for 40 to 50 weeks each year. The prices—once controlled by the factor of state support—are the main complaint of the average German and Austrian. In Austria the prices ranged from 10 to 40 schillings, which is the equivalent of $1 to $4.

Although the cost seems high and opera is no longer supported by state funds or wealthy patrons, it seems to be self-sustaining, according to DuBois. The quality of the performances, he adds, is on a high plane.

Despite the new life in European opera, it is "squeaky"—especially German and Austrian productions—Mr. DuBois indicated.

College Adds Music Expert To Its Staff

Dr. Oliver S. Beltz has joined Washington Missionary College, Seventh-day Adventist College in Takoma Park, as professor of sacred music. For 23 years he was associate professor of music theory at Northwestern University.

BELTZ

Dr. Beltz studied with private teachers in San Francisco, Kansas City, Lincoln, Nebr., and Chicago; and in conservatories at Northwestern University and Harvard, receiving his M. A. and Ph. D. at Northwestern. He has taught at the Lodi Academy, Lodi, Calif.; Clinton German Seminary, Clinton, Mo., and Union College, Lincoln, Nebr.

He has had many years of experience as director of music at camp meetings

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